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DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

1942/43

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1943

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General and Commander-
in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

June 30, 1943.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—	
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the policing of Towns and Cities.....	7
3. The Force at large.....	8
Draftees for guarding vulnerable points.....	8
Security Service.....	8
Release of uniformed members of the Force from office work.....	9
Headquarters.....	9
Motor Transport.....	9
Canadian Police Colleges.....	9
Small Reserve Strength.....	9
4. New Duties.....	9
Railway train patrols.....	10
British Columbia Security Commission—Disposal of Japanese Property....	10
Special War Revenue Act.....	11
New Legislation.....	11
Federal Driveways, Ottawa.....	11
Other Duties.....	11
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	11
5. Health.....	11
Recreation.....	12
6. Industrial and other disturbances.....	12
Steel Strike.....	12
Ford Motor Company, Windsor.....	13
Coal Industry.....	13
SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—	
1. Strength of the Force.....	14
Table showing Strength, rates of Pay, etc.....	15
2. Divisions and detachments.....	16
3. Increases and decreases, removals, deaths.....	16
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	18
Accommodation.....	18
Female Staff for office work.....	18
Departmental Mail.....	18
5. Administration in the Field.....	19
Marine and Aviation Sections.....	19
The Preventive Service.....	19
R.C.M. Police Band.....	19
First Provost Company, Canadian Active Army.....	20
Air Raid Precautions.....	20
6. Accommodation.....	20
Headquarters.....	20
Rented Buildings.....	20
Properties purchased.....	20
Land.....	21
Maintenance of Police owned buildings.....	21
New construction.....	21
Property damage and fires.....	21
7. Discipline.....	22
8. Honours and Awards.....	22
R.C.M. Police Long Service Medal.....	22
Polar Medal (Silver).....	22
King's Police and Fire Services Medal.....	22
Royal Humane Society.....	22
St. John of Jerusalem.....	22
9. Medical and Dental treatment.....	23
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	23
11. Cemeteries.....	23
12. Transport.....	23
Aeroplanes and Seaplanes.....	23
Motor Transport.....	24
Marine Transport.....	24
Other Water Transport.....	24

CONTENTS—Continued

	PAGE
13. Horses.....	24
Police Farm for breeding of horses.....	25
14. Clothing and Supplies.....	25
SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—	
1. Recruiting.....	25
Engagements.....	25
Waiting List.....	25
Draftees.....	26
2. Training.....	26
Training Syllabus.....	26
Swimming.....	26
Instructional Classes for experienced Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	26
Training other than at Regina or Rockcliffe.....	27
Reserves.....	27
3. Musketry Practice.....	27
4. Revolver Practice.....	27
MacBrien Shield.....	27
Best Revolver Shot.....	27
Minto Cup.....	27
Crossed Revolvers Badge.....	28
5. Equitation, Mounted Section.....	28
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	28
Training.....	28
7. Instructional Staff.....	28
SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. Review.....	29
Criminal Code.....	30
Safeblowings.....	30
Murders.....	30
Provincial Statutes.....	30
Federal Statutes.....	30
The Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	30
Counterfeiting.....	31
Preventing Service.....	31
Customs Act.....	32
Excise Act.....	32
Conspiracy to defraud the Revenues.....	33
Special War Revenue Act.....	33
Canada Temperance Act.....	34
Income Tax Act.....	34
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	35
Defence of Canada Regulations.....	35
Suspected Sabotage.....	35
Enemy Alien Registration.....	36
2. Crime Statistics.....	37
3. "True" Cases.....	37
4. Aids in the detection and apprehension of Criminals.....	39
Scientific Laboratories at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont.....	39
Duties of.....	39
Central Modus Operandi Section.....	40
Central Finger Print Section.....	41
Civil Security.....	41
Hollerith Machines and Duplicator.....	42
Single Finger Print Collection.....	42
Instructional Courses.....	42
Female Personnel.....	42
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	42
Gazette Supplement "A".....	43
Other Bulletins.....	43
Photographic Section.....	43
Firearms Registration Section.....	43
Registration of Pistols and Revolvers.....	43
Registration of Shotguns and Rifles.....	44
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	44

CONTENTS—*Concluded*SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.—

	PAGE
1. "Other" Investigations.....	45
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	46
3. Collection of Revenue.....	47

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY—

1. Preliminary Remarks.....	47
Schooner "St. Roch".....	48
2. Inspections.....	48
3. Dogs and Dog Feed.....	48
4. Barracks and Buildings.....	48
5. Patrols.....	48
6. Crime.....	49
Criminal Code.....	49
Indian Act.....	49
Territorial and Provincial Ordinances.....	49
7. Assistance to other Departments.....	49
Department of Mines and Resources.....	49
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	50
8. Mining Development in the N.W.T. and Y.T.....	50
9. Fur Trade.....	50
10. Eskimo Affairs.....	51

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS—

1. Distinguished Visitors.....	51
Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.....	51
His Majesty the King of Greece.....	51
His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia.....	51
2. Appreciation of Services.....	52

SECTION 8—APPENDICES—

"A" List of Officers Commanding as at March 31, 1943.....	52
"AI". Voyage of Schooner "St. Roch" through the Northwest Passage.....	53
"B". Strength and distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	60
1. Recapitulation by Divisions.....	73
2. Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	73
"C". Returns of Investigations, cases entered and Convictions, etc., for the 12 months ended March 31, 1943.....	74
1. Recapitulation of the disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	74
2. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.....	75
3. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943.....	78
4. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943.....	82
5. Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943.....	85
6. Summary of fines imposed from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943.....	85

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, Ottawa, June 1, 1943.

To the Hon. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1943.

The form of the Report is the same as that submitted last year, and in view of the need for economy, the appendix to the Report has again been confined to the usual statistics. The detailed Annual Reports of the Officers Commanding the various Divisions throughout the Force are available at this Headquarters if they should be required.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the past year, but it is considered that a few will be necessary in the near future.

2. Agreements With the Provinces

During the year under review, the following new agreements were entered into:—

- (1) New Brunswick, seven years from April 1st, 1942.
- (2) Nova Scotia, seven years from June 1st, 1942.
- (3) Prince Edward Island, seven years from June 1st, 1942.

and at the time of writing, it is quite possible that a long-term agreement will soon be concluded with the Province of Saskatchewan, probably for a period of ten years. If this transpires, it will mean that all the Provinces with which we have agreements will have seen the advantages of long-term agreements, with the single exception of Alberta.

It is interesting to note that we have now carried out an agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan for almost fifteen years, and in the cases of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta for eleven years.

There have been excellent relations during the period under review, between this Headquarters and the Attorneys General of the respective Provinces in which this Force serves in the enforcement of Provincial Statutes.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

The number of requests for the R.C.M. Police to police towns and cities is on the increase.

The majority of these come from municipalities located in the six provinces in which we undertake provincial work, under agreements.

At the present time there are twenty-three towns and cities in the different provinces which are policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Five new agreements were made during the past year, for policing towns in the Province of Manitoba, and six in the Province of Saskatchewan, and it may be of interest to note that negotiations are now being opened for this Force to police Red Deer in the Province of Alberta.

A number of agreements for policing certain towns and municipalities in the Province of Saskatchewan will either be terminated in May, 1943, or will be subject to renewal. We have already received requests for renewal in several cases.

3. The Force at Large

The amount of Federal work now being undertaken by this Force is very heavy indeed. Added to our ordinary duties are increased requests for assistance in investigations from existing Departments, as well as those from new departments which are still being created from time to time. In addition existing departments generally seek our assistance to enforce new legislation. It is, therefore, easy to understand why there appears to be no end to these requests, and why our Federal work is always increasing.

For the reasons already explained, the past twelve months have been difficult and exacting, and the situation has not been improved in any respect by the gradual loss of young and well-trained men to the fighting services and also to other sources by men who leave at the expiration of their engagements with this Force.

Furthermore, the chances of securing desirable recruits in any number is dwindling each month and, consequently, the strain on those remaining is great. However, the Force has once again held grimly to its task during the past year and I am glad to say there are now a few signs here and there of a little less pressure.

DRAFTEES FOR GUARDING VULNERABLE POINTS

As we have studiously refrained from competing with the Canadian Active Service Forces in securing recruits ever since the outbreak of war, and also because it is no longer possible to obtain a sufficient number of Special Constable Guards from the different Veterans Associations of the First Great War, we were obliged to make strong representations to you urging that young men who had been found below the highest standard of physical fitness under the National Resources Mobilization Act might be made available to this Force.

As a result of this an Order in Council P.C. 4974 was passed on the 15th of June, 1942, granting authority for such young men to be called up for duty with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from time to time in guarding vulnerable points and for similar services. By this Order in Council we are able to call these men up as required and as soon as this is done they become members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with powers of Special Constables.

Up to the present we have kept these men in khaki battle dress. The plan is working out satisfactorily and the men are doing well at their assigned duties.

We still have a considerable number of Special Constable Guards who were supplied us through the various Veterans Organizations.

SECURITY SERVICE

By Order in Council of the 14th July, 1942, P.C. 85/6073, a Security Service for the whole of Canada was authorized to be under the control of the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The scope of the operations at first intended has been somewhat curtailed, and special attention has been directed to coastal areas. It was obvious that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would not have the necessary personnel to complete this security service,

and every effort was made to secure from civilian sources suitable personnel for this work. In addition the Order in Council referred to provided that Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers may be supplied from the fighting forces, and this was agreed to by the Ministers of National Defence for Army, Naval and Air Services, and a number of men have been secured from the fighting forces mentioned. They are clothed in battle dress, wear berets and shoulder patches indicating that they belong to the Security Service.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM OFFICE WORK

Our policy of releasing all uniformed personnel from office and clerical duties and replacing them with female stenographers, typists and clerks has been further extended during the past year and because of increased duties, we have been obliged to further enlarge our female staff. These girls are supplied through the Civil Service Commission.

In some Police Divisions, we have replaced men in the Mess Kitchens by female employees and the experiment has proved satisfactory.

HEADQUARTERS

I am pleased to be able to report that the "annex" or new wooden structure which has been in process of erection for some time, close to this Headquarters Building, is now nearing completion and we hope soon to be able to re-arrange our staff in the Justice Building so that large Branches such as the Criminal Investigation Branch and its component sections may be in close proximity to each other. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to transfer some of our Headquarters Staff to the Annex. Some Security Service men whom we obtain under authority of Order in Council P.C. 85/6073, previously mentioned, will also be located in the Annex.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

We have endeavoured to do everything possible to assist the Oil Controller in the conservation of gasoline and oil in the management of our rather large fleet of motor vehicles, and I am satisfied with the results.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

Insofar as the Police College at Regina, Saskatchewan is concerned, it was not considered advisable, on account of the war, to hold the usual College classes there for selected personnel from Canadian Police Forces during the year under review, but of course, the usual facilities were made available in the training of our own personnel. With respect to the College at Rockcliffe, Ontario, Class 9 only was held, which consisted of a total of twenty-five (25) persons, eleven (11) of whom were members of other Police Forces, and this particular Class was considered to be one of the best ever gathered at Rockcliffe.

SMALL RESERVE STRENGTH

The small reserve strength which we had been able to retain, and which was mentioned in my report of last year, has disappeared during the past twelve months.

4. New Duties

Security Service.—I have already mentioned the inauguration of a Security Service by Order in Council of the 14th July, 1942, P.C. 85/6073, and that the original plans for this service have been somewhat curtailed and altered. In this connection, I should like here to acknowledge the able assistance afforded us by Colonel J. G. S. Robb and Major G. G. Crean who were loaned to us for several months by the British Government.

We have instituted a system of *Railway Train Patrols* in connection with the Security Service especially covering such points as Halifax and other important ports.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead was appointed a member of the British Columbia Security Commission, and the Officer Commanding at Vancouver and the personnel under his command gave valuable assistance to that Commission, especially in the removal of Japanese from the coastal areas. When it is remembered that 19,867 Japanese people have actually been evacuated from the restricted areas, it gives some idea of the large amount of work involved. This was not made any easier by charges against Etsuji Morii which resulted in Mr. Justice Cameron of Ontario being appointed to enquire into this man's services. He (Morii) had helped the R.C.M. Police very materially. The charges made in the *Vancouver News-Herald*, and which were enquired into, were in essence, threefold:—

- (1) That Morii was a gambler and a racketeer and used gangster methods to enforce his will on the Japanese community; that he protected Japanese illegally in Canada; that he was feared by other Japanese; that this was known to the R.C.M. Police and that his services should not have been used in any capacity by the R.C.M. Police or the B.C. Security Commission, and that because of his contact with the R.C.M. Police he was able to levy tribute on other Japanese.
- (2) That Morii was an officer of the Sokoku Kai, a Japanese organization said to be directly affiliated with the Black Dragon Society and that this proved his disloyalty to Canada which should have resulted in his internment.
- (3) That the R.C.M. Police with knowledge of Morii's bad reputation were complacent; that because of Morii's previous services to the R.C.M. Police during which Morii had sold himself to the R.C.M. Police to such an extent the officials believed in him implicitly and did not thoroughly investigate reports as to his bad character.

Mr. Justice Cameron in his report to the Hon. the Minister of Justice dated December 19, 1942, had this to say: ".....It is undoubtedly the right of a newspaper to criticize the policies of Governmental authority even in wartime, but I do question the advisability of a newspaper making statements of a nature which would undoubtedly tend to alarm the public during the war and to discredit Governmental bodies charged with the safety of the State, when such statements are without foundation and the truth or falsity of which could readily be ascertained by competent reporters from those in possession of the facts. This is particularly the case where no public benefit could result from such publication, but rather the reverse." "I find that the R.C.M. Police have not been guilty of any complacency in regard to Morii. I also find that the R.C.M. Police and its officers gave material assistance to the B.C. Security Commission in carrying out the evacuation and that throughout, the R.C.M. Police, in regard to this matter, have been vigilant and efficient and have lived up to the high standards which the Canadian public expects of that Force."

Only a small proportion of these Japanese have been confined in internment camps. In connection with the Japanese evacuation, we opened a temporary Sub-Division at New Denver and five temporary detachments in British Columbia.

Disposal of Japanese Property.—The disposal of the *Japanese fishing fleet* was placed in the hands of the Japanese Fishing Boat Disposal Committee, and they have completed their work and sold these boats and related material to an

accumulated value of one and one-half million dollars. In February, 1943, arrangements were entered into by the Custodian of Enemy (Japanese) Property, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and the Federal Government to arrange for the *disposal of all property owned in the Protected Area by Japanese*. Two committees have been set up by the Federal Government for this purpose.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

This Act has made it necessary for the R.C.M. Police to ensure that the Amusement Tax Act is being properly enforced and in most big cities this has added materially to our work. Night Clubs and theatres and other places of amusement have to be visited from time to time to ensure that no infractions of the Act are committed.

NEW LEGISLATION

There has been no new legislation which has required extended service from this force during the past twelve months, but, as already intimated, the enforcement of existing federal statutes and war regulations has become a very important part of our work. Some of the Government Departments might well increase their own inspectors and preventive officers and relieve us of some of the investigational work. The large number of enquiries necessary across the country respecting the rationing of various articles, the heavy work involved in the enforcement of the orders and regulations of the various controllers governing oil and fuel and various other matters, does not decrease but on the contrary has enlarged. There are a number of Acts and Regulations which we have had to continue to enforce especially the National Selective Service Regulations which requires thousands of investigations. The Merchant Seamen Order at the different ports and the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Department of Munitions and Supply and the Defence of Canada regulations have all added to our innumerable activities during the past twelve months.

FEDERAL DRIVEWAYS, OTTAWA

I am glad to be able to report that on the Federal District Commission Driveways at Ottawa, we now have a motorcar patrol equipped with two-way radio.

OTHER DUTIES

- (a) I shall refer to such matters as the registration of firearms, the Preventive Service and other "continuous" duties in another Section.
- (b) In addition to the large scope of duties already mentioned, there are a number of duties of lesser importance, such as the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in Beauce County, Quebec, and similar new ones of that nature which have fallen to this force during the past year.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

In the Northwest Territories and Yukon much development is under way, and this has added to our responsibilities, and has necessitated an increase in the number of our detachments there. It is not in the public interest to dwell to any great extent on this matter.

5. Health

I have pleasure in again reporting that during the year under review the health of the Force on the whole has been good. Very few infectious or contagious diseases occurred among the members of the Force. Those discovered or reported were "Measles" and "Mumps".

Several cases of "Whooping Cough" "Measles" and "Mumps" were also reported among the families of members of the Force.

Influenza was again the cause of the absence from duty of many members of the Force. This year the number of days lost from this cause was 1,716 compared with 1,088 days last year.

The next item of importance from the point of view of loss of time was tuberculosis, through which 1,040 days were lost. We believe the cause of this has now been located; the next was tonsillitis with 927 days, followed by appendicitis with 814 days and by bronchial colds with 730 days.

The total number of days lost during the year under consideration was 19,446 compared with 20,058 the previous year.

The Medical and dental care of members of the Force is still in the hands of the Department of Pensions and National Health, whose services across the country are placed at our disposal. The system which was begun several years ago continues to work efficiently, economically and most satisfactorily.

RECREATION

At the present time the Force has better facilities for recreation than it has had for many years but unfortunately it is almost impossible to devote much time to it under present conditions.

Wherever possible Officers Commanding have done their best to provide the members of their command with the opportunity to take part in sports and other forms of recreation.

6. Industrial and Other Disturbances

During the year approximately 300 strikes and industrial disputes were reported on and we have co-operated fully with the Department of Labour who have expressed their appreciation on more than one occasion for the co-operation extended.

In connection with these disputes it is most gratifying to report that in no instance was it necessary for this Force to send a detail of men to the scene of a strike.

By instituting a new policy we have been able to assist both labour and management, and their willingness to co-operate has been most marked.

A brief outline of the more important industrial disputes during the year is as follows:—

STEEL STRIKE

This strike dates back to March, 1942, when the employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, through their union, the United Steelworkers of America, applied to the Ontario Regional War Labour Board for a basic wage of 55c per hour. Later in March the employees of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, Nova Scotia, through the same union, applied to the Nova Scotia Regional War Labour Board for a similar basic wage. Subsequently, both Regional War Labour Boards refused the requests.

In August, 1942, the employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Dominion Steel and Coal Company took a holiday in order to conduct a strike vote. The vote resulted in an overwhelming majority voting to go on strike.

On September 14, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the disputes at both the Algoma Steel Corporation and Dominion Steel and Coal Company, Nova Scotia. On December 28, 1942 the Royal Commission published their report, recommending that there be no change in the basic wage rate, but recommended several wage adjustments; while the minority report recommended that the basic wage rate of 55c per hour be granted.

Immediately following the publication of the Royal Commission's report, agitation started for the adoption of the minority report. This culminated in the general strike.

At 8 a.m., January 1, 1943, 5,500 employees of Dominion Steel and Coal Company, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, 530 employees of Trenton Industries, Trenton, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, 1,626 employees of Trenton Steel Works, Trenton, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, 660 employees of Eastern Car Company, Trenton, N.S., went on strike.

At 7 a.m., January 14, 1943, approximately 5,000 employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, went on strike.

These strikes continued until January 25, 1943, when the employees of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, Sydney, N.S., voted to return to work, followed by the Algoma Steel Corporation employees on January 27, 1943.

It is of particular interest to note that during the entire strike, the striking employees conducted themselves in a very creditable manner and at no time was police action necessary.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

On November 24, 1942 approximately 14,000 employees went out on strike over the question of equal pay for equal work with respect to women doing work usually performed by men. The union concerned was the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.).

The chief complaint of the strikers was that 37 women had been hired at 50c per hour despite an agreement stipulating that an understanding should be reached between union and management concerning rates of pay for women, prior to any being hired. The management in turn stated that the women in question were office employees and not employed on production, and therefore not covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

In the P.M. of November 29, 1943, an agreement was reached between the parties concerned and the following day the employees voted to return to work and to accept the decision of a referee who was appointed to enquire into the dispute. Subsequently, the referee ruled in favour of the company.

While 14,000 persons were directly affected by this dispute and a further 5,000 indirectly affected, the entire strike was carried out in an orderly manner, and only a few isolated "incidents" were reported.

COAL INDUSTRY

During the year upwards of 50 strikes in coal mines were reported on. In most cases the cause of the strikes can be attributed to working conditions and demands for increases in wages. The following presents a cross-section of these disputes.

Considerable unrest was prevalent in the Vancouver Island Coal Mines relative to wages, and a Commission was named to enquire into the situation. On August 17, 1942 approximately 13,000 employees of Canadian Collieries Limited took a holiday in protest of the Commission's delay in publishing their report and reiterated their demands for an increase in wages. They returned to work the following day but went out on strike on August 21, 1942. Subsequently, they were advised that their request had been refused. They returned to work on August 30, 1942 and made a further application for an increase in wages.

As a disciplinary measure, eight miners, employed by Florence Collieries, Florence, N.S., were refused their lamps on April 20, 1942. As a result the entire staff of approximately 750 men went on strike and remained out until May 11, 1942. A further strike of one day only occurred at this mine on August 18, 1942, when, due to a misunderstanding, two employees who had returned to work after completing their military training were refused their lamps. On August 27, 1942 the mine was again idle when employees on the long wall demanded an adjustment in wages. They returned to work on August 31, 1942, pending settlement of this dispute.

Princess Collieries, Sydney Mines, N.S., was the scene of several strikes. On April 8, 1942, the entire staff went out on strike in sympathy with the shooters and loaders who had requested an adjustment in wages. On July 30, 1942 the mine was idle when the borers struck for an increase in wages. On August 18, 1942 the entire staff was on strike protesting the deductions made by the management in connection with the cleaning off of the long wall. On October 27, 1942 one shift of 270 men went on strike over working conditions and a month later the entire staff was again on strike protesting the dismissal of an employee.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1943, our total strength was 4,928, made up as follows:—

Officers	98
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	2,859
Special Constables	108
	<hr/>
Special Constable Guards	3,065
Security Service (not including Police Personnel)	1,845
	<hr/>
	4,928

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed Force, together with the regular Special Constables, is 3,065, compared with 3,237 for the year ended March 31, 1942, a decrease of 172. It is true that the addition of Special Constable Guards and the members of the Security Service, civilian, and those secured from the fighting forces bring the total strength up to 4,928 which is an increase of 185 in the grand total. Nevertheless, this does not give a true picture of the actual state of affairs because it is obvious that the uniformed strength and investigational part of the Force has decreased.

The engagement and discharge of Special Constable Guards fluctuates according to season, and the only safe comparison is between the regularly engaged, uniformed and investigational parts of the Force.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1943:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1943

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.A.	On Leave R.C.A.F. and C.M.S.C.	On Com- mand Wash., D.C.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000..... per annum	1														
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500..... "	1														
8	Assistant Commissioners.....	3,600..... "	2						1	1	1	1					1
19	Superintendents.....	2,720 to \$3,120..... "	2					1	2	4	4	3					
56	Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540..... "	12	1	5	5	5	8	2	7	4	3	1	2		1	
2	Detective Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540..... "		1				1									
10	Sub-Inspectors.....	2,000..... "	1		1			3	2	2		1					
1	Surgeon.....	2,720 to \$3,120..... "								1							
46	Staff Sergeants.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50..... per diem	11	1	3	3	2	9	3	7	5	1	1				
261	Sergeants.....	3.75..... "	22	2	15	11	9	50	16	32	28	10	2	1	1	2	
508	Corporals.....	3.00..... "	53	7	44	28	37	94	45	90	59	22	12	5	10	2	
1976	Constables, 1st Class.....	Not exceeding \$2.75 per diem.	82	22	169	85	162	377	191	331	209	117	39	22	170		
	Constables, 2nd Class.....																
	Constables, 3rd Class.....																
128	Sub/Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem	3	1	6	3	9	19	4	67	7	7			2		
108	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	10	3	1	3	6	11	9	23	15	3	20	4			
1845	Special Constable Guards.....		3	253	180	449	611	22		1	50	276					
18	Security Service.....			18													
4,928	Totals.....		203	37	517	319	681	1,185	297	566	381	444	75	34	183	5	1
111	Saddle Horses.....							38		73							
4	Team Horses.....							2		2							
115	Totals.....							40		75							
17	Police Dogs.....			1	2	2	1	2	2	4	3						
283	Sleigh Dogs.....								14	13	5		245	6			
2	Aeroplanes.....							2									
718	Motor Cars.....			14	101	59	75	97	85	135	108	44					
34	Motor Trucks.....				1	1	2	6	2	5	6	2		9			
23	Motorcycles.....			1	8	3		12			1						
779	Totals.....			15	110	63	77	117	87	140	115	46		9			

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and thirty-three Detachments distributed throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	36
New Brunswick.....	"J"	31
Quebec.....	"C"	29
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	31
Manitoba.....	"D"	56
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	102
Alberta.....	"K"	89
British Columbia.....	"E"	22
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	32
Totals.....	13	433

There is no change in the number of divisions.

There is an increase of 15 detachments since the last report but the majority of these are in British Columbia and are occasioned by establishment of Japanese Camps. A detailed list of detachments in each division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months we were only able to secure 130 recruits. One Special Constable was engaged as a regular uniformed member, and 10 men returned to the Force after leaving it. We also engaged 31 regular Special Constables and 2,068 Special Constable Guards, and 20 Special Constables were engaged on Security Service, making a total of 2,260 men accepted for service, but of these we lost 2,075, principally Special Constable Guards, making a net increase of 185.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent W. V. M. B. Bruce.

Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp.

Superintendent P. R. Forde.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector A. T. Belcher.

Inspector C. E. Rivett-Carnac.

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector F. W. Schutz.

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector E. D. Fryett.

Sub-Inspector T. W. Chard.

Sub-Inspector H. H. Cronkhite.

Sub-Inspector D. A. McKinnon.

Sub-Inspector H. P. Mathewson.

Sub-Inspector J. R. Lemieux.

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 9557	Acting Sergeant-Major H. G. Nichols.
Reg. No. 11713	Staff Sergeant E. Stott.
Reg. No. 11390	Staff Sergeant G. J. Archer.
Reg. No. 8687	Staff Sergeant W. H. Williams.
Reg. No. 11690	Sergeant J. W. MacK. Brady.
Reg. No. 7495	Staff Sergeant J. Leopold.
Reg. No. 8461	Sergeant W. C. V. Chisholm.
Reg. No. 10391	Sergeant J. M. Bella.

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner T. B. Caulkin.
Assistant Commissioner J. M. Tupper.
Assistant Commissioner R. R. Tait.
Inspector J. W. Kempston.

Invalided to Pension:

Inspector A. F. C. Watts.
Inspector H. N. Trickey.

Deaths:

Nil.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:—

Retired to Pension:

Reg. No. 1709	Staff Sergeant Nicholson, J. D.
Reg. No. 5569	Sergeant Wood, J. S.
Reg. No. 9065	Corporal Sundkvist, O.
Reg. No. 9119	Corporal Rennie, D.
Reg. No. 9107	Constable Whittemore, F.

Invalided to Pension:

Reg. No. 5581	Sergeant-Major Watson, F. P.
Reg. No. 5675	Staff Sergeant Chalk, F. W.
Reg. No. 5725	Staff Sergeant Smith, A. E.
Reg. No. 6099	Staff Sergeant Snowling, O.
Reg. No. 6009	Sergeant Cook, F.
Reg. No. 6117	Sergeant Ford, A.
Reg. No. 6217	Sergeant Osborne, W.
Reg. No. 6395	Sergeant Carter, J. B.
Reg. No. 6403	Sergeant Frewin, J.
Reg. No. 6625	Sergeant Vestnes, B.
Reg. No. 7978	Sergeant Berger, M. T.
Reg. No. 8226	Sergeant Lafond, U.
Reg. No. 9920	Sergeant Robinson, D. F.
Reg. No. 10429	Sergeant Langton, E.
Reg. No. 5512	Corporal Smith, M.
Reg. No. 6602	Corporal Threadkell, R. J.
Reg. No. 6700	Corporal Richardson, L. L.
Reg. No. 7938	Corporal Crump, E. W.
Reg. No. 9780	Corporal Greatwood, R. W.
Reg. No. 6237	Constable McKay, A. M.
Reg. No. 9100	Constable Myles, W.
Reg. No. 10310	Constable Huneault, R.
Reg. No. 11377	Constable Trudel, J. H. A.

Died:

Reg. No. 12415	Staff Sergeant Mason, C. C.
Reg. No. 5615	Corporal Painter, J.
Reg. No. 9116	Corporal O'Donnell, M. J.
Reg. No. 9127	Corporal Grignon, J. A.
Reg. No. 11371	Corporal Ryder, L. P.
Reg. No. 11631	Constable Horne, C. G.
Reg. No. 12572	Constable Oliver, P. S. (Killed in action at Dieppe). He held the rank of Captain in the Canadian Army.
Reg. No. 13090	Constable Chittenden, R. H.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

As reported last year, our three main divisions at Headquarters are as follows:—

“A” Department—Administration and Organization—In charge of the Deputy Commissioner.

“C” Department—Criminal Investigation—In charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

“S” Department—Supply—In charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

These main divisions have not been changed during the past twelve months, and while we have been obliged to form Sections having specific duties in the larger Branches of these main Divisions, nevertheless, it has not been necessary to change our organization to any extent.

The decrease in the work of enforcement of the Criminal Code, particularly in the six provinces with which we have agreements, has been much appreciated, but on the other hand our federal work throughout the whole of Canada has very materially increased during the past year.

ACCOMMODATION

I have already intimated that in the near future we shall be able to find some relief from the overcrowding in the Headquarters building due to the completion of the wooden structure known as the “Annex”, situated to the north of the Justice Building. This will fill a long felt need.

FEMALE STAFF FOR OFFICE WORK

Practically the whole of our office work is now undertaken by female stenographers, typists and clerks, and, as reported last year, the change has worked out very well indeed.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

During the year under review, the Central Registry has had some reduction in the total mail received and despatched from the peak reached in 1941-42. The total mail received and despatched then exceeded one million letters. During the period under review, the total was 973,125, a decrease of approximately 7·7 per cent.

The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at Headquarters, during the year now under review was 715,962 compared with 772,932 of the previous year. In the case of outgoing mail the number of letters despatched was 257,163 compared with 281,710 last year.

5. Administration in the Field

In Section one of this report under the heading "Agreements with the Provinces" will be found comments regarding our new agreements with the Provinces.

I have already reported that our work of enforcing the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in the six provinces with which we have agreements has fortunately lessened considerably during the past year. The cause of this is closely related to the present war. There is practically no unemployment and infractions of the Criminal Code are much less as a result of this. The restrictions and regulations caused by war affect the provincial statutes. For example, there are not as many motor cars on the highways due to gasoline shortage and various other governmental restrictions have helped to this end. On the other hand, the amount of Federal Legislation which has to be enforced and in which we are called upon for assistance is very heavy and has increased considerably during the past twelve months. *The National Selective Service Regulations* alone have added tremendously to our duties and responsibilities.

Our relations with the respective Attorneys-General in all provinces of the Dominion are excellent. I am also happy to report that there is close co-operation between the R.C.M. Police and the Provincial Police Forces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

I have already mentioned in Section one of this report the increasing tendency to request the R.C.M. Police to police towns and cities, especially in those Provinces with which we have agreements.

An outline of the new duties which have devolved upon us during the past year has been given under the heading of "New Duties" in Section one of this report.

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

As reported last year the vessels of the former Marine Section and most of their personnel are still serving with the Royal Canadian Navy and the situation under this heading has not changed during the period under review. All that remains of our former Marine Section are a few fast motor boats located at strategic points.

Similarly, the personnel and planes of our former small Aviation Section are with the Royal Canadian Air Force. We have one De Haviland Dragonfly aeroplane and one seaplane remaining—a "Norseman"—which we use for important and urgent journeys to outlying places.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE

This has been dealt with under Section one. Generally speaking, conditions with respect to Preventive Measures were never better than they have been during the past twelve months.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The R.C.M. Police Band is located at Ottawa and is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown. During the past year they have filled many engagements and have participated actively in Victory Loan parades in various parts of Ontario.

The members of the Band are employed in a clerical capacity when not actually performing and their musical engagements are usually scheduled for evenings and week-ends so that their duties in the various offices may be interrupted as little as possible.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY, CANADIAN ACTIVE ARMY

In my last report I mentioned that the strength of the First Provost Company was 195 all ranks. At the present time, the total is 183. The reduction in strength has been brought about principally by certain members being returned to the Force for duty and the fact that we have been unable to supply reinforcements due to the shortage of trained personnel.

I also regret to report the death of Reg. No. 12572, Constable Oliver, P. S., who was killed in action in the landing at Dieppe.

As mentioned in previous reports, a considerable number of the First Provost Company have been granted commissions in the Canadian Army.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

There are now fifty-seven government buildings in Ottawa under our control for Air Raid Precautions purposes. At each building we have an N.C.O. or Constable appointed to act as supervisor and to assist the Chief Air Raid Precaution and Fire Warden and the Committee of the organization set up in the building in whatever manner he can.

In the Volunteer Warden Service there are approximately 1,500 A.R.P. Wardens, and I should like to express here my gratitude for their keen co-operation and interest. We are responsible to the Public Works Department for Air Raid Precautions in these government buildings. There have been three practice blackouts during the period under review. The Ottawa City Fire Department has been most co-operative and has loaned us one of their Inspectors to help with advice and assistance in solving problems.

6. Accommodation

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Public Works Department supplies accommodation for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in public buildings at 71 points throughout the Dominion. At eighteen of these, office accommodation only is furnished, but in the remainder, quarters for single members of this Force are provided, and in some instances, for married personnel also. Other Departments of the Federal Government such as the Indian Affairs Branch and the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources furnish us with accommodation at eleven detachments.

HEADQUARTERS

I have already referred to the "Annex" which is nearing completion to the north of our Headquarters Building at Ottawa.

RENTED BUILDINGS

The amount paid in rental by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the year under review is the same as that for last year, namely, approximately \$170,000.00. This is in large measure due to the Rent Control Regulations.

PROPERTIES PURCHASED

Property purchased during the past year include the former consulate of the Italian Government, commonly known as the Casa d'Italia, 136 Beverley Street, Toronto, Ontario, at a cost of \$18,000.00. This building will provide suitable accommodation as a barracks and has made it possible to concentrate the personnel in one place rather than in several buildings throughout the city. However, it is still necessary to retain our offices in the Federal Building for administrative purposes.

Land.—Seven hundred and twenty acres of land, including the old historic site of Fort Walsh, was purchased by the Force as a breeding station for horses and grazing land, and another 2,305 acres adjoining this property has been leased from the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAINTENANCE OF POLICE-OWNED BUILDINGS

Every economy has been practised in the maintenance of Police-owned buildings at the different posts across the country.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

An addition was made to the Scientific Laboratory at Rockcliffe this year to take care of the expansion in that Department. The building of four residences at Rockcliffe and a hospital at Regina was authorized during the past year, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, these have had to be carried over till next year.

PROPERTY DAMAGE AND FIRES

A rather unusual occurrence in the nature of a flood was experienced at Montague, Prince Edward Island, on February 11, 1943. The foundation of one side of the detachment quarters, rented from the town of Montague, was completely destroyed and the furnace and plumbing badly damaged. The windows of the sleeping quarters were smashed and the police cell buried under the debris. No damage was done to the upper floor of the building.

At the rented detachment quarters in Hodgson, Manitoba, a fire occurred at 3.00 p.m. of June 10, 1942. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion in the shavings used as insulation in the walls of the Hodgson Motors Building, adjacent to the detachment quarters. The Motors Building, together with the residence of the proprietor and the blacksmith shop of Peter Boyko, adjacent to the garage, were totally destroyed. The R.C.M. Police quarters is situated only three feet from the garage on the east side and the fire caught on the shingles of the east roof and a portion of the east wall.

The loss to the police consisted of four gallons of motor oil and anti-freeze stored in the garage, and the paint on the furniture in the quarters was damaged together with a police-owned stove. One handcuff key and some stationery were also destroyed. The building was completely covered by insurance.

The quarters were vacated for fifteen days while repairs were being made.

A small fire broke out in the quarters at Newcastle, N.B., on September 7, 1942, but the damage was confined to an area 18 inches square. The fire originated in the fireplace in the main office due to bricks resting on a wooden floor. The damage was repaired by the landlord.

At 12.20 p.m., November 19, 1942, a police-owned building at Whitehorse, Y.T., loaned to the U.S. Forces was totally destroyed by fire, caused by an overheated stove in the office of the Provost Marshal of the U.S. Army. This building was an old residence and contained eleven rooms. A claim has been made against the United States Army who occupied the building at the time of the fire.

A house owned by the Greater Winnipeg Water District at Reynolds, Manitoba, in which the Police had their detachment quarters, was completely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of March 4, 1943.

The fire originated in the chimney and due to numerous holes in the chimney the flames darted through to the walls of the house setting the whole building ablaze. All police equipment was saved.

7. Discipline

There has been no relaxation in discipline during the past year, and generally speaking, the conduct of the members of the Force has been good, with only a very few cases of a serious nature. All violations of orders and regulations have been promptly and carefully investigated and the appropriate measures taken.

8. Honours and Awards

The following awards were made during the past year:—

(a) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal*

Serving Officers	3
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	32
Ex-Members	2

(b) *Polar Medal (Silver)*

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Polar Medal (Silver) to the following members of the crew of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Schooner *St. Roch*, the ship having successfully negotiated the Northwest Passage from west to east:—

Reg. No. 10407	Acting Staff Sergeant Larsen, H. A.
Reg. No. 8406	Corporal Foster, M. F.
Reg. No. 7756	Constable Parry, W. J.
Reg. No. 10155	Constable Chartrand, A. J. (Posthumous).
Reg. No. 10607	Constable Farrar, F. S.
Reg. No. 12704	Constable Peters, G. W.
Reg. No. 12740	Constable Hunt, P. G.
Reg. No. 13013	Constable Hadley, E. C.

(c) *King's Police and Fire Services Medal*

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal to Reg. No. 11979 Constable Strong, L. F. M., of "L" Division for his courageous action in effecting the rescue of one Arnold McCallum from drowning in the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on April 8, 1942.

(d) *Royal Canadian Humane Society*

Reg. No. 11979 Constable Strong, L. F. M., of "L" Division has been granted the Parchment Certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Arnold McCallum from drowning in the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on April 8, 1942.

Reg. No. 13747 Constable Evans, A. L., of "F" Division, has been granted the Parchment Testimonial of the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in effecting the rescue of one Jessie Gaylie from a burning building at Rose Valley, Sask., on December, 1, 1941.

(e) *St. John of Jerusalem*

Reg. No. 10059 Corporal Minty, A. A., of "F" Division, has been granted a certificate conveying the Special Thanks of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in recognition of his efforts in organizing and conducting civilian classes in First Aid.

Reg. No. 12953 Constable Paley, P., of "K" Division, has been granted the Certificate of Merit of the St. John Ambulance Association for his prompt and efficient action in rendering first aid to one Art Erickson who was seriously injured whilst at work in a lumber mill near Breton, Alta., on May 18, 1942.

Reg. No. 12096 Constable Newington, C. L., of "E" Division, has been granted the Certificate of Merit of the St. John Ambulance Association for his action in applying artificial respiration and eventually reviving infant Beverley Ure, apparently drowned, at Osoyoos, B.C., on August 26, 1942.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

As reported last year, practically the whole of our requirements under this heading are met by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and the arrangements have worked out most satisfactorily for several years past. The services rendered are of the best and the excellent co-operation and assistance received in these matters from that Department are very sincerely appreciated and the financial saving to the country as a result of the arrangements is considerable each year.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1943, classes in First Aid were held at Ottawa, Regina, Yorkton, Swift Current, Weyburn, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Halifax, Fredericton, Calgary, Edmonton, Charlottetown, Rockcliffe and Toronto.

These classes were all held under the jurisdiction of the R.C.M. Police Centre and the instructors are members of the Force who are fully qualified and hold Instructor Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The following awards were made during the past year:—

Certificates (First Examination)	352
Vouchers (Second Examination)	162
Medallions (Third Examination)	62
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examination)	79
Total	655

The awards issued during the previous year were 933 and there is, therefore, a decrease of 278. As mentioned in previous reports a gradual decrease in awards is anticipated due to the fact that the majority of members of this Force have already taken First Aid Examinations. It should also be mentioned that all uniformed members have been issued with First Aid Manuals and are expected to keep themselves in touch with this very essential subject.

11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting small headstones in police cemeteries with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Gravestones were provided for 17 graves made up as follows:—

Ex-members	6
Serving just prior to death	11
	<hr/> 17

All Officers Commanding have taken special interest in this matter which is commendable. As reported last year, we have a special charge in the care of the small cemetery at Old Fort Walsh.

12. Transport

As distinct from horses and sleighs (dog), our transport is briefly summarized as follows:—

(a) Aeroplanes and Seaplanes

We have a De Havilland Dragonfly and one NoorduyN Norseman seaplane.

(b) Motor Transport

On March 31, 1943, the Force had the following motor transport:—

Passenger Cars	718
Motor Trucks	34
Motorcycles	25

This is an increase of 105 motor cars, 9 motor trucks and 4 motor cycles since last year.

The operating costs and maintenance of these vehicles have been closely watched at R.C.M.P. Headquarters, and have been kept to a minimum.

(c) Marine Transport

As reported last year, the only marine transport now in our possession are several fast motor boats of the "Lobster Fishing" type located at strategical points. These boats are powered with Buick automobile engines.

We also have a police Auxiliary Schooner *St. Roch* which is used as a floating detachment in the Western Arctic when required, and for transporting supplies in those waters. During the year under review, it made the North West Passage from west to east and is now located on the east coast undergoing repairs.

A reference to this voyage is made elsewhere in this report.

(d) Other Water Transport

We also operate a number of small boats and river craft at a few points in Ontario and at the different detachments down the Mackenzie River, in the Northwest Territories, and also in the Yukon, but as these have had long service, most of them need to be re-engined or replaced. It has not been possible to add to or improve them during the past year to any extent.

13. Horses

There has been no outbreak of disease amongst the horses during the past year and their health has been very good.

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1943, was 115, made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	113
Team horses	2
	<hr/> 115

This is a decrease of 10 horses from last year. The details of the losses and gains during the period covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold	3	
Destroyed	4	
Died	1	
Transferred to Department of Agriculture	6	
	<hr/> 14	
Presented to Force		1
Bred		3
		<hr/> 4
	14	
	4	
	<hr/> 10	
Decrease	10	

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING HORSES

As already noted under the heading of "Properties purchased", we were able to purchase a suitable area for a breeding station for horses, including the site of Old Fort Walsh, Sask. We have also leased an adjoining area for the same purpose. Twenty-three mares, eleven colts and one stallion are being transferred to the newly acquired property at Battle Creek.

14. Clothing and Supplies

Notwithstanding war restrictions upon many commodities, we have been able to meet all our requirements under this heading principally through the foresight of the officials mentioned in my last report.

As stated last year, the inspection of our Supply Stores from Coast to Coast is now carried out by a representative of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the service rendered us in this respect is very much appreciated.

All material and supplies with very few exceptions have been of good quality.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH**I. Recruiting**

Recruiting at the present time is practically at a standstill owing to the extreme difficulty in securing recruits. The situation in this regard has not improved since my last report. I have already mentioned elsewhere that we have carefully avoided competition in this respect with the Fighting Forces. The type of recruits we have been able to secure, generally speaking, is not up to the standard reached prior to the war. This is due of course to the number of young men who are being absorbed into the Armed Forces.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, the number of applicants for engagement was only 1,670. This is 107 less than last year or a decrease of approximately 6 per cent.

ENGAGEMENTS

During the same period, as I have already intimated, we engaged 130 recruits only. In addition, 1 Special Constable was engaged as a regular member and 10 ex-members returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of Special Constables engaged was 31, and in addition, 2,068 Special Constable Guards were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion. We also engaged 20 Special Constables from civilian and other sources for duty in our Security Service, making a grand total of 2,260 men engaged of various kinds. The wastage in Special Constable Guards has been heavy, as in former years.

WAITING LIST

As mentioned in previous reports, a waiting list is maintained at Headquarters for the purpose of recording applicants who have successfully passed their medical and educational tests. Applicants are graded as follows:—"Fair", "Good", "Very Good" and "Outstanding", as the case may be. Owing to the scarcity of applicants, as previously mentioned, this list is very much depleted.

DRAFTEES

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, an Order in Council was passed enabling us to call up for service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police young men who had been found to be of lower medical category than the standard required for the fighting forces. These men were engaged in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as Special Constable Guards for the duration of the war, and in all 165 have been so enlisted, and are included in the total number of Special Constable Guards shown elsewhere.

2. Training

As there are two Police Colleges operated by the Force, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and the other at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, it is possible for the initial and subsequent training of recruits to be undertaken at either place. The normal period of training which recruits are required to undergo is six months. I am glad to be able to report that both Colleges are very well equipped and the present accommodation and facilities are excellent.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

The training period for recruits is divided into two parts, each of three months duration.

The first part of the training covers drill, physical instruction, history of the Force, first aid, Constable's Manual, Federal Acts, the R.C.M. Police Act, Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc., When this part has been concluded, examinations are held on the subjects taken and those recruits who have passed satisfactory commence part two. The second part of the training includes subjects of a more advanced nature, such as the criminal code, provincial statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation, and matters of a like nature.

The foregoing is, of course, based on normal times, but the exigencies of the service in wartime has made certain modifications necessary.

SWIMMING

It is worthy of note that approximately sixty per cent of recruits which come to this Force are unable to swim, and therefore the up-to-date swimming pool at Regina is used to great advantage not only as a part of the compulsory training, but as an excellent means of building a strong and healthy body. The pool is also made available to members of the R.C.N.V.R. and the R.C.A.F., at Regina.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND CONSTABLES

Owing to pressure of work only one regular police college course was undertaken during the past year, and was attended by specially selected personnel of this Force and also by representatives from other Provincial and Municipal Police Forces, including two Non-Commissioned Officers of the Newfoundland Rangers. This course, as already mentioned, was held at Rockcliffe, Ontario. Several short courses in photography and allied subjects were undertaken at Regina during the period under review.

As previously stated, the Police Colleges are splendidly equipped with numerous types of scientific apparatus. The lecturers and instructors are fully qualified in their respective fields, and every effort is made to ensure that members attending police college courses obtain the best tuition possible.

We are greatly indebted to specialists of other police forces and organizations who have so kindly volunteered their services from time to time, imparting instruction to members of this and other forces attending the various police college classes.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

Every effort has been made by the Officers Commanding Divisions to maintain smartness and efficiency in the personnel under their command but, unfortunately, the volume of work which is being performed is great and it has been impossible to devote as much time to training as we would like.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This subject will be dealt with under the heading, "R.C.M. Police Reserve Force," at the end of this Section of the Report.

3. Musketry Practice

Musketry practice was not fired throughout the Force this year, but it is interesting to note that indoor ranges were used extensively by personnel wherever same were available.

4. Revolver Practice

The regular revolver practice was fired this year by all divisions with very good results.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield was again won this year by "L" Division, Prince Edward Island, with an average of 189·21. Ten other divisions competed for this award.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Three members, i.e., Reg. No. 10189 Acting Sergeant Mighall; D.C., of "K" Division, Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J. H., of "C" Division, and Reg. No. 11151 Constable Blair, J. L., of "K" Division, having made the same score of 240, (the possible) thereby tying for position of best shot in the Force, are granted the privilege of wearing the crossed revolver badge (gold) surmounted by a crown. They will all be required to fire the complete classification course again in order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, a cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund, and a Trophy to the value of \$10.00.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a Trophy to the value of \$5.00 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. It is known as the recruits' prize.

The winner this year was Reg. No. 14305 Third Class Constable Christianson, E. V., of "K" Division, with a score of 234 out of a possible 240 points.

CROSSED REVOLVERS (BADGE)

In order to wear the Crossed Revolver Badge, members must obtain at least 200 points out of a possible 240 points, and it is gratifying to note that 421 members qualified in this respect. As in previous years, indoor ranges, where available, were used during the winter months.

5. Equitation: Mounted Section

On March 31, 1943, the disposition of horses was as follows:

Regina, Saskatchewan	75
Rockcliffe, Ontario	40
Total,	115

No musical rides were undertaken during the past year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

On March 31, 1942, the strength of the Reserve Force was 540. During the past year, 160 have been engaged and the wastage during the same period was 101. The present strength is, therefore, 599, an increase of 59 over the last year.

As mentioned last year, reserves are situated at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton.

The members of the Reserve Force continue to be of great assistance to us in their spare time and their services are very much appreciated.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Members of the Reserve are given training usually on certain evenings during the winter months and this training consists of drill, physical training, first aid, etc., they also receive instruction in general police work. The instructors are regular members of the Force who are fully qualified.

The members of the Reserve as a whole are very keen and show considerable interest in their training and such duties as are assigned to them.

7. Instructional Staff

With regard to the training centres at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario, no effort is spared to obtain the very best instructional staffs possible. Only personnel who are especially qualified in this respect are employed as instructors.

Whenever possible, we implement our own instructors with lecturers and instructors from other Police Forces. I am also glad to report that technical and scientific experts in various walks of life, and officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments have always been willing to assist us in this regard. The services rendered in all cases are invaluable and are very deeply appreciated.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. Review

As mentioned last year, the situation under this heading is anything but normal, largely due to war conditions, but it may be of interest to review the total gross figures of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes for the year ended March 31, 1943, with those for the year 1941-42. The figures for the two years mentioned are set forth below:—

	Year ended March 31, 1943	Year ended March 31, 1942
Criminal Code—		
British Columbia	54	48
Alberta	3,886	5,312
Saskatchewan	4,305	5,521
Manitoba	2,157	2,546
Ontario	716	556
Quebec	236	187
New Brunswick	2,189	2,237
Nova Scotia	2,189	1,648
Prince Edward Island	387	417
N.W.T. and Yukon	323	211
	<hr/> 16,442	<hr/> 18,683
Provincial Statutes—		
British Columbia	1	....
Alberta	4,644	7,668
Saskatchewan	2,972	4,240
Manitoba	3,315	4,269
Ontario	7	5
Quebec .....	....	....
New Brunswick	2,683	4,436
Nova Scotia	11,797	14,027
Prince Edward Island	1,801	1,711
N.W.T. and Yukon	2	....
	<hr/> 27,222	<hr/> 36,356
Federal Statutes—		
British Columbia	3,588	5,428
Alberta	3,552	4,396
Saskatchewan	2,258	4,051
Manitoba	2,838	2,362
Ontario	10,255	6,030
Quebec	14,333	10,074
New Brunswick	4,808	1,948
Nova Scotia	2,458	945
Prince Edward Island	585	669
N.W.T. and Yukon	511	488
	<hr/> 45,186	<hr/> 36,391

A comparison of these figures reveals that there were 2,241 less cases entered under the Criminal Code, and 9,134 less under Provincial Statutes than in the previous year, but an increase of 8,795 cases in Federal Statutes during the period under review.

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been a decrease under this heading not only in the gross number of cases shown but also in the number of major types of crime.

Insofar as crimes of violence are concerned, it may be noted that "assaults general" have decreased by almost one-third, while cases of robbery with violence have decreased by four-fifths since the inception of the present war.

Safeblowings.—In the year 1939 the total number of safeblowings was 225. This has decreased each year since then, and the number for the past year is 23. Almost all these occurred in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Murders.—During the past year, investigations were conducted into the murder of twenty-one persons, which is a decrease of seventeen from last year. Twenty-one persons were involved in the commission of these offences which is a decrease of fifteen from 1941-42. A survey of the disposition of the murder trials is shown below.

Executed	1
Charge reduced to manslaughter	6
Unfit to stand trial—Insane	4
Murderer committed suicide	6
Adjudged "Not Guilty"—Dismissed	2
Awaiting trial	1
Still under investigation	1
Total	21

The total number of cases under this heading, shown in the statistics in Appendix "C", is twenty-six and the difference between that number and twenty-one shown above is accounted for by the fact that five cases were brought over from previous years.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The decrease of 9,134 cases during the year under review in Provincial Statute cases is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the restrictions placed on gasoline and tires and to some extent to those placed on the sale of liquor.

The principal offences with which we deal under this classification in the various Provinces with which we have agreements are those against highway traffic laws and provincial liquor laws. In my report of last year I predicted that there would be a considerable reduction in these offences during 1942-43.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The increase of 8,795 cases under this heading is chiefly accounted for by the increase in the number of cases under the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations and in the various orders issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

THE NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The total number of prosecutions entered during the year under review is slightly more than 50 per cent of the number for 1941-42, and the number of convictions recorded during the same period is exactly half that for the preceding twelve months. This sharp reduction is attributed to the increased shortage of narcotics and the unusually high prices demanded in illicit circles. For example, in some of the larger cities there is a demand for morphine $\frac{1}{4}$ grain tablets which have a legitimate market value of a few cents, but the price asked by traffickers is \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. The scarcity of narcotics and the exorbitant cost have forced a number of addicts to resort to the use of non-narcotic drugs, such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

Cases involving the theft of narcotics from hospitals, clinics, retail drug stores and physicians' offices show a marked increase and in view of the limited supply available to the addict through illegal sources, this condition may be looked upon as inevitable. While cases of this nature are, from the standpoint of the apprehension of the culprits, the responsibility of the local police, this Force is, nevertheless, required to co-operate in the investigation in order that full details may be reported for the information of the Chief, Narcotics Division, Department of Pensions and National Health, by whom this situation is viewed with some concern.

Thefts of narcotics from doctors' automobiles, while parked and in a great many cases left unlocked, are also becoming more prevalent and this practice causes an additional drain on the quantities available for use by the medical profession in Canada.

The inspection of narcotic records maintained by retail drug stores is a phase of our narcotic work which continues to call for close attention and arrangements have been made, wherever possible, for this duty to be performed by members of the Force who are graduate druggists or who have some previous experience in the retail drug business.

Opium is reported to be scarce on the West Coast and it is believed that only comparatively small stocks remain in the hands of some of the larger pedlars. However, a certain amount is being brought in through one or two ports on the Eastern seaboard where the drug is smuggled ashore by Chinese crew members of merchant ships, principally oil tankers, and a widespread investigation of this traffic is, at present, under way.

COUNTERFEITING

No cases worthy of note entailing the counterfeiting of banknotes or other negotiable scrip have been encountered during the year and the number of counterfeit coins found in circulation has decreased considerably. One serious case of persons "splitting" banknotes occurred during the year but this was satisfactorily dealt with before the notes were spread across the country and since then, we have had no further complaints of this type of offence.

Only two cases of United States counterfeit banknotes having been passed occurred during the year and in fact, the amount of counterfeit money made and passed this year is an all-time low.

Instruction in the making and detection of counterfeit money has been given to all members of this and other Forces attending instructional classes during the year.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Preventive Service measures have been well maintained during the past year, notwithstanding the heavy additional duties which are being carried out by detachment personnel who were formerly able to devote more time to this phase of their duties.

Government restrictions in the form of rationing of certain commodities and the continued operation of the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, have proven important factors in reducing many of the common offences usually dealt with under the Customs and Excise Acts.

While the number of seizures reported under the Customs and Excise Acts during the year under review reflect a substantial decrease, this is not an accurate indication of the work performed under the respective Acts. Amendments to the Special War Revenue Act which is operated in close relation to the Excise Act, were the basis of a large number of investigations and prosecutions which are not reflected in seizures.

The total number of seizures registered during the year under both the Customs and Excise Acts was 1,385, compared with 1,934 during 1941-42.

Convictions registered, including voluntary penalties collected under the Customs Act, totalled 852 as compared with 1,322 during the previous year.

Revenue collected under the Customs and Excise Acts, as represented by fines and penalties paid and the proceeds of sales of seized goods, totalled \$108,018.01.

Customs Act.—Generally speaking, there has been little activity during the past year insofar as smuggling across the International Border is concerned. The Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations have proved an effective deterrent to petty smuggling of merchandise by individuals for personal use. There was one instance, however, in which groups of persons in Ontario and Quebec, some of whom were at one time actively engaged in the manufacture or sale of illicit spirits, found ways and means of smuggling large quantities of pin-ball games and slot machines into Canada from the United States. This proved a particularly attractive field for their endeavours, due, primarily to the fact that the War Conservation Act which became effective December 2, 1940, banned the importation of such machines. Following the seizure of a truck-load of pin-ball machines, which had just been smuggled across the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall, Ontario, a thorough check was made throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, of all similar machines, to segregate smuggled machines from those which had been legally entered at Customs.

It is pleasing to be able to report for the second successive year, a total absence of rum-running vessels from the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboards. A few seizures of small quantities of liquor were effected, usually only one or two bottles, from individual members of the crews of vessels arriving from foreign ports, but even this type of seizure has been greatly reduced from other years.

R.C.M.P. detachments in Nova Scotia and, to a lesser extent, in the Lower St. Lawrence area of the Province of Quebec, have been called upon during the past two years, to deal with many cases involving the salvage of goods and equipment from vessels wrecked or destroyed. Local residents were found to have appropriated salvaged materials and subsequently disposed of them without report at Customs. The situation was the subject of considerable correspondence with the Departments of National Revenue, Transport, and Munitions and Supply, and as a result new arrangements have been made which should greatly reduce this class of infraction. It was apparent that the smuggling ashore of salvaged articles was accentuated as a result of the long delays which occurred before fishermen and other persons received settlement of their claims for salvage moneys through Departmental channels functioning on a peace-time basis. Salvage Officers and Inspectors of the Department of Munitions and Supply, located at various points along the seaboard, are empowered under the new arrangements, to make prompt settlements for salvaged goods after they have been appraised by the local Collector of Customs.

Excise Act.—Notwithstanding the fact that substantial increases in Excise Taxes have been imposed upon spirits, tobacco, cigarettes and many other commodities, there was a sharp decrease in seizures under the Excise Act. The total number of seizures registered during the year was 497 compared with 1,343 during 1941-42. There is little doubt but that the present tax of \$11.00 per gallon on spirits released for domestic consumption, which represents an all time high in taxation, would result, under normal conditions, in the operation of illicit stills on a wide scale. This situation has not materialized, however, due to the fact that sugar and molasses cannot be obtained in quantities in excess of ordinary

domestic requirements by individuals who would otherwise be attracted by the wide margin of profit afforded as a result of the Excise Taxes previously referred to. There are few substitutes which can satisfactorily replace sugar or molasses in the illicit manufacture of spirits, although honey or maple syrup might be used if they were obtainable in sufficient quantities. It seems more probable that attempts may be made to convert rubbing alcohol or flavouring essences for potable purposes, and the situation is being closely watched in this connection. One important case in this category was uncovered in Montreal, as a result of which four persons are facing charges for "conspiracy to violate the Excise Act" as well as substantive charges under the Excise Act.

Practically all of the illicit stills seized during the year were the small, household type, and while there were a few, principally in the Cape Breton area, which could be classified as semi-commercial, there was, for the first time in several years, a total absence of large-scale illicit distilling plants uncovered. It seems certain that the shortage of certain commodities necessary for distilling, and the fact that during the preceding two or three years most of the persons responsible for large-scale operations have been convicted and sentenced to serve penitentiary terms, are largely responsible for the improvement.

A number of seizures of Canadian raw-leaf tobacco were effected, where this commodity was being sold without the necessary Excise Tax stamps having been affixed to the packages. The tax on this type of tobacco has been increased from 20c. to 25c. per pound by the Budget recently brought down by the Finance Minister and it will be necessary, therefore, to give continued attention to this class of investigations under the Excise Act in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec where the principal tobacco growing areas are located.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUES

Ten separate groups of persons were charged before the courts during the past year, with "conspiracy" based on violations of the Customs or Excise Acts. Twenty-eight individuals were involved and of this number ten have been convicted and sentenced while eighteen are at present awaiting trial.

The policy of invoking the "conspiracy" sections of the Criminal Code to supplement the penal sections of the Customs and Excise Acts, has been followed only where organized groups of persons were involved in large scale infractions of the Acts. It continues to prove a powerful deterrent, in view of the heavy penalties provided by Sections 444 and 573 of the Criminal Code and the wide scope provided for the introduction of evidence which, in many cases, would not be admissible with respect to substantive offences under the revenue Acts. An outstanding example during the past year, was provided when the proprietor of a store was convicted with other persons for "conspiracy to defraud the revenue" in connection with the operation of a large illicit still in Manitoba. The storekeeper was convicted solely on evidence which showed that he had sold large quantities of sugar to the operators of the still and had had full knowledge of the purpose for which the sugar would be used. This is the first case of its kind which has come to the attention of this Department and it is definitely an instance in which the Excise Act alone would not have provided any grounds for the entry of prosecution, as the accused had not taken any direct physical part in the operation of the illicit still.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

Preventive Service activities in connection with the enforcement of this Act have been confined to the enforcement of Parts XV and XVI of the Act. These Parts of the Act relate to a tax of 25 per cent imposed upon tickets of admis-

sion to motion picture theatres and certain other places of amusement, and upon all charges for refreshments and services supplied at night clubs, etc., under certain specified conditions.

The enforcement of the Act with regard to the tax upon tickets of admission to motion picture theatres has presented little difficulty and prosecutions were entered in only a few instances. All detachments of the Force, however, are required to make periodical surveys of such establishments within their patrol areas.

The tax upon night clubs, dance halls, etc., on the other hand, involved a large number of investigations, and numerous prosecutions were entered where flagrant violations were uncovered. The tax of 25 per cent must be collected upon the cost of all goods or services supplied where facilities are provided for a combination of any two of the following, the sale of alcoholic beverages, dancing, the employment of paid entertainers. It will be realized that in areas where hotels or clubs are licensed to retail alcoholic beverages and have facilities for dancing, many hundreds of patrons are present every night particularly where the establishments are near training camps or large industrial plants with high wages prevailing. The tax payable under these regulations frequently amounts to thousands of dollars each month and there are many opportunities for evasion by the management or employees.

Investigations of this nature conducted during the past year, exceeded those conducted under the Excise Act, but as prosecutions under the Special War Revenue Act do not involve the seizure of goods, the work performed is not reflected in the total seizures registered during the period under review.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT (SCOTT ACT)

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, during September, 1942, agreed to comply with representations made by municipal officials of Beauce county, Quebec, that this Force assist the local authorities in the enforcement of the above noted Federal Statute. Under the arrangements agreed upon, investigations are conducted by local peace officers but Informations are laid and prosecutions are conducted by members of the local R.C.M.P. detachment with the assistance of counsel appointed by the Department of Justice. Costs of the prosecution are assumed by the Federal Government, who, in turn, receive all fines paid. Since assuming these duties a total of ninety-eight prosecutions have been completed. Ninety-one of this number resulted in convictions and the fines paid amounted to \$4,875.

A similar request was made during January, 1943, by the city council of Thetford Mines, Que., where a "dry area" is also operated as a result of a plebiscite under the local option provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. This Force has undertaken to assist the local authorities of Thetford Mines on the same basis as was agreed upon in Beauce county, Quebec.

INCOME TAX ACT

The increased momentum of industrial activity and the drastic amendments to the taxation structure have resulted in many demands being made upon the services of this Force by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue to trace persons who failed to file Income Tax Returns. Approximately one thousand investigations were conducted during the year, over nine hundred, of which were satisfactorily concluded.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

R.C.M.P. detachment personnel have continued to assist the Foreign Exchange Control Board since this legislation was enacted immediately following the outbreak of the war. With the exception of a small number of Inspectors appointed by the Foreign Exchange Control Board for duty in the larger cities, practically all investigations regarding violations of the Regulations are conducted by personnel of this Force who also prefer all Informations for prosecutions under the Foreign Exchange Control Order.

There were a number of important cases prosecuted during the past year, including two groups who had engaged in the illegal exportation of hi-grade gold to the United States. The investigation, in both instances, showed that the gold originated in mines in Ontario, having been stolen by employees and subsequently transferred through various channels organized by the group concerned, until it was finally smuggled out of Canada in the Windsor-Niagara Falls areas. A number of the individuals involved have been convicted on charges of "conspiracy to violate the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Control Order," while six persons are at present before the Court facing similar charges.

Investigations in connection with the enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations and Order require the closest co-operation with Collectors of Customs and Excise at the various ports of entry, Inspectors of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and United States Enforcement Agencies. Such co-operation has been efficiently developed and as a result United States officials have, on more than one occasion, testified as Crown witnesses in important cases in the Canadian Courts and members of this Force have extended similar assistance in connection with related prosecutions instigated in the United States.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board has, on several occasions, commended detachment personnel for the manner in which intricate investigations involving financial transactions, have been conducted on behalf of the Board.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

We have continued a large number of investigations under this heading during the past twelve months. Some of the amendments to the regulations have increased the volume of work for this Force; others have reduced the amount of work involved, especially those dealing with the registration of enemy aliens.

SUSPECTED SABOTAGE

There is a special section of this Force assigned to deal with all cases of suspected sabotage, and during the past twelve months a total of 290 cases reported to this Headquarters have been dealt with, and in this connection we keep in close co-operation with the Departments of National Defence, Justice, and Munitions and Supply. There were no cases reported which were due to actions of enemy agents.

The result of a large number of our investigations has shown that the suspicious incident in many cases was due to carelessness or error in judgment. Others have not been so guiltless, and an example of the latter is given below:—

An employee of the Research Enterprises Limited, Leaside, Ontario, was charged with an infraction of Defence of Canada Regulation 51B and upon being found guilty, was sentenced to serve a term of two years' imprisonment. The accused in this case was charged with wilfully damaging a quantity of optical glass in the process of manufacture. It appears that he was required to place a mixture prepared from a given formula

in the electric ovens and that on several occasions he had placed therein a quantity of arsenic and antimony-trioxide, with the result that the whole "batch" was rendered valueless. The total damage was estimated at approximately \$20,000. Furthermore, a delay was experienced in that it was necessary to manufacture further supplies of the required glass.

ENEMY ALIEN REGISTRATION

As a result of the revocation of Regulation 26B of the Defence of Canada Regulations in December last, almost thirty thousand naturalized British subjects of German, Austrian, Italian or Japanese origin have been relieved of the obligation of registering under enemy alien regulations. In addition, under the provisions of amended Regulation 26C of the Defence of Canada Regulations, Italian and Austrian nationals resident in Canada to the number of approximately fifteen thousand are now eligible to receive preferential treatment in the form of certificates exempting them from enemy alien registration. The Government's recognition of the loyalty of the aforementioned forty-five thousand citizens will undoubtedly act as an incentive for such persons to exert their best efforts during the War on behalf of the country of their adoption.

The total number of persons presently registered throughout Canada, including those holding Exemption Certificates, is fifty-eight thousand. By nationality they are as follows:—

Germans	9,000	Hungarians	9,000
Austrians	3,000	Roumanians	5,000
Italians	12,000	Japanese	7,000
Finns	13,000		

with the exception of the German and Japanese nationals, virtually all of the persons concerned now hold Exemption Certificates or will shortly do so. For the most part those who are subject to restrictions through enemy alien registration fulfill their obligations with good grace and very little delinquency is experienced.

One hundred and fifty-four Exeats were granted by the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens during the year, four being for permanent departure from Canada; this figure represents but one-third of the Exeats granted during the previous year, the large decrease being in all probability due to travel restrictions placed on the public coupled with the fact that aliens experience more difficulty in crossing the International Border since the entry of the United States into the war.

The following are the statistics with respect to internments:—

	In internment		
	as at March 31, 1943	Interned during year	Released during year
German nationals	194	3	34
Italian nationals	21	5	9
Japanese nationals	201	170	24
Japanese-Canadians	449	556	107
	865	734	174

All enemy nationals are interned under the provisions of Regulation 25 (8) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, while the Japanese-Canadians are detained under Regulation 21. For the most part the detention of persons of the Japanese race was made necessary as a result of their refusal to evacuate from the Protected Areas in British Columbia or for failure to comply with orders issued by the British Columbia Security Commission, and releases from detention are effected as soon as the individual concerned agrees to accept proffered employment and to comply with the orders he previously disregarded.

2. Crime Statistics

Appendix "C" of this Report contains the tables of Statistics of cases handled by this Force during the past twelve months and we have presented them in the same manner as last year, namely: under the headings of Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and of the different Provincial Statutes.

I have already drawn attention to the difference in the gross totals for the past year and those for the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1942.

An examination of the tables in Appendix "C" will reveal that we have also retained the two columns at the lefthand side, namely: "Complainant declined to prosecute" and "Negative searches and Complaint unfounded".

The total number of cases for the past year in which the "Complainant declined to prosecute" is 1,317 as compared with 1,474 in 1941-42, made up as follows:—

Federal Statutes	198
Criminal Code	1,062
Provincial Statutes	57
Total	1,317

The reduction is not very large but I am glad to note that some reduction in the number of these cases has at last been made.

With regard to "Negative searches and Complaints unfounded", during 1941-42 the total of these was 16,922, made up as follows:—

Federal Statutes	5,478
Criminal Code	917
Provincial Statutes	10,527
Total	16,922

During the year under review, the totals under this column, I am glad to say, have been reduced to 14,339, made up as follows:—

Federal Statutes	4,360
Criminal Code	842
Provincial Statutes	9,137
Total	14,339

As mentioned in my Report of last year, it is necessary for this Force in some Provinces to carry out a large number of searches for liquor, etc., many of which give negative results and in order to arrive at the true figures for the number of actual cases dealt with, it is necessary to deduct these cases from our totals when dealing with the number of "true" cases handled.

3. "True" Cases

The total number of "true" cases during the past year which ended March 31, 1943, as compared with the year previous is as follows:—

	1942-43	1941-42
Federal Statutes	40,826	30,913
Criminal Code	15,600	17,766
Provincial Statutes	18,085	25,829
Total	74,511	74,508

When comparing these figures in their respective categories, it will be noticed that there are considerable decreases in both the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes but in the Federal Statutes the increase is almost 10,000 cases. However, the gross total is 74,511 "true" cases compared with 74,508 last year.

In order to provide a ready reference of the number of "true" cases handled by this Force for the three classifications above referred to during the year under review, the following table is provided. The figures contained therein have been compiled from those furnished in Appendix "C" of this Report.

	Province or Territory										Total
	B.C.	* Alta.	* Sask.	* Man.	Ont.	Que.	* N.B.	* N.S.	* P.E.I.	* N.W.T. and Y.T.	
FEDERAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	442	1,661	948	1,610	1,137	1,059	172	301	119	244	7,693
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	2,105	573	659	687	3,955	8,197	3,342	1,109	137	137	20,901
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	459	205	79	134	2,333	3,432	616	297	33	97	7,685
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	381	805	111	64	2,249	107	260	529	18	23	4,547
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	201	308	461	343	581	1,538	418	222	278	10	4,360
Total cases reported.....	3,588	3,552	2,258	2,838	10,255	14,333	4,808	2,458	585	511	45,186
	201	308	461	343	581	1,538	418	222	278	10	4,360
Total "true" cases.....	3,387	3,244	1,797	2,495	9,674	12,795	4,490	2,236	207	501	40,826
CRIMINAL CODE											
(a) Convictions.....	13	1,865	1,689	842	141	84	847	781	127	116	6,505
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	8	940	1,413	518	202	77	775	770	121	81	4,905
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	8	240	169	201	66	60	123	297	29	69	1,264
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	15	761	748	348	251	7	362	306	86	42	2,926
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	10	80	286	248	56	8	80	35	24	15	842
Total cases reported.....	54	3,886	4,305	2,157	716	236	2,189	2,189	387	323	16,442
	10	80	286	248	56	8	80	35	24	15	842
Total "true" cases.....	44	3,806	4,019	1,909	660	228	2,109	2,154	363	308	15,600
PROVINCIAL STATUTES											
(a) Convictions.....	1	4,245	2,278	2,310	6	.....	1,174	3,759	383	2	14,158
(b) Acquitted, withdrawn or handed to Department concerned.....	.....	344	517	815	1	.....	260	1,213	184	.....	3,334
(c) (1) Cases pending.....	.....	34	49	46	.....	.....	36	231	9	.....	405
(2) Abandoned for want of information.....	.....	5	66	4	.....	.....	37	28	48	.....	188
(3) Complaint unfounded and "negative" searches.....	.....	16	62	140	.....	.....	1,176	6,566	1,177	.....	9,137
Total cases reported.....	1	4,644	2,972	3,315	7	.....	2,683	11,797	1,801	2	29,222
	.....	16	62	140	.....	.....	1,176	6,566	1,177	.....	9,137
Total "true" cases.....	1	4,628	2,910	3,175	7	.....	1,507	5,231	624	2	18,085

NOTE:—Columns marked (*) indicate the Province has an agreement with the Federal Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the Territories concerned are under Federal Control.

It may be of interest to note that whereas when comparing "true" cases for 1941-42 with those of the past year, we find an increase of 3 for the year under review but when the gross figures for the same period are compared there is a decrease of 2,580 cases during the past 12 months. The former figure of 3 gives a truer picture of the real situation insofar as "crime" is concerned.

The number of convictions during the year 1941-42 was 33,811. During the year under review, the number of convictions was 28,356. This is largely due to the decrease in the number of Provincial Statutes handled during the past twelve months. The total "true" cases under Provincial Statutes for the twelve months ended March 31, 1942, was 25,829, whereas, during the year under review, the total is 18,085.

4. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES AT REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ROCKCLIFFE, ONTARIO

The fully completed Scientific Laboratory at Regina, Saskatchewan, has now been in operation for a period of five years. As mentioned in my Report of last year, the volume of work from the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec had reached such proportions that it was deemed advisable to open a regional laboratory in the Rockcliffe Barracks near Ottawa. This latter laboratory, presently in operation at "N" Division, is located in one of the buildings allotted to the Police College. Within it are to be found two fully equipped Departments prepared to handle all problems that present themselves in the fields of documentary examination and firearms identification.

Furthermore, through the kindness of several Federal Government Laboratories located in Ottawa the Rockcliffe establishment has been able to conduct a number of other investigations which ordinarily they are not prepared to cope with under present conditions. For these further examinations we are indebted to the Department of Pensions and National Health Laboratory, the Customs and Excise Laboratory, the National Research Council Laboratory and the Department of Agriculture Health of Animals Branch.

Duties.—It is not intended to give more than an outline of the duties performed by the laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe, but it may be of interest to note that they have handled a combined total of 799 cases and the following is a synopsis of the number of examinations which were required:—

Autopsies	84
Histo-Pathological examinations	41
Toxicological examinations	87
Blood groupings, non-paternity, etc.	352
Blood examinations for alcohol	5
Urine examinations for alcohol	3
Blood examinations for carbon-monoxide ..	4
Blood examinations for chlorides	12
Brain examinations for alcohol	28
Urine examinations chemically	4
Articles tested for blood	193
Bone and skull examinations	6
Finger-nail scrapings	4
Glass examinations	3
Grain examinations	5
Hair and fibres	18
Other microscopical examinations	52
Exhibits for microscopical examination ..	418
Oil and gasoline tests, refractive indices, etc.	50
Restoration of erased numerals on metals ..	3
Sulphanilic acid tests for powder patterns in shooting cases	2
Garments examined for seminal stains	65
Examinations of a general nature	29
X-Ray examinations	4
Wood and shavings	22
Soil analysis	14
Spectrographic analysis of:	
Coins	7
Wire	6
Paint	6
Glue	1
Metallic filings	10
Metals	2
Paper and inks	1
Spectrochemical	2
Garments examined for soil, dusts, gypsum, soap, etc.	47
Chemical examinations	57
Analysis of Liquor—excise, etc.	3

Document examinations:—

Cases	340
Questioned documents	5,677
Known standards	2,865
Chemical examinations	2,013

Miscellaneous (includes erasures, obliterations, indented writing, analysis of inks and paper, etc.	274
Finger print exhibits	298
Finger print identifications made.....	10

Photographic work:—

Negatives made.....	2,833
Prints	28,860
Enlargements	2,937
Lantern slides	351
Plates	35
Photostats	210

Firearms identification:—

Cases handled for R.C.M.P.	64
Cases handled for other law-enforcement agencies	26
Cases relative to firearms investigation	53
Other cases requiring microscopical study	27
Other cases not requiring microscopical study	10
Number of exhibits in miscellaneous cases each requiring individual study	436
Examination of other cases received in the Rockcliffe laboratory covers the following number of exhibits:	
Physical and chemical examinations	10
Toxicological examinations	2
Textile examinations	24
Glass (Microscopical) examinations	1
Petroleum products and alcohol—Preparation including denatured alcohol tests and refractive indices	9
Metal examinations	1
Pathological (animal)	1
Pressure tests—Physics	1
Spectrographic examinations	60

During the past year Surgeon Powers of Regina visited the Chief Medical Examiner's office in New York City, and the Chief Medical Examiner of Essex County, at Newark, New Jersey. Whilst at these points he made a study of the latest advances in the medico-legal field of work.

Addresses have been delivered by Surgeon Powers to local and district organizations representing schools, professional, social and active service organizations—In addition to these, visits were received from groups representing similar organizations.

CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

The following figures show the number of cases handled by this Section during the period under review:—

Number of reports received	2,120
Number of new files opened.....	980
Number of suggested identifications	88
Number of confirmed identifications	17
Number of identifications pending	14
Number of missing and wanted persons identified.....	233
Number of missing and wanted confirmed ids.....	160
Number of missing and wanted ids. pending.....	20
Number of photos furnished other police departments.....	317
Number of letters mailed	1,449

The majority of Police Departments upon whom we depend for the greater part of our material have been handicapped through being under-staffed due to enlistments in the Fighting Forces and this and other difficulties have retarded their full co-operation with the Central Modus Operandi Section. Notwithstanding this, however, the amount of material enumerated above shows an increase over last year and there is no doubt that Police Departments throughout the country are constantly becoming more aware of the assistance they may expect from our Crime Record Index. They are also beginning to realize more clearly the type of cases in which they may reasonably expect to receive assistance.

During the year under review, several inquiries have been received from Departments both in Canada and the United States, requesting information and suggestions in regard to the setting up and operation of Crime Index systems. This would seem to definitely indicate that the more progressive Departments are realizing the aid that such a system offers to their members when carrying out Criminal Investigations. During the past twelve months the Supplementary Index was completed, and data concerning over twelve thousand habitual criminals, consisting of descriptions, deformities, etc., and a brief record of their criminal activities, has been recorded in this Index which operates entirely as a supplement to our Regular Method Index.

As a result of information received from New Scotland Yard it was decided to make several changes in our Forms, therefore, the old Form 55 is being abandoned, and the new simplified Form taken into use. At the time of writing the new Forms are just being distributed, and hence, it is not possible to comment upon their advantages.

The problem of co-operation with outside Police Forces remains of paramount importance, and it is hoped, by the adoption of the new and simplified Forms, that a great deal more material will be received. The co-operation received has, on the whole, been quite good, and appears to be showing slow but steady improvement.

An attempt at identification through the various methods used by individual criminals and for missing and wanted persons, were made in a total of 321 cases. In 177 cases the identifications were confirmed. Thirty-four cases are still pending, 100 cases were definitely not identical and in the remaining ten cases, identification could not be made or no reply was received to our correspondence. It will be noted that the number of attempted identifications is somewhat smaller than for the previous year, and this is, no doubt, due to the fact that many of our erstwhile fraud artists are now employed in war factories, etc. However, it is gratifying to note that the number of confirmed identifications is, in proportion, somewhat higher than for the previous year. In the case of missing and wanted persons a distinct increase is apparent both in the number of suggested identifications, and in the number of confirmations.

Divisional Modus Operandi Sections.—During the early part of the year, Constables in charge of "K", "F", and "D" Divisional Sections received instruction at the Central Modus Operandi Section from which their Divisional Section received considerable benefit.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT SECTION

As reported last year, our main or Central Section for Fingerprint Records is located at Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, but there are Divisional Sections operating at "D" Division, Winnipeg, and "K" Division, Edmonton.

A total of 368,988 fingerprints were received during the past year, an increase of 118,163 over the previous year and it may be of interest to note that, for the twenty-nine years prior to September, 1939, the Central Finger Print Bureau at Ottawa had received 725,334 fingerprints, whereas between September, 1939, and March 31, 1943, a period of just over three and a half years, we received 815,057 sets of impressions both criminal and non-criminal. This gives some idea of the great increase in the work and responsibilities of the Central Finger Print Bureau.

Civil Security.—A large number of fingerprints from various industrial organizations throughout the country were received under this heading. There are now 205 such organizations forwarding fingerprints to this Headquarters and the Finger Print Section has been able to give valuable assistance to these industries, especially in furnishing details of persons employed in key positions.

Hollerith Machines and Duplicator.—During the year under review, machine equipment was installed in the Technical Branch of the Finger Print Section to expedite searching in the more difficult groups. The unit consists of a Hollerith Key-Punch and Reproducer to prepare punch-cards containing the technical information appearing on each fingerprint form filed in the machine groups, and a Multiple Sorter to make the comparison by selecting cards on which the information is sufficiently identical to warrant visual comparison of the actual fingerprints. Prior to receipt of the multiple sorter and reproducer on December 29, 1942, cards representing 27,719 fingerprints had been partially prepared on a key-punch transferred from the Firearms Registration Branch on April 2, 1942. By the end of the fiscal year, cards representing 38,622 fingerprints had been completed and 6,942 searches made, of which 342 were identified. Tests made in the groups now mechanized have proven that a trained technician assisted by a relatively unskilled helper can complete in the course of a day's work a quota formerly requiring several skilled fingerprint operators. I am confident that the innovation of mechanical searching has already proven a decided success.

The Duplicating Machine installed in the Stenographic Branch of the Finger Print Section during the past year is proving to be a decided asset, both as a time as well as a labour saving device. Once a criminal record is compiled on a master sheet and checked, repeated checking is eliminated, only additional entries require further checking. It is felt that the results already obtained justify the purchase of this machine.

Single Finger Print Collection.—This has been maintained throughout the year and the total now filed in this Section is 116,300.

Instructional Courses.—The following police personnel were given short courses in fingerprint identification and investigational duties in connection with scenes of crime:—

- May, 1942—Cpl. Peckford, Newfoundland Rangers.
- June, 1942—Reg. No. 10970, Cst. Moulton, J. C., "A" Division.
- July, 1942—A. D. Pollock (Clerk), Hamilton Police Dept.
- August, 1942—Reg. No. 10226, Cst. Perks, D., "A" Division.
- August, 1942—Reg. No. 10415, Cst. Glencross, S., "A" Division.
- August, 1942—Reg. No. 12081, Cst. Smith, J. F., "A" Division.

Female Personnel.—The female staff of the Finger Print Section has doubled within the past year, the total now being 78. This has been necessary due to increased duties and to the policy of releasing uniformed men from office work. The experiment of training females as classifiers of fingerprints continues to give satisfaction.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE GAZETTE

This publication continues to function as a confidential police weekly, containing photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, persons missing, expert and travelling criminals, etc.

The Gazette has been considerably enlarged since it was first started in Ottawa in 1939. For example, at that time there were some 4,839 items published yearly. Now there are over 12,000 items. The circulation also has grown. In 1939 there were less than 1,000 copies distributed each week. At the present time 1,330 copies are sent out weekly, free of charge, to such bona fide Police Departments and law-enforcement agencies as apply for it.

As time goes on the scope of the Gazette and its usefulness are being enlarged and it is obvious from results received that outside Police Departments are using it to greater advantage. The following example of results achieved may be of interest.

The Chief Constable at Fort William, Ontario, notified this Headquarters on February 2, 1943, that a Frank Sauer was wanted by his Force on a warrant charging him with theft by shoplifting. The value of the articles stolen was \$100. Full particulars, including photographs, were published in the next issue of the Gazette and Frank Sauer was arrested by the Regina City Police on February 18 as a result of a member of the Police Force in that city having noticed the item in our Gazette.

GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT "A"

This is published in "F" Division, Regina, for distribution throughout the three Prairie Provinces and is now published once a week only, instead of twice. It continues to be of much assistance to all Police Forces in that area. It may be of interest to note that, through the medium of this publication and also, no doubt, due to the rationing of gasoline, the number of stolen vehicles in western Canada has been reduced most satisfactorily, and out of 133 vehicles reported stolen during the year, only 29 remain unrecovered.

OTHER BULLETINS

As stated in my last report, there are other bulletins compiled by this Force of a secret nature, dealing with Civil Security and other important matters, which assist in the prevention of alien enemy activity, sabotage and espionage and in that sense may be looked upon as an aid in the detection and apprehension of criminals, but it is not considered in the public interest to enlarge further on this matter in this report.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

As the years pass, we rely more and more upon this Section for assistance in innumerable ways, and last year the number of requisitions made on this Section reached its highest point. The demands still being made are very heavy.

Research.—Some investigation and research regarding the reproduction of documents on a greatly reduced scale for reading through a microscope was carried out during the past year as well as the treatment of glass to avoid or reduce reflections, especially in fingerprint photography. These investigations are being continued.

The Photographic Section was also able to introduce a new method for printing photographs in the R.C.M. Police Gazette.

FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION

The activities of this Section fall within two separate categories as follows:—

- (a) The registration of pistols and revolvers in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Code of Canada.
- (b) The registration of shotguns and rifles and the issuance of weapon permits to aliens under the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Registration of Pistols and Revolvers.—New registrations received during the year under review, cover 10,579 weapons and, therefore, the total number of pistols and revolvers registered as of March 31, 1943, was 214,361.

This Force was able to extend valuable co-operation during the past year to the Department of National Defence in connection with their endeavour to obtain certain types of revolvers and automatic pistols for use of the Armed

Forces. The addresses of persons owning the type of weapons desired, were taken from the central index of the Firearms Section and circular letters were forwarded to the registered owners in question, requesting them to donate their weapons to the Government for the purpose indicated or to sell them to the Government on the basis of appraisals made by the military authorities.

It is understood that the response has been most satisfactory.

The next general registration of small arms will likely commence on March 31, 1945, as you have consented to place the necessary amendment to bring this about before Parliament during its present session.

Registration of Shotguns and Rifles, Defence of Canada Regulations.—The central index covering the registration of shotguns and rifles as required by the Defence of Canada Regulations, has been continued during the year under review and at the present time there is a record of approximately 1,650,000 individual weapons in the registry. This total is only slightly in excess of the registration reflected at the end of March 31, 1942, but a large volume of work is involved in connection with the transfer of weapons from one individual to another, which, however, has no effect on the total number of weapons included in the index.

This Section of the Firearms Branch also deals with the issuing of resident and non-resident weapon permits to aliens and other persons referred to in Section 37-7A of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Non-resident weapon permits issued during the past year to tourists and sportsmen entering Canada from the United States totalled 9,759, a decrease of approximately 6,000 from the preceding year. The decrease, however, was not as large as had been expected in view of the severe rationing of gasoline and the fact that the majority of tourists formerly entered Canada by automobile.

There is reason to believe that the 1943 Tourist Season which, as far as sportsmen are concerned, usually commences in late August and continues to the end of November, will show a still further decrease.

5. Ticket-of-Leave Section

In August, 1942, an arrangement was entered into between representatives of the Ontario Government and the Department of Justice at Ottawa whereby inmates of Provincial Reformatories or jails were to be given special war purpose releases under the Ticket-of-Leave Act, to relieve the shortage of labour on farms and in war industries.

The number of persons released from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, is as follows:—

	Twelve months ended March 31, 1943	Twelve months ended March 31, 1942
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from penitentiaries.....	265	231
Released on Ticket-of-Leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	354	273
Totals.....	619	504

The following additional figures of licences revoked, forfeited and sentences completed on Ticket-of-Leave for the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, may also prove of interest:—

	1942-43	1941-42
Licences revoked for failure to comply with conditions or in consequence of subsequent conviction of a non-indictable offence	7	5
Revocations recalled	2	4
Licences forfeited, in consequence of subsequent conviction of an indictable offence	10	5
Forfeitures recalled	Nil	Nil
Sentences completed on ticket-of-leave	538	479
Sentences not yet completed	423	357
Licences cancelled	2	Nil
Delinquent percentages	2.42%	1.19%

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that we have had the fullest co-operation from the various police forces throughout the Dominion and also from all other authorities concerned in this matter.

6. Acknowledgment of Assistance

In Section 3 of this Report I have recorded my sincere appreciation of the services of those Specialists of other police forces and organizations who have so kindly given us their assistance from time to time in the training and instruction given at the Canadian Police Colleges at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario. I now desire to include with those Specialists, all those experts, men and women, legal, professional and others who have so kindly given of their time and experience in assisting this Force and the Courts to arrive at the true facts, as the result of our numerous investigations across the country, and also to those who have assisted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police voluntarily and otherwise in the performance of their arduous duties.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations

The statistics given in the preceding Section do not include figures dealing with investigations in which no breach of a statute has occurred or is suspected, either for the Federal Government, the Provincial Government or Municipal Authorities, etc. It is obvious, nevertheless, that a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police must be called upon to undertake much work of this nature.

The figures relating to these duties have been kept separately and an outline of what is involved is given below. The investigations and assistances referred to may be divided into the following classes:—

- (1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as, for example, applications for naturalization; enquiries for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.
- (2) Where there may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other Police Forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.

- (3) Where we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

Totals of "other" Investigations.—The grand total of these services, investigations, and assistances for the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, was 209,318 as compared with 223,187 the year before, a decrease of approximately 6.2 per cent.

The distribution of these cases for the past year was as follows:—

Province in which assistance is given	R.C.M.P. enquiry— No breach of Statute	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance	Assistance to other Departments and Authorities carrying out routine or administra- tive duties	Total
British Columbia.....	4,969	443	236	5,648
Alberta.....	24,730	6,310	9,476	40,516
Saskatchewan.....	14,139	4,120	12,660	30,969
Manitoba.....	4,868	2,609	11,384	18,861
Ontario.....	14,475	2,846	792	18,163
Quebec.....	3,583	2,703	34	6,320
New Brunswick.....	1,705	30,248	10,475	42,428
Nova Scotia.....	1,993	7,027	15,832	24,852
Prince Edward Island.....	320	413	237	970
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	10,055	15	10,521	20,591
Totals.....	80,887	56,784	71,647	209,318

The decrease is largely due to a comparatively heavy curtailment in our duties with respect to motor vehicle traffic and consequent reduction in the need of urging owners to attend to brakes, lights, etc., and actions of a like nature.

The figures quoted above do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed under agreement by this Force. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C".

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

As reported last year we still render many varied services to the public under this heading, apart from our ordinary police duties. We deliver mail in the remote areas of the country, our trained dogs are used for many purposes, including searching for lost persons, and for children and elderly people who have wandered away. Miners and traders and trappers are visited in isolated districts and simple remedies and first aid are given whenever necessary.

Our police gazette and radio are also available for humanitarian purposes.

In some of the provinces with which we have agreements we carry out social work at the request of the Provincial Authorities. As we patrol a large number of highways across the Dominion, our transport is often used in emergencies to secure medical aid for the injured and sick.

3. Collection of Revenue

During the past few years I have taken occasion to direct attention to the amount of work involved in the collection of revenue for the Federal Government and for those Provincial Governments with which we have agreements. In some isolated areas also we collect revenue for some Provincial Authorities with which we have no agreements.

The amount collected by the different Divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, was \$422,637.72, made up as follows:—

Federal Government—		
Revenue	\$195,248.38	
Fines	111,886.22	
Costs	11,743.98	
		\$318,878.58
Provincial Governments—		
Revenue	\$ 31,603.20	
Fines	51,605.24	
Costs	16,783.45	
		\$ 99,991.89
Miscellaneous		3,767.25
Total		\$422,637.72

This is an increase of \$48,416.37 over the amount collected the previous year.

"G" Division (Northwest Territories & Yukon) again made the largest collection.

The fines shown above are only a portion of the fines imposed, but the figures given indicate the actual amounts collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For a statement of fines imposed see Appendix "C".

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON

1. Preliminary Remarks

As stated in my last annual report, the whole of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory forms one Division of the Force, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa where the Federal Government Administrative Offices are situated.

The Division has sub-divisions at:—

Fort Smith, N.W.T.
 Aklavik, N.W.T.
 Dawson, Y.T.
 Whitehorse, Y.T.

and the total strength is 115 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Constables and Special Constables compared with 94 last year. This represents a gain of one Officer, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, and a loss of 3 Special Constables as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-commissioned officers and constables	87
Special constables	24
Total	115

The gain of one officer was effected by the transfer of Inspector H. P. Mathewson from "Depot" to "G" Division, for the purpose of establishing the Whitehorse, Y.T., Sub-Division. The gain of twenty-three Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables was made necessary by the extensive military projects being undertaken in the Yukon and Northwest Territories during the past year.

Schooner St. Roch.—An account of the journey of this Schooner through the Northwest Passage from west to east will be found as an appendix to this report (See Appendix A.I).

2. Inspections

Inspector D. J. Martin, the Officer Commanding the Division, left Ottawa on May 20, 1942, and carried out an inspection patrol of "G" Division detachments. This patrol occupied a period of 98 days, and a distance of 17,547 miles was covered by land, water and air transportation.

Inspector R. Bettaney left Ottawa on July 22, 1942, for the purpose of carrying out inspections in the Eastern Arctic. He proceeded to Churchill by train, and there boarded our Chesterfield Detachment police boat, and proceeded to Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake Detachments. Returning to Chesterfield, he boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* on August 28, and proceeded on the second half of his patrol. His patrol covered a period of 121 days, and a distance of 9,087 miles.

3. Dogs and Dog Feed

Dog teams were again extensively used for patrol purposes in "G" Division during the period under review—a total of 60,322 miles being covered by this means. At the present time, there are 251 dogs distributed amongst "G" Division detachments; this is an increase of 11 dogs, when compared with last year. A total of 67 dogs were taken on the strength; of these 44 were bred and raised at our detachments, 13 were donated to the Force and only 10 were purchased compared to the purchase of 36 dogs last year.

The usual fishing activity last summer and fall was not quite as fruitful as previous years, and therefore more prepared meals had to be fed to the dogs during the past winter.

4. Barracks and Buildings

On the whole our existing accommodation at all points is considered satisfactory with the exception of Norman, where a new dwelling is urgently required just as soon as transportation conditions on the Mackenzie River will permit delivery of materials. Of our group of buildings at Maitland Point, the warehouse was washed away, but a patrol from Aklavik arrived in time to dismantle the dwelling house before it could be washed away. Materials for a new standard eastern arctic hut were shipped to Pond Inlet last year and construction will be carried out in 1943.

5. Patrols

A total of 163,335 miles was covered in patrolling in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the past twelve months.

The method of travel and mileage for each territory is set forth below:—

—	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	H.B. District	Total
Dogs.....	57,777	2,138	407	60,322
Boat.....	50,717	6,915	2,619	60,251
Aeroplane (Public).....	8,490	1,583	3,400	13,473
Aeroplane (Police).....	9,158	1,800	.....	10,958
Automobile.....	2,338	5,417	80	7,835
Rail.....	7,617	486	471	8,574
Foot.....	815	1,107	.....	1,922
Totals.....	136,912	19,446	6,977	163,335

The mileage for the Eastern Arctic is not yet known.

6. Crime

There has been an increase of 60 per cent in Criminal Code cases handled during the year under review, and in some cases a higher percentage under Federal and Provincial Statutes.

This is accounted for by the fact that the year which ended March 31, 1943, has been the most revolutionary in the history of the Northwest Territories as they are presently constituted, and also to some extent in the history of the Yukon Territory, through the projects undertaken in both Territories as a result of the present war.

CRIMINAL CODE

The number of cases handled for the year ended March 31, 1943, was 284 compared with 174 the previous year. There were two cases of alleged Eskimo murders during the past year, one on Boothia Peninsula and the other in northern Baffin Island, and these are still under investigation.

INDIAN ACT

There were 118 cases dealt with under this Act which is an increase of 50 per cent over last year. 111 convictions were obtained.

TERRITORIAL AND PROVINCIAL ORDINANCES

There has been an increase of approximately 33 per cent in the number of cases of infractions and alleged infractions of the various Northwest Territories and Yukon Territorial Ordinances.

7. Assistance to other Departments

The amount of work done by our personnel in the north in the way of assistance to other Government Departments has always been very large, and year by year it increases in volume and variety. Naturally, since the outbreak of the present war and since the commencement of the various defence projects in the north, this assistance has increased beyond all comparison. The greater part of this assistance is rendered on behalf of the Northwest Territories Administration and the Yukon Territorial Government, but we also act for almost every other Department of the Dominion Government in various ways.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

This Branch of the Dominion Government is charged with the administration of the entire Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory as directed by the two governing bodies of each Territory, namely, the Northwest Territories Council and the Yukon Territorial Government. Consequently, it is on behalf of this Branch that most of our assistance is rendered. We render assistance in practically every activity of the government of the two Territories and in most cases the assistance rendered by us in any given activity of government consists of all of the field work of the particular activity. For instance, we are the only game wardens for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; we are the registrars of vital statistics; the collectors of revenue from fur tax and game licences and from Business Licences, etc.; we attend to Eskimo welfare; attend to relief for destitute persons; supervise liquor shipments; have charge of life saving and fire-fighting equipment. These are just a few of our multifarious duties.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory act as agents for the Public Administrators of which there are three, namely: one in Dawson for the Yukon Territory; one in Edmonton for the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., and one in Ottawa for the Districts of Franklin and Keewatin, N.W.T. Thus, when a person dies and leaves no will, or where there is a will and the estate cannot be administered within a reasonable time which happens in most cases, our members take charge of all property of the deceased. This includes cash, equipment, lands, houses, documents such as titles and deeds, bank books, securities, etc. Such articles as titles, deeds, documents, bank books, and cash, etc., are sent to the Public Administrators, whilst houses and their contents, furniture, equipment, and such like, remain in Police charge until such time as the Public Administrator has secured letters of administration from the Courts or until the executors named in wills are in a position to administer the estate. Then follows the disposal of the assets of the estate after the Police have first secured or reported upon outstanding credits and liabilities of the deceased to the Public Administrator. The disposal of the property in the country means that in the majority of cases the Police have to sell it to the highest bidders and send the cash to the Public Administrator for distribution to the beneficiaries. In other cases, the property is disposed of by being distributed amongst the next-of-kin as seems most equitable to the Public Administrator having regard to the laws laid down for such distribution. It will be realized then that this is a very important part of our work in the north. During the past year our personnel attended to 50 estates, some large, some small. Actual cash to a total of \$2,524.50 was collected on these estates, but this sum is a mere fraction of the total value of the estates, as it does not include bank accounts, bonds, etc., nor the value of other property which is not sold but which is distributed to the beneficiaries. An interesting point in connection with the estates attended to this year is that some of them were the estates or property of American Civilians who had been employed on the various defence projects in the north and who were accidentally killed or died suddenly. The cumulative amount of correspondence which passes through "G" Division C.I.B. Office on estates is very large in the course of a year.

8. Mining Development in the N.W.T. and Yukon

In common with the curtailment in gold mining that has taken place generally throughout Canada, that industry has also been curtailed in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory. At Yellowknife, production has decreased fifty per cent and the population there has decreased to the same extent. Only two mines are at present in operation. It is stated, however, that full production will be resumed there after the war. Gold mining has also been curtailed in the Granville District of the Yukon Territory, and silver mining has been curtailed in the Keno District of that Territory. The radium mine situated near Port Radium on Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories re-opened last summer, as radium is a vital wartime mineral or element. However, encouragement is now being given to prospectors to search for other essential wartime minerals in the two Territories, particularly in the region through which the Yukon-Alaska highway runs.

9. Fur Trade

Apart from work in connection with the construction of the defence projects, the fur trade and trapping continues to be the main source of livelihood for the permanent residents, native and white, of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

10. Eskimo Affairs

A serious epidemic of an as yet unknown nature broke out in January of 1943 amongst the Eskimos of the Cape Dorset district on southern Baffin Island resulting in 13 deaths. The epidemic is described variously as cerebro fever, meningitis, typhus and butulism. Our Lake Harbour Detachment patrolled to the district to render what assistance they could. The Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories secured a supply of drugs and medicines and had them flown in by the U.S. Air Transport Command who dropped them at Cape Dorset by parachute but they arrived too late to be of any immediate use as the epidemic subsided in late February.

Almost all of the Eskimos now have numbered identification discs.

Some of the Eskimos have been employed on the construction work of the defence projects in the Eastern Arctic. It was a novelty for them to work regular hours for regular wages.

The Eskimos have always been, generally speaking, law abiding where they are in contact with the Police, and they are easy people to handle. But in the more remote parts where the Police visit just once a year, their primitive instincts manifest themselves in the form of an occasional murder. As stated in the foregoing pages there were two reports received last year of alleged murders by Eskimos.

In the Mackenzie River delta where a number of the more prosperous Eskimos congregate in between trapping seasons, their morals have inclined towards laxity but our Aklavik Detachment keeps the situation there under control.

In March of this year, the Eskimos of the Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay (numbering in all about 165 souls) decided that they would migrate en masse from the Islands to the mainland of Quebec due to the temporary closing of the Hudson's Bay Company Post on the Islands. The migration has not taken place as yet due to the fact that the sea ice between the Islands and the mainland had broken up and become unsafe for travelling, shortly after they made up their minds to move. It will be recalled that the Belcher Islands was the scene of nine Eskimo murders in 1941. It is feared that the Eskimos will become relief charges if they move to the mainland as game is not so plentiful there.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

Of the many distinguished visitors to Canada during the period under review and with whom this Force was concerned, a brief outline of the following visits only can be made in this report.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Shediac, N.B., by air on June 18, 1942, and later proceeded to Rockcliffe, Ontario, the same day. After a brief stay in Ottawa, Her Majesty left for the United States returning to Canada again in August for a further brief visit.

On June 28, 1942, *His Majesty the King of Greece* entered Canada from the United States at Rouse's Point, and proceeded to Ottawa, via Montreal. His Majesty left Canada by air for New York on July 6, 1942.

On July 10, 1942, *His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia* came to Canada, via the United States, visiting Montreal, Ottawa, Petawawa, Windsor and other points. He left Windsor for Lake Placid on July 13, 1942.

2. Appreciation of Services

Elsewhere in this report, I have already expressed my sincere appreciation of the services of all those members of legal, professional, judicial and other bodies and fraternities who have so kindly assisted us in many ways during the past year, and before concluding this report, I desire to extend that appreciation to include those police forces in Canada, the British Empire and outside it which have co-operated with us so fully. To the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., and to the various federal and provincial bodies and departments, my sincere thanks are also tendered as well as to the respective Attorneys General. Without this assistance and co-operation, our work could not have been so successful, and certainly would have been much more difficult.

Finally, I have again pleasure in recording that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men of the Force which I command and also of the Civil Service Staff during the twelve months under review. Once more I commend the Veterans of the First Great War who have undertaken duty as Special Constable Guards at the various dockyards, canals, and public utilities throughout the country for their excellent and loyal service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1943

R.C.M.P., Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

Commissioner S. T. Wood.

Deputy Commissioner R. L. Cadiz i/c of "A" Dept.

Asst. Commissioner F. J. Mead i/c of "C" Dept.

Asst. Commissioner P. R. Forde i/c "S" Dept.

Liaison Officer at Washington, D.C.

Asst. Commissioner W. V. Bruce.

Divisions:—

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent W. W. Watson.

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C.

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze.

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Inspector D. J. Martin.

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Assistant Commissioner A. N. Eames.

- "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—
Superintendent R. E. Mercer.
- "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—
Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.
- "L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—
Inspector J. A. Wright.
- "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—
Inspector R. M. Wood.
- "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—
Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp.
- "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

APPENDIX "A-1"

R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch*—Voyage from Vancouver, B.C., East through the North-West Passage to Halifax, N.S.

1. The Schooner *St. Roch* was stationed at H.M.C. Naval Dockyard at Esquimalt, B.C., from October 15, 1939, to June 9, 1940. During this period various repairs and alterations to main engine and machinery in general were carried out. She was also dry-docked and the bottom examined and painted. All cleaning, scraping and painting, etc., was carried out by the ship's crew, which comprised the following Members of the Force:—

Reg. No.	10407	Sgt. Larsen, H. A.—Navigator and i/c.
" "	8406	Cpl. Foster, M. F.—Chief Engineer
" "	10607	Cst. Farrar, F. S.—First Mate
" "	12985	Cst. Friederich, J.—Second Engineer
" "	10155	Cst. Chartrand, A. J.—Seaman
" "	12582	Cst. Monette, J. M.—Seaman
" "	12740	Cst. Hunt, P. G.—(On transfer to Coppermine)
" "	7756	Cst. Parry, W. J.—Cook
" "	13013	S/Cst. Hadley, E. C.—Wireless Operator.

2. On June 9, 1940, the *St. Roch* left Esquimalt for Vancouver, where a total of 151 tons of coal, fuel oil, and general supplies for Western Arctic detachments were loaded on board. Safety bulwarks and lifelines were rigged up to ensure the safety of the crew whilst crossing the Pacific.

3. On June 21 the *St. Roch* sailed from Vancouver, but when off Atkinson Point it was discovered that repairs were required for the clutch driving deck machinery, therefore, the return trip to Vancouver was made and the repairs satisfactorily completed by June 22, and at 2.50 a.m. of June 23, she again left and proceeded northward through the inside passage, a stop was made at Boat Harbour to overhaul the fuel pressure pump. Alert Bay was reached on June 25 and the *St. Roch* passed out of the inside passage and set course westward for Unimak Pass. Sail was used to advantage and fine weather was encountered during the crossing. The Schooner reached and passed through Unimak Pass from the Pacific Ocean into the Bering Sea at 8 p.m. July 4, and ran into strong winds, rains and poor visibility which lasted all day and all night, forcing them to seek shelter for a few hours in a small cove on Akun Island. When the gales subsided the *St. Roch* proceeded and in a short time tied up at the American Pacific whaling station wharf at Akutan Harbour, where the engines were checked and fresh water was taken on.

4. On July 6 the *St. Roch* left for Dutch Harbour, arrived and tied up alongside Alaska Commercial Co. wharf at Unalaska. Next day, being Sunday, the crew of the *St. Roch* was entertained by Officers and men of the U.S. Coast-guard Cutter *Shoshone*. On Monday a consignment of fresh vegetables was loaded, and the vessel set out for Dutch Harbour where 2,153 gallons of fuel oil was taken aboard; weather conditions forced the vessel to stay there until the 9th when they left for Teller, Alaska. After a hard trip in the face of wind, rain and fog, they arrived on July 14, but a strong south-southwest gale prevented them from entering the harbour until the next evening. Here, dry fish was taken on and the engines checked and the vessel proceeded to Cape York where they encountered rain and fog, passing through Bering Strait into the Arctic Ocean without sighting land. Land wasn't sighted until the *St. Roch* approached Cape Lisburne, when Sgt. Larsen decided to head for Point Hope. This was reached on July 18, after travelling through heavy fog banks, with only occasional glimpses of land. On July 22 the *St. Roch* anchored off Cape Smyth, Point Barrow settlement, after a run during which scattered pieces of ice were seen.

5. From Cape Smyth on, more ice was encountered, getting thicker as the *St. Roch* proceeded eastward. Progress was slow, and on the 24th the engines were stopped and the schooner was allowed to drift with the ice-pack. Cape Halket was reached at noon of the 25th; the ice was solid to the shore, and the vessel had to follow the floe offshore until late afternoon, when she was moored to the ice. Beset by heavy, old ice, the vessel kept on the move to avoid being crushed, making slight headway eastward as small openings occurred. Young ice formed at night, binding the floes together. By July 31 the vessel had worked her way to anchorage close inshore off Beechey Point, but as ice began to set she was moved out and moored to a grounded floe to avoid being pushed ashore. On August 2 she began working eastward again, tying up every now and then when the ice got too heavy. Five days later when within sight of Cross Island, she got caught in a pocket and was unable to budge. A strong northwest wind pressed the ice in from the North; towards shore the ice was aground, the *St. Roch* unable to move until August 10, when the ice, weakened by wind, blasting powder and vicious rammings from the vessel herself gave way and afforded a passage into open water close to shore.

6. On August 11, Barter Island was passed and very little ice was encountered between that point and Herschel Island, which was reached at midnight August 12, and the vessel was moored alongside the beach for oil refueling. Next day, the R.C.M.P. *Aklavik* with Inspector S. Bullard, Officer Commanding, Aklavik Sub-Division, arrived and remained while both ships took on coal and miscellaneous stores from the island detachment.

7. An attempt was made on August 17 to reach Tuktoyaktuk, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, but owing to a heavy swell and strong easterly winds, the vessel had to turn back. The next day both vessels reached Toker Point where they remained until the fog lifted when they proceeded to Tuktoyaktuk where coal was discharged and dry fish taken aboard. Reg. No. 12704 Cst. Peters, G. W. boarded the *St. Roch* to act as second engineer in place of Reg. No. 12985 Cst. J. Friederich, who was transferred to Aklavik detachment.

8. On August 24 the *St. Roch* with the R.C.M.P. *Cambridge Bay* in tow set sail and encountered bad weather and dense fog shortly after leaving Tuktoyaktuk, but they continued, reaching Pearce Point in two days. Bad weather held the ships here until August 28. They were again delayed by strong gales at Bernard Harbour and did not reach Coppermine detachment until August 31.

9. At Coppermine, coal and supplies were unloaded and three dogs, to be used for patrol work, were taken aboard. Reg. No. 12582, Cst. J. M. Monette, who had suffered constantly from seasickness was transferred to Coppermine detachment, and the services of Constable Hunt, who was originally on transfer to Coppermine detachment, were retained on the *St. Roch*.

10. On September 3 the *St. Roch* left Coppermine for Cambridge Bay, arriving at Cambridge Bay five days later, supplies for that detachment were unloaded, and four more dogs were taken on board. The R.C.M.P. *Cambridge Bay* was delivered in good order. On September 10 the *St. Roch* left Cambridge Bay, bad weather and strong winds forced her to run for shelter behind Finlayson Islands where she remained for two days, then proceeded westward and anchored off Kent Coast. Fog and bad weather held her there until September 15, when she started back to Coppermine.

11. The season was now considered to be too far advanced to proceed through the North West Passage via Prince of Wales Strait, also small parts were required for the main engine which could be obtained by winter mail, therefore Sergeant Larsen decided to proceed either to Banks Island or Walker Bay for wintering. On September 20 the *St. Roch* anchored off Holman Island in a fine deep harbour. Fog held the vessel at anchor for two days, then she headed for De Salis Bay, Banks Island, which is a large harbour well protected from east winds by a long sandpit. On examining the harbour, Sgt. Larsen noticed high mounds of rock and gravel pushed up, indicating heavy ice pressure, when ice commences breaking up and moving in the spring. He, therefore, decided it would be unwise to winter the vessel in a large harbour where it would be exposed to large moving ice floes in the spring, also a search for fresh water failed to reveal any fresh water lakes closer than five or six miles. As the weather at that time of year was very uncertain, and having ascertained from a native that the harbour at Cape Kellet was unsuitable for a vessel the size of the *St. Roch*, Sgt. Larsen decided to proceed to Walker Bay and arrived at that point on September 25. A site was chosen in the south-eastern part of the bay, about three hundred yards from shore in ten fathoms of water, where the *St. Roch* froze in for the winter. During the winter of 1940-41, patrols were made to Holman Island, Minto Inlet, Ramsay Island, Victoria Island, Princess Royal Island and Banks Island, where Eskimo tribes were visited, relief issued where necessary, and a check made to see that the N.W.T. Game act was being observed.

12. Sgt. Larsen reported that ice conditions between Point Barrow and Herschel Island had been extremely bad during the trip north, and the weather in general worse than experienced on any previous trip, all of which hampered his progress to the extent that it prevented him from taking the projected trip to Pond Inlet, which under normal conditions, he felt sure, could have been carried out in one season.

13. After wintering the *St. Roch* at Walker Bay, Sergeant Larsen received a commendation from the Commissioner for his skill and excellent judgment in navigating the schooner until she was laid up in winter quarters.

14. The Schooner *St. Roch* was frozen in at Walker Bay from September 25, 1940, to July 31, 1941. During the spring the vessel and equipment were scraped and painted, and all machinery overhauled and examined.

15. By July 31, the ice having been kept in close by prevailing westerly winds, slackened sufficiently to allow the vessel to leave winter quarters at 9.20 a.m. Picking her way out, slow progress was made until 11.40 a.m. when the vessel was stopped by large floes between Mount Phayre and Pemican Point. That afternoon the vessel was again able to proceed southward along the coast and arrived at Holman Island at 10.30 p.m. At Holman Island an investigation

was made of the accidental shooting of a native boy, Jack Goose, who had to be taken aboard for transportation to Aklavik for medical attention. Upon leaving Holman Island the *St. Roch* encountered vast quantities of scattered ice and thick wet fog. Progress was slow and finally she had to be moored to an ice-floe so she wouldn't become entangled in blind leads. On August 2 she anchored off Cape Bathurst in a heavy fog. Next day the voyage was continued and at midnight the ship hove to in very shallow water near Toker Point, the water here was from three to four fathoms, and with the heavy swell, the *St. Roch* kept bumping the bottom; unable to round the point for Tuk-Tuk, she was forced to turn about and head for deeper water. Against the heavy gale and swell the vessel barely held its own and bumped bottom several times. By noon, August 4, wind and sea abated and the vessel was turned about, rounding Toker Point, and arrived at Tuktoyaktuk at 5.00 p.m.

16. The following day, as the *St. Roch* rested alongside the Hudson's Bay Co. wharf, Inspector Bullard came aboard; the loading of freight for Coppermine and Cambridge Bay detachments began.

17. Departure for Coppermine was delayed by fog and bad weather until August 8. Two native boys, Jimmy Panaktuk and David Adam, from the Anglican mission at Aklavik were taken aboard. Fair speed was made through scattered ice and rain, and on August 9, Baillie Island was passed. From this point the ice became very heavy with large unbroken floes, but good time was made by proceeding inside these, and on the 10th, the vessel passed close inshore at Booth Island, working various leads eastward. A few hours after passing Pearce Point a stop was made because of dense fog. The vessel worked its way to open water and reached Krusenstern on August 12. After putting David Adam, the native boy, ashore, she proceeded on and reached Coppermine the same day.

18. Supplies were unloaded at Cambridge Bay and empty drums taken aboard, and on August 14, the *St. Roch* left for Cambridge Bay, weather conditions were favourable, and Cambridge Bay was entered at 6.30 a.m. August 16. Supplies were unloaded, and spare fuel oil was emptied from drums into the tanks, all drums were then filled with water and stored in the hold for ballast. Jimmie Panaktuk was put ashore at this point. The *St. Roch* left Cambridge Bay at 1.30 p.m. August 19.

19. Bad weather forced a delay at Simpson Rock until the 20th, when an advance was made by skirting the coast. The ship's compass was now useless owing to the nearness of the Magnetic Pole. Lind Island was reached that night. The *St. Roch* remained there four days before proceeding eastward in Queen Maud Gulf. Soundings were taken at frequent intervals and good sailing was found south of Geographical and Nordenskjold Islands. The vessel anchored at Etah, a small group of islands, which she left on the 25th, working cautiously towards King William Island. Soundings were taken continually as no vessel of the *St. Roch's* draft had ever before entered these waters. The coast was sighted about mid-morning, Terror Bay was negotiated and a stop made at the islands in the entrance of Simpson Strait in mid-afternoon.

20. Soundings were taken among the small rocky islands which crowd this narrow strait from the *St. Roch's* motor launch, the bottom was found to be uneven, but general conditions were better than expected. On August 27, Tullock Point and Booth Point were passed, and anchor was dropped at Gjoa Haven, Peterson Bay.

21. On August 30, the vessel continued on and shallow water was again encountered, soundings had to be taken continually. Hail and snow forced the vessel to seek shelter in the lee of Mount Matheson, this proved to be very poor shelter and the vessel remained at anchor rolling and pitching until 4.40 a.m.

September 1, when the weather cleared and moderated. As the vessel proceeded one of the crew remained at the head while another stayed by the masthead on the lookout for shoals. At a spot between Spence Bay and Matty Island, progress was stopped by a solid pack of ice that extended from shore to shore. The vessel was anchored off a grounded floe in a very strong current.

22. Ice began to close in on the vessel, so a new position was taken beside a rocky inlet. A heavy snow storm raged all night, great floes struck against the ship, but the two anchors held fast until morning when the wind changed and eased the ice northwest.

23. About noon the *St. Roch* moved along with the ice and anchored close to shore while the motor launch was used to take soundings in the entrance to a small cove that looked like a good place to shelter, but the water proved to be too shallow; the vessel had to remain out in the open and weather a violent snow squall with changeable winds that night.

24. It was difficult to distinguish the shoreline as the beach and ice were covered with snow. On September 3, the vessel continued cautiously and at 5.00 p.m. an inlet was sighted in Pasley Bay, Boothia Peninsula. The *St. Roch* entered to avoid being pushed up on the beach by incoming ice.

25. Next morning a trip was made ashore and from a nearby hill, ice conditions were observed. As far as the eye could see, ice had been pushed up against the coast and the inlet entrance was blocked. The *St. Roch* completely surrounded by ice was forced further down the bay, her engines being useless against the terrific pressure. On the 5th, when the movement of the ice slackened, anchors were heaved in and the vessel made for a patch of open water and anchored. Late that night strong winds again forced ice close to the vessel, which was carried along—a helpless hulk locked between heavy floes.

26. On September 6, she struck a shoal, pivoted around twice, listed to port then to starboard, but fortunately the continued pressure pushed her over a shoal with seven feet of water, dragging her anchors and ninety fathoms of chain. Shortly afterwards she was again afloat and moving with the ice. Back and forth she shifted, avoiding destruction many times by hair-breadth escapes until finally she jammed close by the beach. On September 11, the whole inlet froze over solid. The ice was cut away and four days later the *St. Roch* aided by her engines, pushed out about fifty yards where she was moored to a floe of old ice outside the tide crack. Before the month ended, some gear and fifteen tons of coal were taken off and piled on the ice. The canvas housing was erected over the decks fore and aft, and the *St. Roch* was in her berth for the winter of 1941-42.

27. During December, 1941, Sergeant Larsen, accompanied by native guide Equalla, left the *St. Roch* with one team of seven police dogs and a small basket sled, and one team of six dogs with a small Komitik sled, property of native guide, on patrol to Fort Ross, Bellot Strait and return, for the purpose of locating the whereabouts of native camps on Boothia Peninsula in preparation for taking of census in the spring, also to obtain a knowledge of the coast line and ice conditions as far as Fort Ross. This patrol was absent for twenty-one days and covered a distance of 320 miles, during same the case of the accidental drowning of Simon Shuakok (Cape Dorset Native) was investigated and report submitted.

28. During February, 1942, Constable A. J. Chartrand made a patrol by dog team, with native guide Equalla, to King William Land and return, for the purpose of establishing a fish cache at King William Island to be used on the spring census patrol. This opportunity to contact native families at King William Land was taken advantage of by having much needed winter clothing made for the members of the *St. Roch* detachment. This patrol was absent for twenty-eight days and covered a distance of 489 miles.

29. On February 24, 1942, Sgt. Larsen, Constable P. G. Hunt, and native guide Equalla, with eleven police dogs and a large Komitik sled, and native guide's team of seven dogs and a small Komitik sled, left the *St. Roch* for the purpose of making a patrol to take the census and also investigate general conditions amongst the Eskimo. This patrol was absent for seventy-one days and covered a distance of 1,140 miles.

30. The following route was covered by the patrol: From Pasley Bay, northward to north side of Creswell Bay and Union River, North Somerset Island, as there were no natives further north, turned southward to Bellot Strait, then followed east side of Boothia Peninsula to Thom Bay and Lord Mayor Bay, Boothia Isthmus, then to Cape Kjer eastern side of Ross Peninsula and southward to Kellet River, bottom of Pelly Bay, Simpson Peninsula; from here turned westward overland following Becher and Murchison River, then across to Peterson Bay, King William Island. As both Sergeant Larsen and Constable Hunt suffered from a severe attack of influenza, with sore throat and headaches, they did not extend the patrol further, but proceeded northward, following King William shore through Wellington Strait, and across to Cape Victoria, following west side of Boothia, and arrived back at ship at Pasley Bay on May 6, 1942.

31. On February 13, 1942, Reg. No. 10155, Constable Chartrand, A. J., a member of the crew, was stricken with a heart attack. He died within a few minutes. Sergeant Larsen and Constable Hunt got in touch with a Roman Catholic priest, Father Gustav Henry, while out on their long patrol, and at their request, Father Henry rushed to Pasley Bay to perform the burial ceremonies, after which members of the crew erected, on the shore overlooking the bay, a large stone cairn and cross to mark the grave of Constable Chartrand.

32. On August 3, 1942, after eleven months at Pasley Bay, the *St. Roch* broke free and worked her way about fifteen miles northward. Here, in a narrow lead extending a few miles westward, the ice was unbroken, so the vessel rested and awaited developments. Shortly afterwards, this lead closed and the *St. Roch* was again a prisoner. Severe pressure at times lifted the vessel over four feet, heeled her over from side to side. This was relieved somewhat when the crew set off charges of black powder close to the vessel, cracking the ice, which upended and formed a kind of cushion. The crew constantly plied ice chisels, cutting away ice from rudder and propeller, so they would not get damaged.

33. Whenever an opening occurred, the main engine was used; thus, little by little, the *St. Roch* made headway; back and forth she drifted, facing possible destruction. On several occasions, Sergeant Larsen feared the vessel was doomed. On August 12, No. 1 cylinder head broke and caused the main engine to flood. The piston from No. 1 cylinder had to be drawn, and from then on the *St. Roch* operated with only five cylinders.

34. On August 24, a strong northerly gale split the ice, opening a lead southward from the most westerly point of the Tasmania Islands. The *St. Roch* gained the lead and by noon of the 26th, had reached comparatively safe anchorage in deep water between the islands. She remained here for three days, and from a vantage point on high land, Sergeant Larsen observed ice conditions in Franklin Strait. On August 29, the vessel pulled out and reached Dixon Islands off Cape Prince of Wales Island. From here on ice conditions were favourable, and when abreast of Bellot Strait, the vessel cut across and entered it. The western end of this stretch of water was clear of ice, but in the centre there was an impassable, tightly-jammed ice barrier, two or three miles wide.

35. Aided by the tide, the *St. Roch* rammed into this frozen wall and attempted to drift through. The current was very strong, and ice whirled, upended, and closed in from all sides, but finally the vessel drifted through and

anchored off the Hudson's Bay Post, Fort Ross, on the east side of the strait. Here Sergeant Larsen reported to headquarters at Ottawa that there had been a partial break-down of the main engine, and that the *St. Roch* would have to proceed at reduced speed.

36. The *St. Roch* remained at Fort Ross until September 2, then passing through the narrow strait between Possession Point and Brown Island, she continued along the coast of North Somerset Island. Headway was hampered by large floe-ice which clung stubbornly until the half-way mark between Prince Leopold Island and Cape York was reached. Navy Board Inlet was entered on September 4, no ice was visible, except for a line of icebergs in Eclipse Sound. Pond Inlet was reached in the morning of September 6, where stores and coal were discharged, and some fuel oil taken on. The dogs remaining on the *St. Roch* were put ashore at this detachment.

37. Reg. No. 11768, Constable J. W. Doyle, who was due for relief from northern service, came aboard as a member of the crew at Pond Inlet, to replace the late Constable Chartrand.

38. On September 10, the *St. Roch* weighed anchor, and in Davis Strait ran into a strong south-east gale, and violent squalls. All the way down Baffin Island and the coast of Labrador, the weather was bad, with rain and poor visibility persisting.

39. The first vessel sighted by the *St. Roch* crew was a small Newfoundland fishing schooner off Bateau Harbour, Southern Labrador. This was on September 22. The *St. Roch* was detained at the harbour by bad weather until the 26th. From there, she proceeded southward, anchoring one night at St. Charles and two nights at Forteen Bay, because of violent gales. On September 30, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, was reached; fresh water was secured and temporary repairs were made on the broken cylinder head by engineers of the Bowater Pulp and Paper Mills.

40. On October 5, the *St. Roch* weighed anchor and on October 8 arrived at Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton Island, which she left the next morning, arriving at Halifax, Nova Scotia, via Bras d'Or Lake at 3.30 p.m. October 11, 1942. On October 24, Commissioner S. T. Wood inspected the *St. Roch* at Halifax. The *St. Roch* remained at Halifax until November 10, when she weighed anchor and proceeded to Lunenburg, N.S., where she is now undergoing repairs, etc.

41. In his official report covering the voyage, Sergeant Larsen stated that the 1941 and 1942 seasons were very bad from the viewpoint of sailing weather, and had they missed the opportunity of getting out of Pasley Bay when they did, the *St. Roch* would still be there; due to north-westerly and westerly winds which prevailed all summer, the ice never left the bay nor the west side of Boothia Peninsula.

42. The *St. Roch* having successfully negotiated the Northwest Passage from west to east, His Majesty the King approved awards of the Polar Medal (Silver) to the following members of the crew:—

10407 Acting Staff Sgt. Larsen, H. A.

8406 Corporal Foster, M. F.

7756 Constable Parry, W. J.

10155 Constable Chartrand, A. J. (Posthumous)

10607 Constable Farrar, F. S.

12704 Constable Peters, G. W.

12740 Constable Hunt, P. G.

13013 Constable Hadley, E. C.

New Waterford.....										1	2							3						2
North Ingonish.....										1	1							1						1
North Sydney.....										1	2							3						1
Parsboro.....										1	1							1						1
Pictou.....										1	6							7						3
Port Hawkesbury.....										1	1							2						1
Port Hood.....										2	2							2						4
St. Peters.....										1	1							1						1
Sheet Harbour.....										1	1							2						1
Shelburne.....										1	1							1						1
Sharnbrooke.....										1	1							3						1
Shubenacadie.....										1	1							1						1
Springhill.....										16	1							22						8
Sydney.....									4	1	1							1						1
Tatamagouche.....									1	8								9						1
Truro.....									1	1								2						1
Windsor.....									2	1								11						1
Yarmouth.....									1	8								3						5
On Leave.....									1	2								3						1
Totals.....									3	16	43	158	6	1	253	18	506							101
																								8
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																								
<i>"A" Division—</i>																								
Fredericton.....																								
Albert.....																								
Bathurst.....																								
Buctouche.....																								
Campbellton.....																								
Caracquet.....																								
Chipman.....																								
Doaktown.....																								
Edmundston.....																								
Florenceville.....																								
Grand Falls.....																								
Grand Manan.....																								
Jacquet River.....																								
McAdam.....																								
Minto.....																								
Moncton.....																								
Neguac.....																								
Newcastle.....																								
Perth.....																								
Port Elgin.....																								
Richibucto.....																								
Sackville.....																								
Shediac.....																								
Shippegan.....																								

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Ontario—Continued</i>																									
<i>"O" Division—Continued</i>																									
Oshweken.....																				1			1		
Orillia.....										2	5						7						1		
Owen Sound.....											3						3						1		
Sarnia.....											3						2						2		
Sault Ste. Marie.....									1		3						4						3		
Sudbury.....											4						4						2		
Thorold.....			1					3			5						9						2		
Timmins.....										1	3						4						1		
Wallaceburg.....											3						3						2		
Windsor.....								1		3	13		1				18						5		
On Command.....											1		1				2						2		
On Leave.....										1		1					2								
Totals.....		1	1	2		2		2	12	30	155	6	3	224			438			1			62	2	2
<i>Manitoba—</i>																									
<i>"D" Division—</i>																									
Winnipeg.....			2	1		1		3	6	23	59		5	34			135						28	2	
Arborg.....											3						3						1		
Ashern.....											2						2						1		
Beausjour.....											3						3						1		
Berens River.....										1			1				2						1		
Bissett.....											1						1								
Boissevain.....											1						1						1		
Brandon.....				1					2								13								
Carman.....											9						3						1		
Churchill.....									1		2						2						1		
Cold Lake.....											5		1				7			5					
Crystal City.....											1						2								
Dauphin.....											1						1						1		
Deloraine.....				1					2	2	15	2					22						5		
Emerson.....									1		1						2						1		
Flin Flon.....									1	1	3						4						2		
									1	1	7						9						1		

Fort Frances, Ont.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Totals.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	4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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	(Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors ,	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
Saskatchewan— “Depot Division”— Regina..... On Command..... Totals.....				1	2		1	1	3	8	20	73	54	13	1		177	73	2	75				4	2		
											1	5					6										
“F.” Division— Regina..... Assiniboia..... Avonlea..... Balcarres..... Bengough..... Biggar..... Big River..... Blaine Lake..... Broadview..... Bromhead..... Cabri..... Cader..... Canora..... Carlyle..... Carnduff..... Climax..... Consul..... Crak..... Cumberland House..... Cutknife..... Elbow..... Esterhazy..... Estevan..... Fillmore..... Foam Lake..... Fort Qu'Appelle.....			1	3					1	5	5	16		5			36							15	1		
										1	1	2					8								1		
											1	1					2								1		
											1	1					2								1		
											1	1					2								1		
											1	3	1				4								1		
											1	1					1								1		
											1	1					1								1		
											1	1					1								1		
											1	2					2								1		
											1	2					2								1		
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										1	1					1								1			
										1	1					1											

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Saskatchewan—Continued</i>																										
"F" Division—Continued																										
Radville.....										1	1	1	1					2						1		
Regina Town Station.....										1	3	13					17								1	
Rosetown.....												1	1				2							2		
Rose Valley.....											1	1	1				2							1		
Rosthern.....										3	4	12		1			21							5		
Saskatoon.....						1						3					8							1		
Sharnavon.....											1						1							1		
Shellbrook.....											1						1							1		
Smeaton.....												2					2							1		
Spiritwood.....												2					2							1		
Strasbourg.....											1						2							1		
Sturgis.....												1					1							1		
St. Walburg.....										1		3					8							3		
Swift Current.....					1					2		3					10							1		
Tisdale.....												3					3							1		
Val Marie.....											1	1					1							1		
Vonda.....											1	1					2							1		
Wadena.....											1	1					4							1		
Wakaw.....											1	2					3							1		
Watrous.....										1	1	3					1							3		
Weyburn.....					1							3		1			3							1		
Wielkie.....												2					2							1		
Willow Bunch.....											1						1							1		
Wolsley.....											2						3							1		
Wood Mountain.....									1	3	2	15	1				23							4		
Yorkton.....											1	1					2							1		
Young.....											3	9					12									
On Command.....												1					2									
On Leave.....																										
Totals.....		1	3	5			1		4	24	66	235	12	10			361				4	13		131	3	

Alberta— "K," Division—										
Edmonton.....	1	2	2	3	12	22	56	1	7	50
Andrew.....	1						1			
Athabasca.....							1			
Banff.....			1				5			
Barons.....							1			
Bashaw.....							1			
Bassano.....							2			
Beaver Lodge.....							2			
Blainmore.....			1				3	1	1	
Bonnyville.....							2			
Breton.....							1			
Brooks.....							1			
Cadomin.....							1			
Calgary.....		1		1	4	8	29	1		
Canrose.....							1			
Cannore.....							1			
Carbon.....							1			
Cardston.....							3		1	
Clareholm.....							1			
Coal Valley.....							1			
Cochrane.....							2			
Coronation.....							1			
Courts.....							2			
Cressfield.....							1			
Derwent.....							1			
Drumheller.....			1				7		1	
Edson.....							2			
Empress.....							1			
Evansburg.....							2			
Fairview.....							1			
Field, B. C.....							1			
Foremost.....							1			
Fort Chipewyan.....							1			
Fort McMurray.....							2			
Fort Vermilion.....							1		1	
Gleichen.....							1		2	
Grande Prairie.....			1				2			
Hama.....							1			
Hardisty.....							1			
High Prairie.....							1			
High River.....							1			
Hilda.....							1			
Innisfail.....							1			
Irricana.....							1			
Jasper.....			1				1			
Lac la Biche.....							1			
Lemont.....							1			
Leduc.....							1			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1943—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Alberta—Continued																										
"K" Division—Continued																										
Lethbridge.....				1					1	2	2	12						18						5	2	
Lomond.....												1														
Macleod.....											1	1														
Magrath.....																										
Manyberries.....												1														
McLennan.....												1														
Medicine Hat.....									1			4		1				9						2	1	
Morley.....												1						1								
Nordeg.....												1						1								
Notidwin.....												1						1								
Olds.....											1							1								
Oyen.....										1	2	6						10						3	1	
Peace River.....					1							1														
Picture Butte.....																										
Pincher Creek.....											1			1				2								
Ponoka.....																		2								
Provost.....												1						1								
Red Deer.....									1		1	6						8								
Roofort Bridge.....																		1								
Rocky Mountain House.....													1					1								
Slave Lake.....																		1								
St. Paul.....												3						3						2	1	
Snokey Lake.....											1							2								
Spirit River.....												1						1								
Stettler.....												1						1								
Stoney Plain.....												1						1								
Strathmore.....												1						1								
Taber.....																		1								
Thorhild.....												2		1				3								
Tofield.....												1						1								
Trochu.....																		1								
Turney Valley.....																		1								
Two Hills.....												1						1								

[illegible]

Place	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub-Constables	Special Constables	Special Const. Guards	Security Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>North West Territories—Continued</i>																										
<i>"G" Division—Continued</i>																										
Fort Chimo, P.Q.				1							1	1	1	1				1				14				
Fort Smith											1	8		1				11								
Good Hope														1				4				8				
Lake Harbour												3						2				18				
Moose Factory, Ont.																		1				8				
Norman												3						5				15				
Pangnirtung												1		1				2				11				
Pond Inlet										1		1		2				4				23				
Port Radium												1						1								
Providence												2						4								
Rae												2		1				3				19				
Reliance											1							4				16				
Resolution												2		1				3				14				
Simpson												3		1				5				18				
Schooner "St. Roch"												2		1				4				14				
Southampton Island									1									2								
Yellowknife River											1	1						2								
Totals				2					2	3	14	40	20					81				245				
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																										
<i>"G" Division—</i>																										
Dawson					1					1	1	6		3				12							2	
Burwash Landing												2						2							1	
Carcross												2						2							1	
Graville												1						1								
Mayo																		1								
Old Crow												1		1				3				6				
Selkirk												1						2								
Teslin												2						2								
Watson Lake												2						2								
Whitehorse				1							1	5						7								
Totals				2						1	5	22	4					34				6				9

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

"L" Division, P.E.I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	22	1	3	253	37	1	1	14	1	8								
"H" Division, N.S.	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	16	43	138	6	1	506	2	2	101	1	3								
"J" Division, N.B.	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	10	28	81	1	3	312	1	1	59	1	10								
"C" Division, Que.	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	9	35	154	9	4	669	2	2	75	2	2								
"A" Division, Ont.	1	3	15	2	2	15	52	107	210	1	14	377	801	1	1	28	1	10								
"N" Division, Ont.	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	7	91	18	4	1	131	2	40	3	3	2								
"O" Division, Ont.	1	1	2	2	2	2	12	30	155	6	3	224	438	1	1	62	2	2								
"D" Division, Man.	1	2	2	2	2	3	17	47	206	4	10	34	328	2	14	89	2	2								
"Depot" Division, Sask.	1	2	1	1	1	3	8	21	78	54	13	1	183	4	75	4	2	2								
"F" Division, Sask.	1	3	5	1	1	4	24	66	235	12	10	50	361	4	3	131	3	3								
"K" Division, Alta.	1	3	4	4	4	5	28	64	241	7	15	50	418	3	5	108	6	1								
"E" Division, B.C.	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	10	22	113	7	4	441	1	1	44	2	2								
"G" Division— N. W. Territories	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	14	40	20	4	20	81	245	6	245	81	9								
Yukon Territory	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	22	4	4	4	34	6	6	34	6	6								
On Leave— Provost Coy., C.A.A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	170	2	2	2	183	4	4	4	4	4								
R.C.A.F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4								
C.M.S.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Totals	1	1	8	19	56	2	10	1	46	201	508	1,976	128	108	1,845	18	4,928	111	4	115	17	283	2	718	34	25

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2	12	1	1	11	22	53	82	3	10	3	203																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	</
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APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR
THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 19431. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES
INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL
CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES
FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....	6	201	381	2,058	.....	21	442	20	12	447	3,588
Alberta.....	13	308	805	418	.....	93	1,661	49	.....	205	3,552
Saskatchewan.....	122	461	111	451	.....	54	948	32	5	74	2,258
Manitoba.....	30	343	64	581	.....	27	1,610	49	19	115	2,838
Ontario.....	2	581	2,249	3,735	1	144	1,137	74	19	2,313	10,255
Quebec.....	.....	1,538	107	8,026	1	132	1,059	39	41	3,390	14,333
New Brunswick.....	.....	418	260	3,328	1	11	172	3	.....	615	4,808
Nova Scotia.....	10	222	529	1,076	1	8	301	15	40	256	2,458
Prince Edward Island.....	14	278	18	104	.....	2	119	17	8	25	585
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	1	10	23	112	.....	8	244	16	.....	97	511
Total.....	198	4,360	4,547	19,889	4	500	7,693	314	144	7,537	45,186
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....	2	10	15	2	.....	3	13	1	5	3	54
Alberta.....	44	80	761	390	24	242	1,865	264	27	189	3,886
Saskatchewan.....	344	286	748	645	16	257	1,689	167	.....	153	4,305
Manitoba.....	84	248	348	303	8	27	842	104	4	189	2,157
Ontario.....	2	56	251	88	.....	53	141	61	2	64	716
Quebec.....	.....	8	7	59	6	13	84	5	15	39	236
New Brunswick.....	407	80	362	187	5	106	847	75	20	100	2,189
Nova Scotia.....	138	35	306	373	4	68	781	191	135	158	2,189
Prince Edward Island.....	39	24	86	71	1	5	127	6	9	19	387
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	2	15	42	58	.....	8	116	13	.....	69	323
Total.....	1,062	842	2,926	2,174	64	782	6,505	887	217	983	16,442
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Alberta.....	.....	16	5	66	5	143	4,245	135	.....	29	4,644
Saskatchewan.....	44	62	66	339	9	61	2,278	73	.....	40	2,972
Manitoba.....	5	140	4	756	2	9	2,310	45	.....	44	3,315
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	7
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	7	1,176	37	205	13	24	1,174	24	6	17	2,683
Nova Scotia.....	.....	6,566	28	1,064	23	65	3,759	84	181	27	11,797
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,177	48	163	.....	5	383	15	7	2	1,801
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	57	9,137	188	2,593	52	307	14,158	377	194	159	27,222

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE
FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—*Concluded*

	Disposition by Provinces																						
	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department (Concerned)	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories	Total	
Official Secrets Act.....			2	6	5					4	17					17							17
Penitentiaries Act.....							4				4						4						4
Post Office Act.....	1			1			2				4			2		1							4
Radiotelegraph Act.....							69	1		2	72		1			1							4
Railway Act.....			1	24			248				273	9	156	31	23	26	1	21	4	2	3		273
Seed Act.....						4	5				9		9										9
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	8	9	145		5	36	2	2	205	413	13	7		4	90	294	3	2				413
Statistics Act.....							8				8	1				1		1					3
Small Loans Act.....						3	4	2		1	13	2				11							13
Ticket of Leave Act.....		1	9	132						8	150					99	51						150
Tobacco Restraint Act.....							1				1		1										1
Trade Unions Act.....											1					1							1
Transport Act.....				1			2				2					2							2
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....			1			4	19				24					24							24
War Charities Act.....		1		2							3			2	1								3
Yukon Game Act.....		2	1	5		1	4	2		6	21										21		21
Yukon Act and Ordinances.....	1	1	1	4			18	1		3	29										29		29
WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED ACTS																							
Suspects Act (Actions and Statements).....	8	893	2,570	3,458		32	166	35	2	684	7,848	424	856	209	326	2,416	2,402	214	941	43	17	7,848	
Arms.....	2	21	160	1,014		2	94	7		101	1,401	471	180	98	174	209	36	36	96	11	90	1,401	
Censorship.....	2	99	657	724		1				249	1,732	315	128	52	53	378	242	140	413	3	8	1,732	
Internment.....		2	8	758						7	775	723	1	1	3	21	15		11				775
Drugs.....							3			2	8	2				6							8
Executes.....										1	26	6	1		2	17							26
Trading with the Enemy.....			2	5		1	1			1	9				1	1			4	3			9

Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	1	50	137	487	1	47	300	20	9	182	1,234	207	37	32	43	662	142	59	42	7	3	1,234
Enticement of Labour.....		5	4	9							18					18					18	
Protected Areas.....		8	1	214			9			95	327	314			2		10			1		327
Radio and Cameras.....				215						41	256	256										256
Automobiles.....				4							4	4										4
War-time Prices and Trade Board.....		7		115		2	59	6	3	20	212		62	32	16	15		10	75	2		212
Purchase Enemy Alien Property.....			1								1		1								1	
Gas and Oil Regulations.....	3	7	16	290		11	149	9	3	77	565	2	73	57	42	170	98	25	81	17		565
Tires and Tubes.....		1	2	36		7	26	2		12	86	4	20		12	30	12		5	3		86
Tea, Coffee and Sugar.....				1							1					1						1
Speed.....	2	8	1	19		9	818	15		3	875	1	302	139	432					1		875
Transit.....		5	1	69		2	45		5	5	127		11		56	1	7	20	28	4		127
Metal Regulations.....									1		2					2						2
National Registration.....		28	58	329		20	228	10	1	67	741	7	80	72	27	128	193	67	148	11	8	741
National Selective Service Mobilization Act.....	4	1,065	434	10,027		148	837	23	30	5,182	17,750		231	68	173	3,906	9,312	4,048	12			17,750
National Selective Service Regulations.....				3			1		1	5						1	3			1	5	
Total.....	198	4,360	4,547	19,889	4	500	7,693	314	144	7,537	45,186	3,588	2,258	2,838	10,255	14,333	4,808	2,458	585	511		45,186

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE
CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

	Disposition by Provinces											
	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories	Total
Complainant Declined to Prosecute												
Negative Searches (Complaint unfounded)												
Abandoned for Want of Information												
Handed to Department (Concerned)												
Warrant Unexecuted												
Withdrawn												
Convicted												
Dismissed												
Awaiting Trial												
Still under Investigation												
Offences against Public Order, external and internal (73-141), Part 2												
Concealing a Deserter												
Affrays and Duels												
Explosive Substances												
Information Illegally Obtained and communicated, Illegal Information												
Offensive Weapons												
Seditious Offences												
Treason												
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots (Clarges)												
Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4												
Common Law												
Corruption and Disobedience												
Bribes and Rewards <i>re</i> Judicial (P.O.)												
Escapes and Rescues												
Misleading Justice												
Perjury and subordination of Perjury												
Fabrication of Evidence												
Obstructing, Resting or Neglecting to aid Peace Officers and Public Officers												
Pretending to be a Peace Officer												

Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239) Part 5.	1	8	12	9	13	184	4	5	236	154	50	7	2	23	236
Disorderly Houses	1	3	8	7	4	23	3	4	60	11	24	1	1	17	60
Offences against Morality	1	3	8	7	3	10	3	4	21	14	4	1	1	1	21
Bugjery	1	3	1	2	3	10	2	2	19	5	5	2	2	3	19
Incest	2	1	1	3	3	34	6	5	61	37	2	3	1	3	61
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency															
Letters to Deceive and Defraud															
Obscene Publications, Letters, Postcards, Obscene matter	1	1	3			3			7	3		1	1	1	7
Procuring, Administering drugs for living on avails of Prostitution	1			1	1				3	1	2				3
Seduction	8	2	1	2	2	3	1		11	5	3	2			11
Nuisances	1	1			1	3			14		4	2			14
Religion	1					4	1		9						9
Variance	11	6	6	6	30	778	39	2	882	241	231	94	9	164	882
Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6.															
Abduction		1	1	1	1	2	1		5		4			1	5
Abortion and Attempts		4	2		2	2	1		11	5	1	2		1	11
Aggravated Assault						26	4	1	33	11	3	6	2	4	33
Common Assault	60	36	21	4	1	997	211	12	1,515	454	467	290	3	176	1,515
Indecent Assault	11	3	4	6	12	46	7	3	102	18	29	13	1	15	102
Kidnapping			1		1	1			3					1	3
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	8	13	7	2	36	184	42	10	310	100	55	68	4	29	310
Bodily Injuries, Acts and Omissions causing danger to the person	3	4	3	6	2	29	8	5	63	29	14	14	1	10	63
Driving while Intoxicated	1	5	9	4	4	53	3	5	242	29	36	20	2	42	242
Failure to Stop after Accident	2	3	2	5	14	255	23		87	8	14	1		36	87
Furious Driving	6	1	2	3	2	70	3		307	109	72	14		28	307
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully									88	33	17	5		15	88
Wounding with Intent or Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	3	4	1		4	19	7		41	12	14	9		2	41
Wounding Public Officer				1					2					1	2
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel	4		7	1		2	2	1	22	6	6	2		4	22
Duties tending to the preservation of life	25	21	21	26	8	44	17		221	72	83	36		19	221
Attempted Murder		2	1	2		1	2		8	2	1	2		2	8
Manlaughter		1				16	14	8	45	16	5	6		3	45
Murder		1	2	10		4	2	1	26	7	4	8		2	26
Threatening Letters and Threats			5	1		1			9	2				1	9
Accidental Death by Auto Accident										44	31	26		37	188
Accidental Death General Accidents			11	1,096					1,141	212	431	176		88	1,141

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE
CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—*Concluded*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Disposition by Provinces									Total	
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island		Northwest Territories
Accidental Death by Railway										3	65	8	20	17			7	13			65
Accidents		6		62			8		1	1	16		8	3			1	4			16
Neglect at Childbirth		4		2			9	1	1	7	24	6	2	8			5	3			24
Offences against Conjugal Rights			2	164						5	171	57	58	24			9	15	3	5	171
Suicide				34		3	5				47	13	11	9			6	5	2	1	47
Attempted Suicide	1	4																			
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge and Attempts																					
Rape	5	3	7	11		2	26	9	3	9	75	9	29	5	1		5	21	1	4	75
Veneral Diseases	2	11	3	1		2	6	7	2	1	35	4	6	5			6	12	1	1	35
Offences against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7				5			1			3	11			1						10	11
Burglary and Housebreaking	111	18	172	29	3	10	132	15	5	75	570	59	143	93	9		81	157	21	7	570
Shopbreaking	41	17	207	16		19	262	13	8	81	664	149	94	137			174	110			664
Breaking and Entering with Intent																					
Safebreaking	56	3	96	8		9	41	4		3	220	31	14	7	8		106	52	1	1	220
False Pretences			7				12			5	24	9	12	1			1				24
Forgery and Uttering	25	35	20	22	13	54	283	26	7	29	514	251	69	93	21	5	19	48	3	5	514
Forgery, Offences Resembling	18	7	37	15	6	35	474	9	8	19	628	134	296	75	41	18	29	16	10		628
Fraud and Fraudulent dealing with Property	1	1								3	5		1		1	1		2			5
Fraud—Conspiracy to	1	2	3	3		4	35	4	9	23	84	2	12		28	21		21			84
Receiving Clothing, etc. from Deserters		1		1		2	14	8	5	3	34	3		7	15			3	5	1	34
Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform			2				8	2			12				3		5	4			12
Offences connected with Trade and Breach of Contract							10				12	2		3	6			1			12
Intimidation																					
Personation	6	6	6			5	7	3		3	36	1	27	2	2		1	1	1	1	36
			1	9		1	2	1		5	19				3	15	1				19

Receiving Stolen Goods, Posses-	5	8	7	19	82	28	3	5	157	39	21	21	4	4	22	37	9	157		
sion of.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	12	...	5	3	...	...	1	2	12	1
Robbery and Extortion.	...	9	1	12	23	1	...	1	23	4	2	4	...	...	7	6	...	23
Robbery with Violence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Secret Commission	280	199	998	10	79	707	22	220	2,705	3	629	677	384	124	28	255	57	2,705		
Theft, General	9	14	97	2	4	34	8	12	180	66	84	24	...	...	4	2	...	180
Theft, Agricultural Machinery	31	75	159	7	19	89	25	12	447	120	211	48	...	...	17	42	9	447
Theft, Animals, Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft, Federal Government Pro-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
perty.	3	9	72	13	1	39	3	7	162	15	...	14	79	3	5	46	...	162		
Theft, Grain and Forage	24	27	38	1	12	53	9	13	177	67	92	14	...	...	1	2	1	177
Theft, Money	56	35	161	18	3	20	17	6	54	552	137	144	50	38	90	79	11	552		
Theft Motor Cars, Parts and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accessories.	27	28	185	31	8	145	8	12	29	476	121	95	80	2	59	114	3	476		
Mail and Postal Matter	1	2	6	3	...	9	2	2	27	9	5	3	2	...	27	6	1	27		
Offences Resembling Theft.	...	2	1	...	3	13	2	...	21	7	11	2	...	...	1	...	...	21
Arson and other Fires.	6	24	74	14	2	22	7	...	13	162	26	48	23	...	24	29	12	162		
Injuries to Buildings, Fences,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landmarks and other Property.	49	14	48	10	7	107	18	...	264	...	18	33	72	3	...	1	37	264		
Injuries to Cattle and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals.	14	8	47	1	3	19	6	1	105	...	20	35	22	...	12	11	5	105		
Cruelty to Animals	1	22	12	5	2	42	7	6	97	30	32	9	...	...	13	4	6	97
Mischief—Damage to Property	128	97	186	47	4	236	26	9	45	826	26	33	36	153	8	213	63	826		
Damage to Cattle.	1	11	29	4	2	6	4	...	8	65	82	13	...	...	14	6	...	65
Public Property (Interfering with)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Railways, Mines and Electrical	2	7	27	46	...	7	...	6	95	...	7	8	2	2	31	1	44	95		
Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trees, Vegetables, Roots and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plants	1	2	...	7	4	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	1	...	8	1	...	14
Vessels and Rafts	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	17
Offences relating to Bank Notes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coin and Counterfeit Money	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(546-569) Part 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Notes, counterfeit.	2	11	8	...	2	...	...	8	31	1	1	12	1	5	10	1	...	31
Coins, Counterfeit.	1	16	38	1	...	...	...	9	65	1	3	...	1	21	9	11	1	65
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessa-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ries (470-575) Part 10.	2	10	1	...	21	51	50	8	149	5	4	7	15	83	25	6	2	149		
Jurisdiction Part 11.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	6	26	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26
Procedure on Appearance of Ac-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
cused (Part 14—C.C.).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surety to Keep the Peace (Part	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—C.C.).	2	1	1	4	26	2	...	1	37	...	18	...	10	...	2	7	...	37		
Punishments, Fines, Forfeitures,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costs and Restitution (Part 20—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.C.).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,062	842	2,926	2,174	64	782	6,505	887	217	983	16,442	543,886	4,305	2,157	716	236	2,189	387	323	16,442

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Government Liquor Act.....							1				1
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....							2				2
Auctioneers and Pedlars Act.....						1	8				9
Billiard Room Act.....							8				8
Boilers Act.....							4				4
Brands Act.....							2	1			3
Child Welfare Act.....						1	102	2		1	106
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....							4				4
Coroners Act.....				1							1
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....							1				1
Domestic Animals Act.....				5		6	42	15			68
Domestic Relations Act.....				1		3	4				8
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....								1			1
Fuel Oil Licensing Act.....				1		1	1				3
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....		1		1			46			2	50
Game Act.....				5	1	20	195	7		5	233
Hail Insurance Act.....						4					4
Hours of Work Act.....						3	4				7
Income Tax Act.....							1	1			2
Insurance Act.....				1			5				6
Irrigation Districts Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....		5	3	9	3	22	905	32		1	980
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....						6	4				10
Masters and Servants Act.....				1		39	105	15			160
Mental Diseases Act.....		1		2		3	151	4			161
Metis Population Betterment Act.....				1							1
Mines Act.....							28				28
Minimum Wage Act.....				3			5	1		1	10
Noxious Weeds Act.....						4	55	4			63
Prairie Fires Act.....						1	42	6			49
Public Health Act.....			1	1		1	9			1	13
Public Highways Act.....							18				18
Public Utilities Act.....							6				6
Public Service Vehicles Act..		7		19		14	1,210	21		11	1,282
Public Works Act.....						1	1				2
Relief and Public Welfare Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....							12	3		1	16
Stallion Enrolment Act.....							10				10
Stock Inspection Act.....			1	1			8				10
Theatres Act.....				1			2				3
Threshers Lien Act.....							17			1	18
Trades and Businesses Act.....				4	1	3	6			1	15
Tradesmen's Qualifications Act.....							6				6
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....		2		9		10	1,203	22		4	1,250
Veterinary Act.....							1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....							1				1
Water Resources Act.....				1			1				1
Municipal Laws.....							8				8
Total.....		16	5	66	5	143	4,245	135		29	4,644

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animals Protection Act.....				2			1	3			6
Book Agents Act.....										1	1
Child Welfare Act.....	2		4	13	2	5	18	3		6	53
Co-operative Marketing Association Act.....							1				1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....			1	1		2	7	3		1	15
Education Tax Act.....				14	5	7	14				40
Embalmers Act.....										1	1
Fur Act.....	2	4	4	12	1		35			3	61
Fisheries Act.....			1				3				4
Fuel Petroleum Products Act	3	4		3			47				57
Game Act.....	2	4	7	12	1		65	2		2	95
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....		1	2	9			8			1	21
Highways and Transportation Act.....				5			17				22
Horsebreeders Act.....	1						1				2
Injured Animals Act.....			5	6							11
Liquor Act.....	8	25	17	134		19	750	28		12	993
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....				2			6				8
Masters and Servants Act.....	2		1	5		6	29			1	44
Mental Hygiene Act.....	2	9	4	30		5	103	6		2	161
Minors Tobacco Act.....			1	1			1				3
Minimum Wages Act.....						2	1	2			5
Open Wells Act.....	1					1	2			1	5
Parents Maintenance Act.....	1		1	3							5
Pharmacy Act.....			1	1							1
Prairies and Forest Fires Act.	4		3	3		1	20	3			34
Public Health Act.....				6			2	1			9
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....			1	1			22				23
Rural Municipality Act.....	2			8			3			1	14
School Attendance Act.....						1	1			1	3
Steam Boilers Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	7	1	1			4	18	5			36
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....				9			3				12
Vehicles Act.....	7	14	13	50		7	928	11		7	1,037
Venereal Diseases Act.....				7			1				8
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....			1			1	171	6			179
Total.....	44	62	66	339	9	61	2,278	73		40	2,972
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Tax Act.....				15			4				19
Animal Husbandry Act.....	2	3	2	12			15	3			37
Billiard and Poolrooms Act.....		1		1			3				5
Child Welfare Act.....				9			2				11
Crown Lands Act.....				2			2				4
Fires Prevention Act.....		1		1			9				11
Game and Fisheries Act.....		20		29			54			1	104
Government Liquor Control Act.....		75	2	90	1	2	555	13		23	761
Highway Traffic Act.....	3	25		548	1	7	1,322	25		16	1,947
Medical Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....		3		7			83	1			94
Mines Act.....							2				2
Parents' Maintenance Act.....							1				1
Petty Trespass Act.....		2		1			6				9

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—Continued</i>											
Public Health Act.....				7			1			1	9
Public School Act.....							1				1
Rivers and Streams Act.....				1							1
School Attendance Act.....		2					17				19
Security Act.....				1						1	1
Small Debt Recovery Act.....				1							1
Threshers' Lien Act.....		1									1
Transient Traders Act.....				1			1				2
Wages Recovery Act.....				22							22
Wives' and Childrens' Maintenance Act.....		5		5			7				17
Municipal Laws.....		2		3			225	3		2	235
Total.....	5	140	4	756	2	9	2,310	45		44	3,315
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....							5				5
Mental Hospitals Act.....							1	1			2
Total.....							6	1			7
<i>Quebec—</i>											
<i>Nil.</i>											
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....	1			5				1	2		9
Children's Protection Act....			1	2	7					2	12
Deserted Wives' and Children's Act.....							2				2
Forest Fires Act.....				4		4	2				10
Game Act.....	1		4	22		2	16			2	47
Gasolene Taxation Act.....			1	10			6				17
Highway Act.....				5			5				10
Illegitimate Children's Act...	2			2	1	4	13	1		1	24
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		1,175	20	122	4	9	482	20	3	12	1,847
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	1	10	22	1	5	576	1	1		618
Pedlars Act.....							1				1
Provincial Hospital Act.....				3			2	1			6
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....	2		1								3
Slot Machine Act.....				2			68				70
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				4							4
Transient Salesmen Act.....				2							2
Tobacco Tax Act.....							1				1
Total.....	7	1,176	37	205	13	24	1,174	24	6	17	2,683
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....							1				1
Lands and Forests Act.....				16		1	127	6	10	1	161
Motor Carriers Act.....				1			2				3
Motor Vehicle Act.....			5	717	3	5	1,607	14	30	16	2,397
Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act.....		6,566	23	307	20	59	1,968	63	132	7	9,145
Public Highway Act.....				4			44		5		53
Summary Convictions Act...				1			3	1	3		8
Slot Machine Act.....				18			7		1	3	29
Total.....		6,566	28	1,064	23	65	3,759	84	181	27	11,797

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO MARCH 31, 1942—*Con.*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Children's Act.....				3							3
Domestic Animals Act.....				1						1	2
Dog Act.....	1	2	8	29							40
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....			3	5			1				9
Game Act.....				19			15				34
Highway Traffic Act.....				9			93	2			104
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....		2		46			5				53
Pedlars' Act.....				1							1
Prohibition Act.....		1,173	37	48		4	269	13	7	1	1,552
Prisoners' Act.....				1							1
Public Health Act.....				1		1					2
Total.....	1	1,177	48	163		5	383	15	7	2	1,801
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							2				2
Total.....							2				2

5. SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		4	415	994 (T.O.A.)	Opium pipes..... 3
Opium—Liquid.....		25½			Opium Lamps..... 5
Opium Poppy Heads.....	78½				Opium Needles (Yen Hocks)..... 2
Morphine.....		1	379	1,611	Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 1
Morphine—In solution.....		8			Hypodermic Syringes..... 9
Heroin.....		6	133	149	“ Needles..... 86
Cocaine.....			18	59	Improvised Syringes..... 34
Codeine.....				125	Automobiles (Used in Transporting)..... 4
Marihuana.....		5¾		32 cigs.	Miscellaneous Articles..... 38

6. SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED IN GROUP 1 CASES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943

British Columbia	\$ 13,669.50
Alberta	90,563.00
Saskatchewan	74,064.70
Manitoba	68,061.67
Ontario	83,191.40
Quebec	97,171.50
New Brunswick	45,889.80
Nova Scotia	100,531.75
Prince Edward Island	19,156.00
Northwest Territories and Yukon	6,642.50
Total	\$598,941.82

W. Doe
Car
R

Canada. Royal Canadian Mounted Police

DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1944

1943/44

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER
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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

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1944

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General and Commander-
in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

July 1, 1944.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—	
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.....	8
3. The Force at Large.....	8
Low medical category men for guarding vulnerable points.....	9
Security Service.....	9
Visit of Asst. Comm'r. V. A. M. Kemp and S/Insp. F. A. Regan to England..	9
National Selective Service.....	9
Release of uniformed members of the Force from office work.....	9
Headquarters.....	10
Motor Transport.....	10
Canadian Police Colleges.....	10
4. New Duties.....	10
Shortage of Trained Investigators.....	10
New Legislation.....	11
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	11
5. Health.....	11
Recreation.....	12
6. Industrial Relations.....	12
SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—	
1. Strength of the Force.....	12
Table showing Strength, rates of Pay, etc.....	14
2. Division and Detachments.....	15
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths.....	15
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	17
Accommodation.....	17
Female Staff for office work.....	18
Departmental Mail.....	18
5. Administration in the Field.....	18
Marine and Aviation Sections.....	18
Preventive Service.....	19
R.C.M. Police Band.....	19
First Provost Company, Canadian Active Army.....	19
Air Raid Precautions.....	19
Fire Prevention in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	19
6. Accommodation.....	20
General.....	20
Public Buildings.....	20
Headquarters.....	20
Rented Buildings.....	20
Properties Purchased.....	20
New Construction.....	21
Property Damage.....	22
7. Discipline.....	22
8. Honours and Awards.....	22
Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.....	22
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal.....	22
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	22
Royal Canadian Humane Society.....	22
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	22
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	23
11. Cemeteries.....	23
12. Transport.....	23
Aeroplanes and Seaplanes.....	23
Motor Transport.....	23
Marine Transport.....	23
Other Water Transport.....	24

CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
13. Horses.....	24
Police Farm for breeding horses.....	24
14. Clothing and Supplies.....	24
Financial Audit.....	24
SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—	
1. Recruiting.....	25
Engagements.....	25
Waiting List.....	25
Men called up under authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 4974.....	25
2. Training.....	25
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	25
Swimming.....	26
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	26
Training other than at Regina or Rockcliffe.....	26
Training of Reserves.....	27
3. Musketry Practice.....	27
4. Revolver Practice.....	27
MacBrien Shield.....	27
Best Revolver Shot.....	27
Minto Cup.....	27
Crossed Revolvers (Badge).....	27
5. Equitation: Mounted Section.....	27
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	28
Training of Reserves.....	28
7. Instructional Staff.....	28
8. International Exchange of Information Respecting Police Training, Methods of Administration, Organization, etc., between Chile and Canada.....	28
SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. Review.....	29
Criminal Code.....	30
Murders.....	30
Provincial Statutes.....	31
Federal Statutes.....	31
Black Market.....	31
National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.....	31
Special War Revenue Act.....	31
Defence of Canada Regulations.....	32
Intelligence Branch.....	32
Enemy Alien Registration.....	32
Sabotage Section.....	33
Counterfeiting.....	33
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	34
Preventive Service.....	35
Poisonous Denatured Alcohols.....	35
Issue of Resident and Non-Resident Weapon Permits.....	35
Juvenile Delinquency.....	35
2. Aids in the detention and apprehension of Criminals.....	36
Scientific Laboratories at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont.....	36
At Regina.....	36
At Rockcliffe.....	36
Research in Firearms Identification.....	36
Identification Branch.....	36
(a) Central Finger Print Section.....	37
Civil Security.....	37
Hollerith Machines.....	37
International Exchange.....	37
Examination of Exhibits.....	37
Change in Filing.....	37
Single Finger Print Collection.....	37
Finger Print Instruction.....	37
Female Personnel.....	37

CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
(b) Central Modus Operandi Section.....	37
Divisional Modus Operandi Sections.....	38
(c) Registration of Firearms, Revolvers and Pistols—Rifles and Shot-guns.....	38
(d) R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	38
(e) Photographic Section.....	38
(f) Police Service Dogs.....	39
(g) Ticket-of-leave Section.....	39
3. Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	39
4. Interesting cases indicating value of work.....	39
(a) Re: George Desjarlais and Samuel Desjarlais Murder of Carl Hemmingsen—Lac La Biche District, Alberta.....	39
(b) Re: Ilia Bodnarchuk—Rosa, Manitoba,—Manslaughter.....	40
(c) Re: Joseph Gabel—Ladywood, Manitoba—Damage to Property.....	42
(d) Octave Chenier—Theft of Cash from Post Office, Sec. 386, C.C.C.—Timmins, Ont.....	43
(e) Re: R. v. Pugh et al—Use of Police Service Dog “Cliffe” Quickly Locates Culprits Wanted for Breaking and Entering.....	44
(f) Re: Dave McLure—Theft of Wire Fence—Medicine Hat, Alberta—Scientific Laboratory.....	44
(g) Re: The Disappearance of Tom Baker.....	45
(h) Re: Sam Szpuniariski—Cattle Killing—Reno, Alberta.....	46
(i) Re: Henry Ritchie Hone—Manslaughter, (268) C.C.C.— Annaheim Saskatchewan.....	47
SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.....	48
1. “Other” Investigations.....	48
Totals of “other” Investigations.....	48
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	49
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	49
Police and Service Dogs.....	49
3. Collection of Revenue.....	49
SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.....	
1. General.....	50
2. Strength and Distribution.....	50
3. Inspections.....	50
4. Patrols.....	51
5. Sleigh Dogs and Dog Feed.....	51
6. Crime and General Police Work.....	51
Criminal Code.....	52
Federal Statutes.....	52
Assistance to other departments.....	53
Estates of deceased persons.....	53
7. Mining Development in the N.W.T. and Yukon Territory.....	53
8. Fur Trade.....	54
9. Defence Projects.....	54
10. Eskimo Affairs.....	54
SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	55
1. Unusual Items.....	55
(a) Journey to New Zealand by air and return.....	55
(b) Use of Alaska Military Highway.....	55
(c) Dog Sleigh and Army Truck.....	55
(d) Visit of Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C., and Inspector P. Hobbs to Chile.....	56
2. Distinguished Visitors.....	56
President Roosevelt.....	56
Quebec Conference.....	56
President of the Republic of Haiti.....	56
Their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princes Martha of Norway.....	56
3. Appreciation of Services.....	57

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
SECTION 8—APPENDICES.....	57
“A” List of Officers Commanding as at March 31st, 1944.....	57
“B” Strength and distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	58
1. Recapitulation by Divisions.....	72
2. Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	73
“C” Returns of Investigations, cases entered and Convictions, etc., for the 12 months ended March 31, 1944.....	74
1. Recapitulation of the disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	74
2. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.....	75
3. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.....	78
4. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.....	82
5. Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.....	85
6. Summary of fines imposed from April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.....	85

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, Ottawa, June 15, 1944.

To the Hon. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1944.

The form of the Report is almost the same as that submitted last year, and in view of the continued need for economy, the appendix to the Report has again been confined to the usual statistics. The detailed Annual Reports of the Officers Commanding the various Divisions throughout the Force are available at this Headquarters if they should be required.

SECTION I—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the past year, but by Order in Council of December 29, 1943, P.C. 141/9868, any former member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Marine Section, who was in the Force at the outbreak of the present war and who was released or discharged therefrom for enlistment in the Royal Canadian Navy and who served therein, or who subsequently was transferred to any other Canadian Active Service Unit, or the Merchant Marine of His Majesty, or who was rejected by the Royal Canadian Navy at the time of his release from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and immediately enlisted in any other Active Service Unit and served therein, including the Merchant Marine of His Majesty, is allowed to count such service during the present war as leave of absence without pay from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for pension purposes under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

The effect of this Order in Council is to place all former members of the Marine Section, who were in the Force at the outbreak of the war, and who served in the present war as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, on the same basis as members of the Provost Company and members of the Aviation Section insofar as service in the present war is concerned.

It should be noted that this regulation applies only to those members of the former Marine Section who were actually serving in our Force at the outbreak of war.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

During the past year a new agreement was entered into for a period of ten years with the Province of Saskatchewan for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in that Province from June 1, 1943. I referred to this possibility in my last Annual Report.

At the time of writing we are entering into negotiations with the Province of Alberta for an agreement which we hope will be for not less than five years' duration.

It is surprising to recall that our agreements with the six Provinces, viz: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, have now been operating for the following periods:—

Saskatchewan	Over fifteen years
Alberta	} For twelve years
Manitoba	
New Brunswick	
Nova Scotia	
Prince Edward Island	

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective Provinces mentioned, during the period under review, in connection with our duties in those Provinces, and in fact with all Attorneys-General.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

A considerable number of requests for this Force to police towns and cities, particularly in the Western Provinces, still continue to be received, and in fact we have received similar requests from towns located in Provinces with which we have no agreements. At the present time there are over fifty towns and cities in the three Prairie Provinces alone which are policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

We have had numerous requests from villages in the Provinces for the services of this Force, but at the present time we are unable to provide men for these duties.

It may also be of interest to note that all of the agreements with towns and cities which expired during the year under review have been renewed for further periods. In a few cases where the population has increased due to war conditions, we have been obliged to increase the strength of the Force in such areas with corresponding increase in the amount to be paid for our services.

3. The Force at Large

It is a pleasure to record that by Order in Council of March 3, 1944, P.C. 135/1385, 'Extra War Duties Pay' was authorized for members of the Force as follows:—

Officers	\$1.25 per diem
Non-commissioned Officers	1.00 " "
Constables .....	.75 " "
Special Constable Guards employed in guarding vulnerable points, public utilities, public buildings, etc., and Ordinary Special Constables, as approved by the Commissioner....	.50 " "

for a period of one year from February 1, 1944, to recompense the members of the Force for the extra duties they are called upon to perform on account of the war.

The Extra War Duties Pay above referred to will be subject to review at the expiration of one year and may be revised or renewed according to circumstances.

This recognition of the arduous duties being performed by this Force came at an opportune time, and has already had a good effect on morale.

During the past twelve months conditions have continued to be difficult and exacting, and there has been no improvement in the possibility of securing desirable recruits. Furthermore, we have lost a number of young well-trained men to the fighting forces who felt it their duty to leave the Force at the expiration of their engagement.

LOW MEDICAL CATEGORY MEN FOR GUARDING VULNERABLE POINTS

In my last report I referred to the fact that certain young men who are of lower medical category than the standard required for service with the Armed Forces are being called up for duty in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 4974, dated June 15, 1942. This process is being continued.

These men are engaged as Special Constable Guards for the duration of the war and during the past year 172 men of this category were engaged and 97 discharged for various reasons. They are employed for guard duty at vulnerable points, and on March 31, 1944, there was a total of 207 Special Constables of this class on the strength.

In view of the difficulty of securing desirable recruits and also in obtaining the ordinary Special Constable Guards from the various Veterans Organizations it will be necessary for us to continue to call up men under Order in Council P.C. 4974, previously mentioned.

SECURITY SERVICE

As mentioned in my report for last year, authority was granted by Order in Council of July 14, 1942, P.C. 85/6073, for the creation of a Security Service for the whole of Canada. The original plan was somewhat ambitious. However, we have been able to provide sufficient security from our own trained personnel with the assistance of a limited number of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers from the fighting forces. Last year the total number secured from the fighting forces was 18; we have increased this number by 10 during the year under review, the total now being 28.

Visit of Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp and S/Inspector F. A. Regan to England.

In order that this Force might profit by a study of security problems as they are handled in the United Kingdom and to strengthen the liaison between the Security Services in the United Kingdom and this Force, Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp, the Director of Criminal Investigation, and S/Inspector F. A. Regan, an Officer on his staff, proceeded to England in May of 1943, returning to Canada on the 13th June. The crossing was made by ship in each instance. Whilst in the United Kingdom the Officers were temporarily attached to M.I.5 of the War Office, where every facility was afforded them to study the problems of security during wartime, which are necessarily very great in the United Kingdom at this time. In addition visits were paid to New Scotland Yard. A very great deal of material was collected which is proving of inestimable value in its application to our own security problems in Canada.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

In connection with the enforcement of the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, we have been obliged to engage additional Special Constables for this particular purpose in certain areas. They are specially selected and are given special training.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM OFFICE WORK

As the war has progressed it has been more and more necessary to release every possible uniformed man from office, clerical, or other duties which can be undertaken by female help, and the plan mentioned in my last year's report is being extended into almost every branch of the Force and will be further

extended wherever possible. Our need for trained personnel is so great that we must risk almost anything, apart from loss of efficiency, in order to carry out the duties that only trained personnel can perform satisfactorily.

Female help now in our employ have risen to the test with admirable determination and zeal.

HEADQUARTERS

In Section 2 of this report I shall deal with accommodation at Headquarters but I am glad to be able to note here that the congestion complained of last year has now been relieved, due to the completion of the "Annex" to the north of the Justice Building. Some Security Service men we secured from the fighting forces continue to be housed in the Annex. Certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band are also accommodated there.

The Organization of Headquarters and the Administration and Organization in the Field will also be found in Section 2.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

I am glad to be able to report that our needs under this heading during the past twelve months have been adequately met and we have endeavoured to assist the Oil Controller and other Governmental Officials in the conservation of gasoline and oil and other materials normally used by the Force and I am satisfied with the results attained.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

The Force sustained an irreparable loss on October 20, 1943, when Surgeon Maurice Powers lost his life in an aeroplane accident near North Battleford while on duty. For zeal, enthusiasm and outstanding ability he will be a most difficult Officer to replace, and not only the personnel at the Canadian Police Colleges at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario, but all Officers and men will feel the loss of his kindly interest and friendly manner.

Since his death we have carried on as best we can, within limitations, at the two Colleges previously mentioned. With the voluntary help of scientists and other highly trained assistants, we are making ends meet although of course we greatly miss the driving force which was ours in the personality of Doctor Powers.

Only one regular police college class was undertaken during the past twelve months, and was attended by specially selected personnel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, including several commissioned officers. The course was also attended by one representative of the British Columbia Provincial Police and four of the Newfoundland Rangers. The class was held at Regina, Saskatchewan.

4. New Duties

SHORTAGE OF TRAINED INVESTIGATORS

Fortunately we have not been called upon to undertake any duties of an entirely new character during the past twelve months, but we have enlarged our scope in several directions in existing duties.

At the present time our trained investigators are more than fully occupied and this is due partly to the number of trained members of the Force who have left our service to enlist in the armed forces, and it is doubtful whether in the entire history of the Force we have been faced with so many multifarious duties as at the present time.

When it is considered that the existing strength of the uniformed section of the Force is only approximately eleven per cent greater now than it was on March 31, 1939, and that we are handling so many thousands of investigations which are the direct consequence of acts and regulations passed as a result of the war, it is not difficult to see that the diversity of knowledge required of our members has made these demands most exacting. This is in addition to maintaining our normal police control in six of the nine provinces and the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

It is incumbent upon our existing strength to carry out a continually increasing number of investigations, but as much time as possible must be devoted to the study of orders and regulations, which are inseparable from the controls imposed under wartime legislation. This does not make the task any easier.

Statistics do not always furnish the true picture, as work is frequently undertaken which occupies the full time of a number of men and this cannot be adequately shown in a statistical table. As an illustration, the escape of prisoners of war entails a large number of patrols which may hold up the ordinary work of several detachments for many days and no indication of the time and work involved can be furnished by statistics. Furthermore, the supervision of Special Constable Guards at vulnerable points is a full-time duty for a number of our men.

In view of all the circumstances, it is with considerable gratification that I am able to report that those experienced members of the Force who have remained on duty have met their added responsibilities during the past twelve months with cheerfulness and determination.

NEW LEGISLATION

There has been no new legislation of any consequence during the past twelve months which has specifically laid new duties upon the Force. There were some minor amendments to such acts as the Excise Act, etc., which clarified the wording or had reference to departmental procedure, but these have caused us no great concern. Nevertheless, the various governmental orders controlling commodities, prices, et cetera, have caused in many cases a larger number of enquiries to be undertaken and in some instances it has been essential to organize special squads to deal with the volume of work involved.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

In the Northwest Territories and Yukon, it is a pleasure to report that our responsibilities have already passed their peak due to the completion of several of the large developments, but it is not in the public interest to dwell to any great extent on these matters at this juncture.

5. Health

It is again a pleasure to report that during the year under review the health of the Force on the whole has been good. The infectious and contagious diseases contracted have been few, mainly "Measles" and "Mumps".

According to the record of the Nomenclature of Diseases, influenza was again the principal cause of absence from duty during the past year with 2,425 days lost compared with 1,716 the previous year. The next items of importance from the point of view of time were infections and colds, representing 1,032 and 904 days respectively.

Notwithstanding the rather heavy increase in the number of days lost through infections, the total number of days which were lost from all causes during the year under review was 19,941 as compared with 19,446 the previous

year. I am glad to be able to report that the number of days lost through tuberculosis during the past twelve months was reduced from 1,040 the previous year to 833 during the past twelve months.

It will be noted in Section 2 of this report that the medical and dental care of the majority of members of the Force is in the hands of the Department of Pensions and National Health whose services across the Dominion were placed at our disposal many years ago, and which continue to work efficiently, economically and most satisfactorily.

RECREATION

We have not had very much time for recreation during the past year, but I am glad to report that Officers Commanding are doing their utmost to provide recreational facilities at Divisional and Sub-Divisional Headquarters. Outside of these points, recreation is largely of necessity a matter for the individual member of the Force to make his own arrangements.

6. Industrial Relations

The relations as between Labour Unions in Canada and this Force have continued harmoniously and in our recent conferences in dealing with strikes we have found that the leaders of labour have been most whole-hearted in their co-operation with the Police. As a result no incidents have occurred in recent years when this Force has at any time been in conflict with labour. The Unions themselves have shown a responsibility in maintaining the peace and in law enforcement generally, which is most commendable. This has proved of great assistance to the Force, in the trying years through which we have passed.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1944, our total strength, exclusive of "Employed Civilians", was 4,470 made up as follows:—

Officers	96
Non-commissioned Officers and Constables.....	2,659
Special Constables	113
	<hr/>
Special Constable Guards	2,868
Security Service	1,519
National Selective Service	28
	<hr/>
Total	55
	<hr/>
Total	4,470

In addition to the above we have 248 persons engaged under Section 8 of the R.C.M. Police Act who are known as "Employed Civilians" which brings the total strength up to 4,718. The table showing the Distribution of the Force in Appendix "B" does not show "Employed Civilians" but I consider that it might be of interest to show them in this section, and also the number of Civil Servants employed.

Civil Servants

On the 31st March, 1944, there were 452 Civil Servants employed by the R.C.M. Police as follows:—

Permanent Civil Servants	50
Temporary Civil Servants	402
	<hr/>
Total	452

If this total is added to the previous total of 4,718 it will be seen that our pay roll covers no less than 5,170 persons.

Uniformed Strength

From the particulars given above it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed Force, together with the regular Special Constables is 2,868, compared with 3,065 for the year ended March 31, 1943, a decrease of 197. This is a heavy decrease for the reason that it means that the uniformed strength and investigational part of the Force has been decreased by almost 200.

Insofar as Special Constable Guards, Security Service and National Selective Service are concerned, it will be noted that the total of these on March 31, 1944, was 1,602 compared with 1,863 at the same time last year, a decrease of 261.

As mentioned in my last report, engagements and discharges of Special Constable Guards fluctuates according to season, and consequently the only safe comparison of strength for a Force like the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which has so much investigational work to perform, is that between the regularly-engaged uniform members together with the regular Special Constables.

I have already referred to the Extra War Duties Pay authorized from February 1, 1944, in Section I of this report. The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables and their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1944. It does not include "Employed Civilians" or Civil Servants. The rates of Extra War Duties Pay are noted at the bottom of the table.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1944

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.A.	On Leave R.C.A.F. Co. C.M.S.C.	On Command Wash., D.C.
1	Commissioner	\$10,000. per annum	1														
1	Deputy Commissioner	4,500. "	1														
8	Assistant Commissioners	3,600. "	2		1				1	2	1	1					
25	Superintendents	2,720 to \$3,120.	3	1		1	1	5	3	4	3	2			1		1
46	Inspectors	2,140 to \$2,540.	8		4	5	3	7	2	6	5	2	2	1		1	
2	Detective Inspectors	2,140 to \$2,540.	1		1		1										
13	Sub/Inspectors	2,000.	1		2		2	2	1	5							
53	Staff Sergeants	\$4.00 to \$4.50. per diem	13	1	5	2	2	13	3	3	5	1					
218	Sergeants	3.75. "	26	3	18	11	9	60	14	44	24	13	1	2	1		2
532	Corporals	3.00. "	52	6	44	29	38	100	46	102	69	20	11	6	9		2
1780	Constables, 1st Class.	Not exceeding \$2.75 per diem.	60	15	164	76	138	360	140	244	204	110	35	22	162		
	Constables, 2nd Class.																
	Constables, 3rd Class.																
74	Sub/Constables	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem	5		3		9	26	4	24	1	1	1				
2	Trumpeters	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem								2							
113	Special Constables	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	9	3	5	3	5	11	9	27	15	4	20	2			
1519	Special Constable Guards				200	163	231	622	6	2	20	269					
28	Security Service				21		7										
55	National Selective Service						54	1									
4470	Totals		181	29	468	290	548	1,197	229	470	353	423	70	33	173	5	1
141	Saddle Horses							28		113							
3	Team Horses							2		1							
144	Totals							30		114							
16	Police Dogs			1	3	1	1	2				8					
302	Sleigh Dogs								10	20	7		259	6			
2	Aeroplanes							2									
773	Motor Cars			14	95	59	112	99	85	138	129	43		1			
36	Motor Trucks			1	1	1	4	7	2	6	4	2		9			
30	Motorcycles			1	11	3		14	1								
841	Totals			15	107	63	116	122	88	142	133	45		10			

Note:—In addition to above rates of pay members receive Extra War Duties Pay as follows:

Officers	\$1.25 per diem.	Constables	\$.75 per diem.
Non-Commissioned Officers	\$1.00 per diem.	Special Constable Guards	\$.50 per diem.
Ordinary Special Constables	\$.50 per diem (as approved by the Commissioner).		

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and forty-two Detachments throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	36
New Brunswick.....	"J"	31
Quebec.....	"C"	29
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	33
Manitoba.....	"D"	59
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	90
British Columbia.....	"E"	21
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	34
Totals.....	13	442

The number of Divisions remains unchanged from last year but there is an increase in Detachments of nine. A detailed list of Detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months one thousand and thirty-eight men joined the Force, made up as follows:

Recruits, regular force	45
Re-engaged after leaving	4
Officers re-taken on the strength	2
Regular Special Constables	27
Special Constable Guards	867
Special Constables engaged on Security Service.....	24
Special Constables engaged on National Selective Service.....	69
Total	1,038

During the same period, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalidated, died, etc., was one thousand four hundred and ninety-six. There is, therefore, a net decrease of 458 from the number shown in my last annual report. The decrease referred to was made up of 202 uniformed men and 256 Special Constables. Insofar as Regular Special Constables are concerned, we had 118 last year compared with 113 on March 31, 1944.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent A. N. Eames

Superintendent H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.

Acting Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector R. Bettaney

Inspector G. Binning

Acting Superintendent F. W. Schutz

Inspector E. W. Radcliffe

Inspector A. G. Marsom

Inspector D. J. Martin

Inspector J. A. Wright

Inspector J. Fripps

Inspector F. E. Spriggs

Recalled from retirement:

Superintendent W. Munday

Re-appointed:

Superintendent L. H. Nicholson (On Active Service)

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector J. Brunet

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector C. N. K. Kirk

Sub-Inspector D. O. Forrest

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 10183, Sergeant J. C. Story

Reg. No. 12363, Sergeant M. F. A. Lindsay

Reg. No. 11925, Acting Sergeant F. A. Regan

Reg. No. 12042, Acting Sergeant E. Brakefield-Moore

Reg. No. 10745, Acting Sergeant J. H. T. Poudrette

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner R. L. Cadiz.

Superintendent H. M. Fowell.

Inspector W. C. Grennan.

Invalided to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner W. V. McM.B. Bruce.

Superintendent E. C. P. Salt.

Superintendent W. W. Watson.

Inspector J. Fraser.

Resumed Pension:

Inspector C. R. Peters.

Deaths:

Surgeon M. Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M.

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:

Retired to Pension:

Reg. No. 5386, Staff-Sergeant Brown, C. C.

Reg. No. 11462, Sergeant Cawsey, J. N.

Reg. No. 9354, Corporal Bellamy, J. F.

Reg. No. 9962, Constable Dean, E. A.

Invalided to Pension:

Reg. No. 5738, Sergeant-Major Stangroom, B. J.

Reg. No. 5476, Staff-Sergeant Soame, J. H.

Reg. No. 5623, Staff-Sergeant Davis, F. W.

Reg. No. 7976, Staff-Sergeant Delvallet, I.

Reg. No. 5482, Sergeant Crossley, F.

Reg. No. 5967, Sergeant Weaver, J. J.

Reg. No. 6239, Sergeant Gilbert, J. H. A.

Reg. No. 9261, Sergeant Paton, J.

Reg. No. 9960, Sergeant Reeves, J. G. O.

Reg. No. 11483, Sergeant Smith, J.

Reg. No. 11718, Sergeant Russill, F. K.

Invalided to Pension—Concluded:

- Reg. No. 6002, Corporal Davies, E. B.
- Reg. No. 9171, Corporal Cook, A. A. H.
- Reg. No. 11331, Corporal Wilson, W. H.
- Reg. No. 7996, Constable Cresine, H. E. B.
- Reg. No. 9712, Constable Duggan, C. G.
- Reg. No. 11341, Constable Pattie, D. W.
- Reg. No. 11446, Constable Samson, W. O.

Died:

- Reg. No. 9102, Staff-Sergeant Graham, J. D.
- Reg. No. 9083, Constable Radant, A. E.
- Reg. No. 11062, Constable Butler, C. H.
- Reg. No. 11417, Constable Tracey, M. D.
- *Reg. No. 12856, Constable Cameron, E. A.
- *Reg. No. 12965, Constable Bondurant, G. E.
- *Reg. No. 13064, Constable Watts, T. G. N.
- *Reg. No. 13157, Constable Moon, D.C.G.
- *Reg. No. 13205, Constable Bedlington, J. H. D.
- Reg. No. 13580, Constable Walsh, L. G.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

Insofar as the organization at Headquarters is concerned, it has not been found necessary to depart from our three main divisions, viz.:—"A" Department—Administration and Organization, in charge of the Deputy Commissioner; "C" Department—Criminal Investigation, in charge of an Assistant Commissioner; "S" Department—Supply, in charge of an Assistant Commissioner. However, it has been considered a step towards greater efficiency to place the Finger Print Section, Modus Operandi Section, the R.C.M. Police Gazette, certain parts of the Firearms Section and the Photographic Section under one central control, and these Sections are now known as the "Identification Branch". From this, it will be seen that all possible methods of identification of criminals now are centralized under one head. This change at Headquarters was authorized from January 3, 1944.

ACCOMMODATION

The question of securing accommodation for married personnel either in an apartment or in a house, not only at Ottawa but at many other points, is proving increasingly difficult and interferes with the proper transfer of Officers and men from one point to another and as a result we are handicapped in attempting to carry out some of our duties in an economical manner.

The wooden structure to the north of our offices in the Justice Building, known as the "Annex", was occupied on April 12, 1943, and certain sections have been moved out of the Justice Building into the Annex, in order to bring the larger branches, such as the Criminal Investigation Branch and its component sections in closer proximity.

Some Security Service men who were obtained under the authority of Order in Council of July 14, 1942, P.C. 85/6073, are also located in the Annex.

At the urgent request of other Departments, the Public Works Department also approved certain sections of the Department of Labour, etc., occupying the top floor, in this building.

*NOTE.—Constables Cameron and Watts were killed in action in Italy. Constables Bondurant and Moon died of wounds in Italy. Constable Bedlington was killed whilst on active service in England.

FEMALE STAFF FOR OFFICE WORK

As stated in my report of last year, practically the whole of our office work is now undertaken by female stenographers, typists and clerks. At the present time there are some 450 Temporary and Permanent Civil Servants in our employ, and wherever possible the extension of their employment is being undertaken.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

I am glad to be able to report that during the year under review, the Central Registry has again had some reduction in the total mail received and despatched from the peak reached in 1941-42. The total mail received and despatched then exceeded one million letters. During the period under review, the total was 875,303, compared with 973,125 last year—a decrease of a little more than 10 per cent.

The number of communications received and attended to, apart from those originating at Headquarters, during the year ended March 31, 1944, was 646,297, compared with 715,962 the previous year. In the case of outgoing mail, the number of letters despatched was 229,006, compared with 257,163 last year.

5. Administration in the Field

In Section 1 of this report, under the heading "Agreements with the Provinces", will be found comments regarding our new agreements with six out of the nine provinces.

In my report of last year, I drew attention to the fact that our work of enforcing the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in the six provinces with which we have agreements had fortunately lessened, and I am glad to say this still is the case. The causes, of course, are closely related to the present war. There is fortunately no unemployment, and infractions of the Criminal Code are much less as a result of this. The restrictions and regulations caused by the war, in many directions, affect the Provincial Statutes. For example, there are not nearly as many motor cars on the highway due to gasoline shortage, and various other governmental restrictions have helped to this end. On the other hand, as mentioned last year, the amount of federal legislation which has to be enforced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is very heavy indeed, and is still on the increase. The National Selective Service Regulations alone still add tremendously to our duties and responsibilities.

I am happy to report that there is close co-operation between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the provincial police forces of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. An outline of new duties which have devolved upon us during the past year has already been given under the heading "New Duties" in Section 1 of this report.

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

A few of the former Marine Section personnel who had been serving with the Royal Canadian Navy and, in one case with the Royal Canadian Air Force, have returned to this Force for duty and are being steadily employed. Although at the present time we only have a few fast motor boats located at strategic points, it is considered necessary to make some preparations for the future.

The personnel and planes of our small Aviation Section are still with the Royal Canadian Air Force. However, as mentioned in my last Annual Report, we still have one Dehavilland Dragonfly aeroplane and one seaplane—a Norse-

man—remaining, which we use for urgent and important journeys to outlying points. It is likely that we shall dispense with the Dehavilland Dragonfly in the near future.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

There has been no new legislation under this heading, but the year in review has been one of great activity, and I shall deal with this in greater detail in Section 4 of this Report.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band continues to be located at Ottawa, and is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D. Judging by the number of requests received for its services, its popularity has not waned. During the past year it has filled many engagements and assisted in parades held in connection with Victory Loan Drives and similar campaigns. As mentioned in my report of last year, in addition to playing in the band, the members of this organization are employed in a clerical capacity at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, and, in most cases, their musical engagements and rehearsals are scheduled for the evenings and week-ends, so that their ordinary clerical duties may be interrupted as little as possible.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY, CANADIAN ACTIVE ARMY

Since my last report the strength of the First Provost Company has decreased from 183 to 173. This decrease of ten has been occasioned by casualties and by personnel who have been returned to the Force for duty. It has been found impossible to supply reinforcements owing to the shortage of personnel in the Force.

It is with deep regret that I report the deaths of Reg. No. 12856 Constable Cameron, E.A., and Reg. No. 13064 Constable Watts, T.G.N., who were killed in action in Italy, Reg. No. 12965 Constable Bondurant, G.E., and Reg. No. 13157 Constable Moon, D.C.G., who died of wounds received in Italy, also Reg. No. 13205 Constable Bedlington, J.H.D., who was killed whilst on active service in England.

I am glad to be able to report that comforts, cigarettes, articles of clothing, etc., have been purchased from "A" Division Club Fund during the past year with the help of practically every Division of the Force, and parcels have been sent to members of the Provost Company from time to time. The dependents and families of the members of the Provost Company have been also visited periodically to ascertain if they are in good health or if they require assistance.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Air Raid Precautions service was terminated on November 5, 1943, by an announcement from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister. However, we have continued our Fire Warden Service in government buildings, and further reference to this is made below.

FIRE PREVENTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

For some time past, the question of fire prevention in all government buildings in Ottawa had given me considerable cause for anxiety, and, while we have had a number of older members of the Force attending to fire prevention apparatus, etc., we did not have a fully qualified and experienced official to thoroughly inspect all government buildings and be responsible for fire prevention.

With such a large number of buildings in Ottawa, containing thousands of Civil Servants, it was my desire that everything possible should be done to reduce the fire hazards, and with the kind co-operation of the Ottawa Fire Department, the services of Mr. Donald Dear were secured for the duration of the war to act as Chief Fire Prevention Officer. He is a fully qualified and experienced official and is being given some assistance from members of the Force. He is doing good work in the continued organization of the Fire Wardens Service in the various government buildings, and we are indeed fortunate to have secured his services.

In this connection, it may be of interest to mention that a mass meeting was held in the Capitol Theatre, Ottawa, on October 3, 1943, with the view of educating Civil Servants and the Ottawa public in the need and benefits of fire prevention, and especially to increase the efficiency of the measures already taken. The meeting was well attended, and was addressed by the Deputy Minister of Public Works, the Dominion Fire Commissioner, the Chief of the Ottawa Fire Department and an Inspector of the Provincial Fire Commissioner's Office.

Perpetual vigilance will be necessary so long as the present crowded situation exists.

6. Accommodation

GENERAL

I have already referred to the difficulty experienced in securing suitable living accommodation for Officers and men at Ottawa and elsewhere which handicaps us in the performance of our duties. It interferes with our efficiency and it would be a decided advantage if we could secure our own buildings at points where the permanency of a detachment is assured.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Department of Public Works supplies accommodation for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in public buildings at 73 points throughout the Dominion. At some of these, only office accommodation is furnished but in a number of instances, quarters for single members of the Force are provided, and for a lesser number of married personnel. Other departments of the Federal Government such as the Indian Affairs Branch and the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources furnish us with accommodation at twelve detachments.

HEADQUARTERS

I have already referred to the "Annex" which was completed since my last report, and is now occupied.

RENTED BUILDINGS

The accommodation provided under this heading has remained approximately the same as last year.

PROPERTIES PURCHASED

White Horse, Y.T.—As White Horse, Y.T., was the centre of a great deal of activity, the Sub-Division Headquarters were transferred from Dawson, Y.T. to White Horse, Y.T. Quarters for the Officer Commanding were purchased at the latter place at a cost of \$7,550. Two lock-stave pre-fabricated buildings, each 48' by 20', for the accommodation of unmarried personnel were also

obtained from United States Army Engineers at an estimated cost of \$8,000. The two buildings referred to were joined together and altered a little to suit our requirements.

Halifax, N.S.—Owing to the impossibility of securing accommodation at Halifax, N.S., for the large increase of personnel at that point and the urgent necessity of providing sufficient accommodation under one roof, the Halifax Hotel was purchased at a cost of \$100,000 fully furnished, ready for immediate occupancy.

Prior to the purchase of this building, estimates were secured from the Department of Public Works for the erection of a suitable building for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Halifax. These indicated that the cost of erection and furnishings would be approximately \$175,000 and would take from six to ten months to complete.

Finally negotiations were entered into with the owner of the Halifax Hotel, through the Department of Justice, and a submission made to Council recommending the purchase of this property and furnishings at a cost not exceeding \$125,000. The final figure as already stated was \$100,000. Since taking over this hotel we have been able to save \$2,000 a month in rentals and living allowances.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

In view of the difficulty in the past of securing suitable detachment quarters at several points in the Western Provinces, it is now our policy to erect buildings of our own at points where houses are scarce and where the permanency of a detachment is assured. Two such buildings are now under construction and nearing completion. One at Balcarres, Saskatchewan, and the other at Hodgson, Manitoba. It is hoped that several more such buildings will be erected next year, so that we may overcome the present handicaps at points where detachments are certain to be permanent.

Old Fort Walsh Sask.—The Old Fort Walsh reserve with its historic memories, is now again in the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a detachment building, garage, guard room and stables are now being erected on the site where the old detachment buildings stood. We have a substantial breeding establishment for horses on this Reserve.

McPherson, N.W.T.—Materials for new detachment quarters and a warehouse at this point have been purchased and will be shipped down the Mackenzie River in the early summer. The buildings will be erected by Police personnel.

Sydney, N.S.—Owing to the necessity of an Examination Station at Sydney, N.S., a building has been constructed on the property of the Margaree Steamship Company and will be taken over by that Company at its market value after the war.

Halifax, N.S.—A small new Examination Station has been erected at Halifax which has proved a boon to the police and to members of the Merchant Marine alike.

Rockcliffe, Ontario.—Two double residences were erected during the past year at Rockcliffe for the accommodation of married officers, as "N" Division is now the Eastern training depot. We hope to construct further buildings at that point, including additional officers' and N.C.O.'s quarters, stores, a central heating plant, etc., along similar lines to those at Regina, Sask. In view of the increase in public buildings being erected in the Rockcliffe area by the Royal Canadian Air Force, National Research, R.C.M. Police, etc., the Public Works Department is giving consideration to the installation of a twelve-inch water main in lieu of the existing one which is only eight inches.

Hospital, Regina.—Owing to the comparatively large number of epidemics which have broken out there during the past two years, city hospitals have been filled to capacity at Regina, Sask., and as a result of this, members of the Force at “Depot” Division who became ill, had to be cared for at the barracks where no facilities were available for such an emergency. To overcome this situation, a new Post Hospital has been erected on police property at Regina and will be used for the accommodation of patients who are not seriously ill, but who need isolation and medical attention.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

Only one fire of any consequence occurred during the past twelve months and that was one in rented quarters at the Croteau Street Antoine Road Barracks at Montreal. Fire broke out at 10 A.M. on February 21, 1944, which was caused by an overloaded electrical current and originated between two joists in the floor. A patch of wall three feet square was badly burned and the damage was approximately \$200 which was covered by insurance and repaired by the landlord.

7. Discipline

With the exception of a few serious breaches of discipline, the conduct of members of the Force has been generally good during the past year. No time is lost in the investigation of violations of orders or regulations and members found guilty are promptly and suitably dealt with.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the past year:—

(a) *Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George*

The King has been graciously pleased, on the celebration of His Majesty's birthday, to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

Stuart Taylor Wood, Esq., Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(b) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal*

Serving officers	2
Serving Non-commissioned Officers and Constables.....	28
Ex-members	1

(c) *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following admission to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:—

Inspector W. H. Lougheed as Officer (Brother).

(d) *Royal Canadian Humane Society*

Reg. No. 13603, Constable Merrick, H. D., of “H” Division has been granted the Parchment Certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one James J. Murphy from drowning at Cape La Ronde, N.S., on December 3, 1942.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

For many years now practically the whole of our requirements under this heading have been met by the Department of Pensions and National Health. The arrangements have worked out most satisfactorily and economically.

Excellent co-operation and assistance in these matters have been received from the officials of that Department during the past year and the services rendered are of the best.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1944, classes in First Aid were held at Regina, Halifax, Toronto, Calgary and Ottawa.

All classes in question were held under the jurisdiction of the R.C.M. Police centre, the instructors being regular members of the Force in possession of Instructors' Certificates.

The following awards were made during the past year:—

Certificates (First Examination)	131
Vouchers (Second Examination)	110
Medallions (Third Examination)	81
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examinations).....	81
Total	403

This is a decrease of 252 from the previous year. This is to be expected as the majority of members of the Force have already taken First Aid Examinations and, with the lack of recruits, there have been very few training classes.

All uniformed personnel are issued with First Aid Manuals and are expected to keep themselves in touch with this subject.

11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting some headstones in Police cemeteries with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Gravestones were provided for 31 graves made up as follows:—

Ex-members	18
Serving just prior to death.....	13
Total	31

All Officers Commanding have taken special interest in this matter. As mentioned last year the small cemetery at Old Fort Walsh is our special care with the approval of the National Parks Branch.

12. Transport

Our Transport at present may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(a) Aeroplane and Seaplanes

We still have a De Havilland Dragonfly aeroplane and one Noorduyn Norseman seaplane. The former is likely to be handed over to the Salvage Board for disposal.

(b) Motor Transport

On March 31, 1944, we had the following motor transport:—

Passenger cars	758
Motor trucks	35
Motoreycles	25

This is an increase of 40 motor cars and 1 motor truck since last year.

The operating cost and maintenance of these vehicles are closely watched at R.C.M.P. Headquarters and are kept to a minimum.

(c) Marine Transport

The "Lobster Fishing" type motor boats referred to in my last year report are the only ones now in our possession, they are powered with Buick automobile engines and are located at strategical points.

The R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Rock* has been undergoing repairs, thoroughly overhauled, and a new engine is being installed.

(d) *Other Water Transport*

As mentioned last year we also operate a number of small motor boats and other river craft at a few points in Ontario and at the several detachments down the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories, and also in the Yukon Territory. Many of these have had long service and should be replaced.

13. Horses

The health of the horses during the past year has been very good, and there has been no outbreak of disease amongst them.

The number of horses on the strength on March 31, 1944, was 144, made up as follows:—

Saddle horses	141
Team horses	3
	<hr/> 144

This is an increase of 29 over last year. The details of the losses and gains during the period covered by this report are:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold	24	
Destroyed	2	
Died	1	
	<hr/> 27	
Purchased		50
Bred		6
		<hr/> 56
	56	
	27	
	<hr/> 29	
Increase	29	

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING HORSES

As mentioned under the heading of Fort Walsh in paragraph numbered 6 of this Section, we have a substantial breeding establishment for horses at Fort Walsh. At the present time we have 90 horses there.

14. Clothing and Supplies

We have been able to meet all our requirements under this heading, notwithstanding war restrictions upon most of the commodities, and our Supply and Purchasing Branches have done well in many a difficult situation.

Inspection of our Supply Stores from coast to coast is carried out by personnel of the Supply Branch. All materials and supplies with very few exceptions have been of sufficiently good quality.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried out by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the service rendered us in this respect is very much appreciated.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

As mentioned in my last report, recruiting is almost at a complete standstill as it is practically impossible to obtain recruits; in fact it is doubtful whether any further recruiting can be undertaken until after the war.

The number of applicants during the past year was only 640 compared to 1,670 the previous year, and of the 640, the majority were unsuitable for various reasons, such as medical unfitness, being of military age, poor standard of education, extreme youth, et cetera.

ENGAGEMENTS

As already mentioned elsewhere in this report, only 45 recruits have been engaged during the period under review. In addition one Officer was recalled from retirement, and one Officer who had resigned his commission to serve in the Armed Forces was re-appointed; there were also four ex-members who returned to the Force after leaving it.

The number of regular Special Constables engaged was 27 and 867 Special Constable Guards were engaged for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points in Canada. In addition, 24 Special Constables were engaged for duty in the Security Service and 69 for duty in connection with the enforcement of the National Selective Service Act, a grand total of 1,038.

WAITING LIST

In normal times a waiting list is maintained at Headquarters in which applicants who have satisfactorily passed their medical and educational tests are recorded. Applicants are graded as "Fair", "Good", "Very Good", and "Outstanding", as the case may be. Owing to the present manpower situation and the fact that the young men are being absorbed into the Armed Forces, the waiting list is, at present, inoperative.

MEN CALLED UP UNDER AUTHORITY OF ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 4974

I have already mentioned in Section 1 of this Report that by the above-mentioned Order in Council, dated June 15, 1942, certain young men who are of lower medical category than the standard required for service with the Armed Forces are, from time to time, called up for duty with this Force for guard duty at vulnerable points, et cetera.

2. Training

There are two police colleges operated by the Force, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and the other at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario. Recruit classes may be held at either place as both are fully equipped for the training of personnel.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

The training period for recruits is six months and is divided into two parts each of three months duration, the present policy being that recruits should take at least one part of their training in "Depot" Division, Regina.

The following subjects are covered in part one training:—drill, physical training, history of the Force, first aid, Constable's Manual, Federal Acts, the R.C.M. Police Act, Rules and Regulations of the Force, typewriting, etc. At the conclusion of part one, examinations are held and those recruits who have made satisfactory marks are ready to commence part two.

The second part of training covers subjects which are of a more advanced nature and include the criminal code, provincial statutes, detachment returns, care and operation of mechanical transport, scientific aids to criminal investigation, and so forth.

SWIMMING

I mentioned in my last report that approximately sixty per cent of the recruits we were then receiving were unable to swim. Swimming is a part of the compulsory training, and as we have an up-to-date swimming pool at Regina, it is interesting to note that "Depot" Division was successful in winning the Cochrane Cup for 1943. This trophy is awarded by the Ontario Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society to the Club or organization gaining the highest number of points for awards of the Royal Life Saving Society and is held for a period of one year only. The following official figures give some idea of the outstanding work of the instructional staff at our swimming pool at Regina:—

Members instructed	420
Non-swimmers before training	140
Members who passed the swimming test after instruction.....	416
Members who successfully passed the standard tests for the Royal Life Saving Society awards	230

Members in training are also instructed in the proper handling of canoes, and are taught how to right and re-enter a capsized canoe.

Personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve at Regina have had our swimming pool at Regina placed at their disposal at definite times and have utilized the services of our instructional staff. No less than 71,004 persons used the pool in the past year.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

Under the reference of "Canadian Police College" in Section 1, I have made a reference to the fact that only one regular police college course was undertaken during the period under review, and was attended by specially selected personnel of this Force, including several Commissioned Officers as well as one representative of the British Columbia Provincial Police and four of the Newfoundland Rangers. The course in question was held at Regina.

Several short refresher classes were held at Regina and Rockcliffe during the year.

The equipment of the Police Colleges is of the best and contains many types of scientific apparatus. The lecturers and instructors are fully qualified in their respective subjects and no effort is spared to provide the best tuition possible to personnel attending classes at these colleges.

As in past years, we are greatly indebted to specialists of other police forces and organizations who have volunteered their services and have given valuable assistance in instruction of members attending classes at the training centres. We have also had the benefit of the services of a number of professional and business men and women who have kindly donated their time and energy.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

Owing to pressure of work and ever increasing duties, it has not been possible to devote as much time to training as we would like but Officers Commanding Divisions have made every effort to maintain the smartness and efficiency of personnel under their command. Where possible, lectures and drills have been held.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This subject will be dealt with under the heading of "R.C.M. Police Reserve Force" at the end of this Section of the Report.

3. Musketry Practice

Only a very few members were able to participate in this practice this year, and the winner of the Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was Reg. No. 12342, Corporal Sutherland, W. W., of "Depot" Division, Regina, with a score of 127 out of a possible 140. Considerable practice was obtained by personnel on indoor ranges during the winter months.

4. Revolver Practice

The regular revolver practice was fired by all Divisions this year and the results were exceptionally good.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield was won by "L" Division, Prince Edward Island, for the third year in succession with an average of 196.27 out of a possible 240. The competition by the other Divisions for this award was very keen.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Two members, i.e., Reg. No. 11283, Sergeant Griffiths, G. H., of "N" Division, and Reg. No. 11986, Constable Waters, A. J., of "K" Division, having made the same score of 240—a possible—thereby tying for position as best shot in the Force, are granted the privilege of wearing the crossed revolver badge (gold) surmounted by a crown. In order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, a cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund, and a trophy to the value of \$10, they will be required to re-fire the complete classification course.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund, and a trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years service firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. It is known as the recruits' prize.

The winner this year was Reg. No. 14579, Sub-Constable Hayman, R.K., of "Depot" Division with a score of 231 out of a possible 240 points

CROSSED REVOLVERS (BADGE)

The number of members who were successful in obtaining their crossed revolver badges this year was, indeed, gratifying. No less than 522 of whom 45 were members of the Reserve Force, qualified for this award. In order to wear this Badge, a score of at least 200 out of a possible 240 points must be obtained. Indoor ranges, where available, were in much demand during the winter months.

5. Equitation: Mounted Section

On March 31, 1944, the disposition of the horses was as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan	90
Regina, Saskatchewan	24
Rockcliffe, Ontario	30

No musical rides were undertaken during the past year, and it is very unlikely that anymore will take place until after the war.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

On March 31, 1943, the strength of the Reserve Force was 599. During the past year, 81 have been engaged and 70 have been discharged during the same period. The present strength is, therefore, 610, an increase of 11 over last year.

The members of the Reserve Force are of great assistance as they devote much of their spare time to police duties, in fact some of them place themselves at our disposal during their vacations. Their services are most valuable to us in this manpower stringency and are very much appreciated.

Reserves are situated at the following points: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Members of the Reserve are trained by regular members of the Force who are fully qualified to impart instruction. This training includes drill, physical training, first aid, etc. They also receive a grounding in general police work.

The training in question is given on certain evenings during the winter months and it is sometimes found possible to bring certain Reservists into the Police Colleges at Rockcliffe and Regina for a period of one or two weeks duration when training of a more extensive nature is given.

The members of the Reserve Force appear to be very keen and show considerable interest in their training. They capably carry out such duties as are assigned to them.

7. Instructional Staff

In addition to our own instructors, mentioned elsewhere, every effort is made to obtain the services of technical and scientific experts to lecture to members of classes undergoing training, and the assistance which has been freely and voluntarily given by those members of the professions and also officials of Federal and Provincial Governments has proved to be invaluable.

I have already referred to the untimely death of Surgeon M. Powers, B.A., M.D., C.M., who was killed in an aeroplane crash on October 20, 1943, whilst on duty. Dr. Powers was possessed of unusual qualifications in Forensic Medicine, etc., and will be difficult to replace.

8. International Exchange of Information Respecting Police Training, Methods of Administration, Organization, etc., between Chile and Canada

At the suggestion of the Honourable Warwick F. Chipman, Canadian Minister to Chile, three Officers of the Carabineros of Chile were invited to be the guests of the Canadian Government during the early part of October, 1943, for the purpose of studying the Royal Canadian Mounted Police organization, administration, training, etc.

The original intention was that the three Officers concerned should stay in Canada approximately three months, but as our training program in winter is not as extensive as the summer one, it was necessary to curtail our program somewhat.

The Chilean Officers arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday evening, October 26, 1943, and during the remainder of the month, the whole of November, and also during the early part of December, they visited this Headquarters, our

training establishments at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and "Depot" Division, Regina, with their laboratories and colleges, and also our Divisional Headquarters at Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. They also saw our work at points such as Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, the Welland Canal, and Niagara Falls. Toward the end of November, 1943, they returned from the West and after proceeding to Montreal and Quebec, left for Toronto where they arrived on the 3rd of December, en route to New York. They reached New York on their return journey, on December 5, 1943.

Unfortunately, one of the three Officers referred to, Captain Lavin, on his return to Ottawa, had to spend a few days in the Hospital, suffering from La Grippe, but he was able, later, to join his companions in New York.

By a reciprocal agreement, Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C., and Inspector P. Hobbs of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, visited Chile during the months of January and February, 1944, and secured valuable information in connection with the work of the Carabineros of Chile. They left Ottawa on January 15, 1944, and reached Santiago, Chile, on the 27th, and visited most of the principal centres of the Chilean Carabineros. They left Santiago for Canada on February 21, 1944, and on their way home, paid a visit to Bogota, Colombia, where they were afforded every opportunity of securing useful information on Police methods, reaching New York on March 3, 1944, and returning to Ottawa on March 5, 1944.

The journeys to and from Chile were made mostly by air by both parties.

It is confidently believed that the two Forces interested have derived much benefit from this reciprocal interchange of Officers and ideas.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. Review

In order to compare the total gross figures of the statistics relating to crime for the past twelve months with those of the previous year, I set forth below the details under the headings of The Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes, and Federal Statutes for the two periods mentioned:—

	Year ended March 31, 1944	Year ended March 31, 1943
<i>Criminal Code—</i>		
British Columbia	51	54
Alberta	4,010	3,886
Saskatchewan	3,926	4,305
Manitoba	1,920	2,157
Ontario	735	716
Quebec	282	236
New Brunswick	2,145	2,189
Nova Scotia	2,451	2,189
Prince Edward Island	351	287
N.W.T. and Yukon	428	323
	<hr/> 16,299	<hr/> 16,442
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia .....	....	1
Alberta	4,631	4,644
Saskatchewan	3,173	2,972
Manitoba	2,708	3,315
Ontario	9	7
Quebec .....	....	....
New Brunswick	2,157	2,683
Nova Scotia	8,722	11,797
Prince Edward Island	1,059	1,801
N.W.T. and Yukon	1	2
	<hr/> 22,460	<hr/> 27,222

	Year ended	
	March 31, 1944	March 31, 1943
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia	1,905	3,588
Alberta	3,782	3,552
Saskatchewan	2,607	2,258
Manitoba	3,340	2,838
Ontario	16,665	10,255
Quebec	40,202	14,333
New Brunswick	5,191	4,808
Nova Scotia	3,026	2,458
Prince Edward Island	411	585
N.W.T. and Yukon	568	511
	<hr/> 77,697	<hr/> 45,186

It will be noted that there was a small decrease in the number of cases entered under Criminal Code during the past twelve months, and that under Provincial Statutes the decrease was almost 5,000 cases, but that in Federal Statutes there is an increase of no less than 32,511 cases.

These tables bear out what has now been claimed for several years past, that the federal work of the Force has increased tremendously since the war began, and continues to do so, whereas our work under the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes has decreased, due to full employment everywhere, and restrictions in travel by motor transport, on account of regulations covering the sale of gasoline, tires and other necessary articles, respectively.

CRIMINAL CODE

The direction of all Criminal Code cases in the six Provinces with which we have Agreements is under the control of the respective Attorneys-General of the Provinces concerned. As already mentioned, the number of cases under this heading during the past twelve months shows a small decrease, but I do not consider we can expect any further reduction, for the reason that, since the year 1939-40, there has been a decrease of over 6,000 cases under the Criminal Code.

In dealing with the various types of crime which this Force has had to handle under the Criminal Code during the past twelve months "thefts—general", which annually show the largest number of cases, are about the same this year as in the previous twelve months but, nevertheless, is nearly one-third below the five-year average.

"Assaults—general" again show a decrease of fifty cases, while other serious crimes of violence are considerably reduced. All in all, the Criminal Code statistics reveal as satisfactory a state of affairs as can reasonably be expected.

Murders.—During the past year, investigations were conducted into the murders of sixteen persons, which is a decrease of five from the last year. Eighteen persons were involved in the commission of these offences, a decrease of three from last year. A summary of the disposition of the murder trials is shown below:—

Convicted—Awaiting execution	3
Charge reduced to manslaughter	4
Unfit to stand trial—Insane	2
Murderer committed suicide	5
Adjudged "not guilty"—Dismissed	2
Awaiting trial	2
Total	<hr/> 18

The total number of cases under this heading, shown in the statistics, however, is twenty-four, and the difference between that number and eighteen, shown above, is accounted for by the fact that six cases were brought over from the previous year.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The decrease of almost 5,000 cases under this heading is undoubtedly largely the result of the decrease in Highway Traffic and the restrictions on the sale of liquor.

Here again, the decrease during the past twelve months is not as great as it was for the previous twelve months, but this is not surprising in view of the fact that regulations causing the decrease have been in operation for several years past.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The increase of 32,511 cases, as compared with 8,795 cases the previous year, speaks for itself and bears out what has been previously stated in this section. The large increase is chiefly accounted for by an increase of over 33,000 cases under the Mobilization Regulations.

The other Federal Statutes and Regulations which show increases during the past year are the Customs Act, Gas and Oil Regulations, National Registration Regulations, and Selective Service (Civilian) Regulations.

The increase in the number of important cases under certain of these Regulations, such as rationing, has necessitated the formation of special enforcement squads in the larger urban centres.

Black Market.—Of all the so-called Black Market offences, those dealing with rationing of gasoline have been, by far, the most prevalent, cases falling within this category having included the trafficking of loose coupons, counterfeiting of coupons, and the wholesale theft of coupons as the result of breaking and entering the premises of wholesale oil distributors.

The trafficking of coupons has developed into a large-scale "racket" in the larger centres, especially in Eastern Canada, and recently we have taken special steps in this matter. A number of investigations into the illegal trafficking of tires and tubes has been conducted, but these offences are not as numerous as those concerning gasoline. A recent trend, particularly in Eastern Canada, has been the sale of second-hand automobiles over the ceiling price. Heavy fines have been imposed where convictions have been obtained. In Western Canada a number of investigations are now under way in connection with counterfeit sugar ration coupons which have come to light.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

The enforcement of these Regulations is still a task of great magnitude, particularly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. However, the statistics show that the number of files received decreased during the month of March, 1944, and it is expected that this decrease will continue during the coming months.

The following figures show the number of cases handled by this Force during the year, including cases of assistance to other police forces:—

New cases opened	70,468
Cases concluded	59,277
Still under investigation, as of March 31, 1944.....	18,639

The difference in the total figures is accounted for by the fact that a number of cases were carried forward from the preceding year.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

Our duties under this heading at present consist for the most part in the enforcement of Part XV of the Act which relates to the "Amusement Tax" of twenty per cent affixed upon the price of admission to picture theatres and other

similar places of amusement and to Part VI covering the "Entertainment Tax". Enforcement of the last mentioned provision of the Act requires the close attention at all times of our Detachment personnel in those Provinces wherein the Provincial Statutes permit the retail of spirituous liquors by hotels and clubs, etc. The tax of twenty-five per cent is applicable to all goods or services purchased where facilities are provided simultaneously for the sale of alcoholic beverages and dancing.

DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

These regulations still require a large number of investigations by this Force although there is a substantial reduction. On the other hand our work under censorship has increased and the same remark applies to our duties under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations. The statistics for the various items will be found in Appendix "C" of this report.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

The work of this Branch is naturally heavy and is of much importance, but it is not deemed advisable to publicize our operations at the present time.

Enemy Alien Registration.—It may be of interest to record that there are 3,113 officials functioning throughout the Dominion in connection with the enemy alien field work. Of this number 622 are registrars who are qualified to register and parole, and issue exemption certificates as well as accept reports, while 2,491 are "Reporting Officials" only. The Registrars are all members of this or some other police force whilst the "Reporting Officials" are chiefly postmasters. Neither appointment is remunerative.

The revocation of Regulation 26B of the Defence of Canada Regulations which occurred in December, 1942, resulted in considerable work throughout the current year in the way of cancellations of parole certificates and exemption certificates previously issued to persons naturalized in Canada since September 1st, 1922 who, prior to becoming British Subjects were citizens of countries with whom we are now at war.

Also, during the year under review a large number of Italian and Austrian nationals availed themselves of the privilege of exemption extended them by the amendment to Regulation 26C of the Defence of Canada Regulations made in December, 1942.

The following statistics reflect by nationality the numbers of enemy aliens bearing parole and exemption certificates as of March 31, 1944:—

	Aliens on Parole	Aliens on Exemption
Germans	7,431	4,682
Italians	4,753	6,771
Austrians	1,050	1,337
Finnns	60	13,376
Hungarians	110	8,711
Roumanians	104	4,661
Japanese	5,570	211
	<hr/> 19,078	<hr/> 39,749

Seven Exeats were granted by the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens during the year, three being for permanent departure from Canada. The drop from 154 Exeats issued the previous year is largely attributable to the amendments to Regulations 26B and 26C previously mentioned.

As a result of Order in Council P.C. 9440 enacted in December, 1943, 934 enemy alien refugees who were transferred to Canada from the United Kingdom under detention and who were subsequently released here, underwent

a change of status in that insofar as the Defence of Canada Regulations are concerned their position was rendered similar to that of any enemy alien ordinarily resident in Canada. These refugees are presently being examined by local Registrars of Enemy Aliens and where nothing of an adverse nature is known concerning them they are being provided with exemption certificates in place of the parole certificates previously issued them.

The following are the statistics of the Section with respect to internments:—

	In Internment 31-3-44	Interned during year	Released during year
German nationals	152	2	44
Italian "	2	0	19
Japanese "	168	0	33
*Japanese Canadians	262	0	187
	584	2	283

* Includes 3 U.S. citizens.

SABOTAGE SECTION

This section of the Criminal Investigation Department is charged with the task of attending to all files concerning suspected sabotage, and has been under the direct supervision of an officer. During the twelve month period under review, this section has dealt with a total of 219 cases. Complete details of the investigations conducted have been forwarded to the various Federal Government departments concerned. The departments most frequently corresponded with were Munitions and Supply and National Defence, these being intensely interested in all incidents connected with war industries, and armed forces equipment and supplies.

A steady decline has been noticed in cases of damage to machinery, which is undoubtedly attributable to the increased skill of industrial workers. Of the total number of cases reported under this heading, however, there were 111 fires, several of which occurred in Army and Air Force training centres. Thorough investigations were conducted but no evidence of enemy activity could be obtained. A decision was consequently reached that the great number of fires reported was due to the relaxation of security measures and the actions of disgruntled personnel.

As in previous years, a great many incidents which would pass unnoticed in peacetime have been reported as sabotage with the result that a thorough investigation is required in each case. This sabotage consciousness has been a prime factor in preventing any serious outbreak of that menace to our war effort.

In general, there is no evidence of enemy-directed acts of destruction, all instances being the direct result of carelessness, malice, spite or prank. The effectiveness of our anti-sabotage work cannot be gauged by the number of individuals prosecuted or convicted; the only test is the absence of sabotage.

Much credit for the lack of sabotage is due to the Veterans Guard, the auxiliary constables and other organizations whose members have performed the monotonous duty of guarding bridges, canal locks, power lines and other vulnerable points, in a very capable manner.

COUNTERFEITING

No major cases of counterfeiting banknotes or other negotiable scrip have occurred during the year, and with the exception of the west coast a most satisfactory state of affairs exists in regard to the making and circulation of counterfeit coins. A number of fifty cent counterfeit coins have been passed sporadically in Vancouver and its environs, and this is presently under investigation.

A number of persons have been prosecuted for "splitting" banknotes and passing same. This offence would, of course, be impossible were the general public to examine all banknotes carefully. In fact, most counterfeit money would not stand careful examination and comparison with the genuine. More careful examination of banknotes and currency by the general public would make these offences less profitable.

There have also been a few cases of making and passing counterfeit notes by the "transfer" method during the year, but this type of offence is not considered to be dangerous.

Instruction in the making and detection of counterfeit money has been given to all recruits and also to members of this and other forces attending instructional classes during the year.

OPIMUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

The past year has been a particularly active one insofar as the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and the Codeine Regulations under the War Measures Act is concerned. This observation is substantially supported by the statistics of cases handled throughout Canada during the period in question. Reference to such statistics discloses an increase in the total number of investigations of almost thirty-two per cent, while the figure representing convictions alone exceeds that of the previous twelve months by some sixty-two per cent. In addition, there are forty-four cases before the courts.

The marked upswing in the number of cases which this Force has been called upon to investigate is, no doubt, the natural result of a decided increase in narcotic thefts from legitimate sources, such as retail drug stores, hospitals and physicians' offices, as well as from automobiles in which medical bags containing small quantities of drugs are usually found. The prevalence of such thefts must be looked upon as a development created by the scarcity of narcotics in illegitimate circles, upon which the drug addict is dependent for his supply, and the extraordinarily high prices obtainable.

In a great many cases it has been found that the theft of narcotics has been facilitated by negligence or carelessness on the part of those legally entrusted with the drugs; and with the concurrence of the Narcotic Division, Department of Pensions and National Health, special measures, designed to reduce to a minimum the number of such instances, have been taken.

The period under review has also seen an increase in opium seizures on the Atlantic coast, where close observation is being maintained on the crews, particularly Chinese, of merchant ships calling at eastern ports. Seizures involving as much as two or three pounds of prepared opium have been made. There are reliable indications that this opium was destined for Montreal, from where it is eventually distributed to larger cities in Quebec and Ontario. It is believed that the greater part of this drug encountered upon the arrival of merchant ships originates in the far East, probably India, where it is picked up by various crew members and carried by them to ports in England and thence to Canada.

A seizure of considerable importance was effected at Vancouver when a well-known international drug trafficker was arrested following a search of his apartment, which resulted in the seizure of a quantity of opium, the estimated value of which in the illicit market is approximately \$10,000. This case has an international aspect inasmuch as the accused was bringing opium into Canada and California. A charge of conspiracy to import narcotics, in addition to the charges under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, is at present pending in Vancouver.

The inspection of the narcotic records of all retail drug stores in Canada continues to be carried out each year, and a record of each inspection is furnished the department concerned. This Force is called upon to investigate a large number of cases involving the forging and uttering of narcotic prescriptions in which we co-operate with the local police.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

This Branch has had increased activity during the past twelve months, and the number of seizures has increased approximately 78 per cent under combined Customs and Excise Acts.

The greater part of this increase has been due to infractions of the Customs Act in seizures made on non-duty-paid cigarettes.

For the third year in succession there was a total absence of liquor-running vessels off the East Coast, seizures being confined to small amounts of spirits brought ashore by crew members of boats reaching Canada from foreign ports. The number of Excise seizures also shows an increase, but not to the same extent as is the case under the Customs Act. Excise seizures consist chiefly of those connected with the illegal operation of distilling plants and possession of illicitly-manufactured spirits.

The rationing of sugar and the controlled distribution of molasses assist our efforts in keeping infractions at a low figure.

Poisonous Denatured Alcohols.—Due to the shortage of spirituous liquors, a disquieting increase is noted in the number of persons willing to imbibe in liquid having alcoholic content. Some deaths have occurred through drinking poisonous denatured alcohols and anti-freeze, while many persons are rendered physically unfit through drinking face lotions, hair tonic, etc. Warnings to the general public have been issued through the medium of the press and radio.

Issue of Resident and Non-Resident Weapon Permits.—The Preventive Service Branch continues to issue resident and non-resident weapon permits with respect to persons of enemy alien origin, as defined under Section 37A of the Defence of Canada Regulations, and also the permits required by non-resident sportsmen who visit Canada in large numbers during the hunting season.

During the year under review 9,476 permits of the last mentioned category were issued and mailed to the Collectors of Customs at the border points through which the tourist or sportsman enters Canada.

The registration of shotguns and rifles, which was formerly undertaken by the Preventive Service, was transferred to the Identification Branch during the past year. This new Branch will be referred to later. The Identification Branch also attends to the registration of pistols and revolvers under the Criminal Code.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

This subject causes us a good deal of concern and we are doing everything possible to explore the best methods of dealing with the situation.

There has been much talk in the press and in statements to the public of the large increase in juvenile delinquency, but our statistics show an increase of only 258 cases over the preceding year, or approximately six per cent, and in view of this, it seems that any growth in delinquency must be within urban centres rather than within the rural districts. Therefore, I deem it well to state that, insofar as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police figures are concerned, there are no grounds in the writer's opinion for the fear that the youth of the nation is getting entirely out of hand.

2. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES AT REGINA, SASK. AND ROCKCLIFFE, ONT.

Notwithstanding the most unfortunate and untimely death of the late Surgeon M. Powers, previously mentioned, our laboratories at these places, with the kind assistance of local and other scientific experts, have continued to function and our permanent staffs have grappled with the situation with commendable zeal and patience.

At *Regina* cases which necessitated the services of a medical practitioner, such as autopsies and pathological examinations, are being attended to by Dr. Frances McGill. Miss McGill most kindly came from retirement to assist us in the emergency and her services in her specialized field have been most timely and invaluable.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Director of the Provincial Laboratories at Regina, has also been of great assistance in cases requiring bacteriological examinations.

Staff members continue to conduct research work in connection with problems encountered during the course of their examinations. As a result of such research, a conviction was obtained at Yellowknife on a charge of poisoning fur bearing animals. So far as is known, this is the first time a case has been brought to Court wherein it could be stated that strychnine poison was recovered from the hide of the animal. Since that time, another case was submitted to this Laboratory where strychnine poison was recovered from a wolf pelt but it is not known at this point whether or not any further action is being taken in the matter. Further research work is being conducted in connection with the poisoning of fur bearing animals and the results will be made known in due course. The Experimental Fur Farm and Game and Fisheries Branch of the Province of Manitoba are very kindly co-operating in this work by furnishing several fox pelts and approximately two hundred muskrat pelts.

Another interesting advance was recorded in the field of Ballistics when it was found possible to identify the particular chamber of a revolver from which a bullet had been discharged. Additional experiments are being conducted in this field in the examination of shot-guns and it is hoped that we shall soon be in a position to report some interesting findings in this work.

At *Rockcliffe* an X-ray apparatus has been adapted to radiography of powder patterns and residue in and surrounding bullet holes in clothing, and our ballistic pendulum has been improved by the addition of a recording apparatus for projection of recoil measurements.

Research in Firearms Identification.—Much research has been and still is being conducted with standard and sawed-off shot-guns. Tests and experiments are being conducted with a view to determining the maximum effective range of various combinations of barrel length and ammunition.

A Central Bureau for exhibits in unsolved shooting cases has been opened at "N" Division Laboratory for purposes of classifying and filing "evidence" bullets, and "evidence" cartridge cases in unsolved crimes in which firearms are involved for comparison with tests fired in seized or recovered firearms.

We are greatly indebted to the Bureau of Mines, the National Research Council Laboratories and the Customs-Excise Laboratory at Ottawa for most valuable assistance and co-operation during the past year.

THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

During the past year it was considered in the interests of efficiency to form this Branch, to consist of all sections dealing in any way with the identification of criminals. At the present time, it consists of the Finger Print, Modus

Operandi, Firearms, R.C.M. Police *Gazette*, Photographic, and Ticket-of-Leave Sections. It was created on January 1, 1944. The section dealing with the training of police dogs also comes under this Branch. The amalgamation of these sections under one head is too recent a creation to be able to comment on the benefits derived, and for the time being I shall confine myself to a few remarks respecting each section.

(a) CENTRAL FINGER PRINT SECTION

Our main, or central, Finger Print Section, is located at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, with subsidiary sections operating at Winnipeg and Edmonton. A total of 362,545 fingerprints were received during the past year, a decrease of 6,443 from the preceding year. Last year the increase was so great that a large number of fingerprints remained unclassified at the time of my Report, and it is a pleasure to report that these have been greatly reduced during the past year.

Civil Security.—The number of contributors forwarding fingerprints under this heading, as a war measure, is now 310. This is an increase of 105 over last year. The various industrial organizations throughout the country look to our Central Finger Print Section to give them valuable assistance in furnishing details of persons employed, especially those in key positions.

Hollerith Machines.—I referred to these machines last year, and it may be of interest to report that during the past twelve months these mechanical appliances were utilized in 33,723 searches, resulting in 3,104 identifications. We have now a total of 65,153 fingerprints filed for mechanical research, 26,531 having been added during the past year.

International Exchange.—Close co-operation continues between this Force and the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C., on the one hand, and with New Scotland Yard, London, England, on the other.

Examination of Exhibits.—No less than 435 exhibits or photographic copies of impressions found at scenes of crimes were reported upon by our Central Finger Print Section during the twelve months under review.

Change in Filing.—The Central Finger Print Section had greater space made available for it during the year under review, and it has now been possible to continue the transfer of criminal fingerprints from the horizontal to the vertical filing.

Single Finger Print Collection.—This collection has been maintained throughout the year, and the total prints now filed in this section is 119,700.

Finger Print Instruction.—Short courses in fingerprint identification and investigational duties in connection with scenes of crime were given to one member of each of the Timmins City Police, the Kingston City Police, and Arthur, Ontario, during the period under review.

Female Personnel.—The female staff of the Finger Print Section, at the time of writing, now totals 85, which is an increase of seven over last year. Some of the female staff have progressed to the point where they are utilized as "searchers". Our experiment with female help continues to give satisfaction.

(b) CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

It is with regret that I have to report that the majority of the larger Police Departments upon whom we depend for the bulk of our information under this heading are understaffed and in spite of willingness to co-operate

are unable, in many cases, to give their support as fully as we had hoped. Notwithstanding this the following figures show a good deal of useful information recorded and utilized during the period under review.

Number of reports received	1,882
Number of new files opened	753
Number of suggested identifications.....	56
Number of confirmed identifications	20
Number of identifications pending.....	6
Number of identifications not confirmed	30
Number of missing and wanted persons identified.....	315
Number of missing and wanted confirmed identifications.....	167
Number of missing and wanted identifications pending or unconfirmed..	248
Number of photos furnished other police departments.....	183
Number of letters mailed	1,882

Divisional Modus Operandi Sections.—During the past twelve months the Divisional Modus Operandi Sections carried on very well in the West, "D" (Winnipeg), and "K" (Edmonton) Divisions showing the greatest progress.

(c) REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS, REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS—RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS

As already reported the Identification Branch has taken over from the Preventive Service Section the registration of revolvers and pistols—rifles and shotguns. During the year under review we were able to identify 303 *weapons* which had been stolen or were handed in to the police from various sources. Ninety-seven firearms were surrendered by Enemy Aliens during the year. A large amount of work is involved in the transfer of ownership of weapons and in recording the changes in addresses.

(d) R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

It is a pleasure to be able to report that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police *Gazette* has continued to function as a confidential police weekly publication containing photographs and descriptions of persons wanted and missing, expert and travelling criminals, etc.

We have also been able to publish a number of instructional articles to aid in keeping all Police Forces, including our own, posted on the latest crime detection and prevention angles. It is surprising to learn that during the past year not less than 1,170 photographs were published in this weekly. On account of paper shortage we had to cut our mailing list considerably.

We have continued to enlarge the scope of the *Gazette* and quite recently a monthly supplement appeared on the activities of the R.C.M. Police Provost Company overseas. In March, a Supplement "B" was added, which is a distributing medium for instructions to Divisions, sub-Divisions, and Detachments of the Force.

There is close co-operation between our *Gazette* and the Central Finger Print and Modus Operandi Sections.

Gazette Supplement "A" continues to function in "F" Division, Regina, for distribution throughout the three Prairie Provinces.

(e) PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

This section has continued to grow in importance. The six months photographic training course for Constables in the Force was inaugurated in this Section early in 1944 from which we expect much benefit. The Photographic Section works in close co-operation with other sections of the Identification Branch and is responsible amongst other things for the photographs produced in the *Gazette*. During the past year it has been occupied with work of a most varied character and the staff of four is kept very busy.

(f) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

Refresher Courses for Police Service Dogs were held during the year at Headingley, Manitoba, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and Vancouver, B.C. We have sixteen of these dogs at present.

(g) TICKET OF LEAVE SECTION

In the past, there appears to have been considerable misunderstanding regarding the duties performed by the R. C. M. Police in this Section. It is, therefore, considered necessary to point out that insofar as the supervision of persons released on Ticket of Leave is concerned, we are responsible only for subjects released under the restraints of Chapter 197 of the Revised Statutes of Canada—the Ticket of Leave Act. However, we are not responsible in any way for subjects released from institutions on any other form of parole.

During the twelve months under review, we have continued to give supervision to persons released from penitentiaries, prisons, gaols, and reformatories on Ticket of Leave, and it is a pleasure to report that the percentage of delinquency during that period, is only 3.37 per cent.

3. Acknowledgment of Assistance

I have already recorded my sincere appreciation of the services of those specialists and members of other Police Forces and organizations who have so kindly given us their assistance, not only in carrying out our duties in various parts of the country, but in the training and instruction given at the police colleges at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario. I have mentioned some of them in this section, and I should like, finally, to express gratitude to all those other men and women, legal, professional, and to those in every walk of life who, by looking upon the Police as their friends, instead of their enemies, have made our work that much less onerous. Without such assistance, the present satisfactory condition could not have been reported.

4. Interesting Cases Indicating Value of Work

This year no attempt has been made to amplify the statistics, or to deal especially with "true" cases, but instead it has been considered that the under-mentioned examples of our work, selected at random, will be of interest, indicating results achieved by perseverance and recourse to scientific methods

**(a) Re: GEORGE DESJARLAIS AND SAMUEL DESJARLAIS, MURDER OF
CARL HEMMINGSEN—LAC LA BICHE DISTRICT, ALBERTA**

Carl Hemmingsen, aged fifty-five, a trapper of Conklin, some eighty miles north of Lac La Biche, Alberta, was reported missing as from January 11, 1943. On May 24, 1943, his body was discovered in a small creek in that locality, death having resulted from gunshot wounds. We commenced investigation which narrowed the suspects to George and Sam Desjarlais, two half-breed residents of the district.

Sam Desjarlais, on being questioned, admitted that he was present when Hemmingsen had been killed by George Desjarlais and had shot Hemmingsen's dog himself. He claimed George Desjarlais had threatened to shoot him should he tell of the murder. George Desjarlais stated Sam had committed the actual murder, threatening him with death if he told of the murder.

Hemmingsen had not been seen alive by any of his associates since early in November, 1942, when he left his cabin to visit his trapline. Sam and George Desjarlais also left to visit their traplines around this time. On the trail they

met Hemmingsen who was returning to Conklin, Alberta, with a dog sleigh containing a pack of furs. Sam and George returned with Hemmingsen to their campsite of the previous night where they all ate a lunch. After the lunch, Hemmingsen started out on the trail, but was immediately shot and killed by either George or Sam Desjarlais using a .30-30 rifle. The dog was then shot by one of these men. The furs, money, watch and a sweater in the possession of the deceased were then stolen, and the body was thrown in a nearby creek while the other effects were hidden in the vicinity.

Both the accused were tried for the offence of murder, and on October 1, 1943, were found guilty. Appeals were entered in each case, the appeal of George Desjarlais being dismissed, while that of Samuel Desjarlais resulted in the granting of a new trial. At the second trial Samuel Desjarlais was again found guilty and both the accused are now awaiting execution.

The murder previously described took place in the fall of 1942, and was not discovered until May, 1943. In addition to this, it was discovered that a fur buyer named George Pappas had been murdered under very similar circumstances, and our investigation pointed to the fact that Samuel Desjarlais was also responsible for this murder. He was charged with the murder, but was found not guilty by the jury concerned.

(b) RE: ILIA BODNARCHUK—ROSA, MANITOBA—MANSLAUGHTER

In the province of Manitoba during the past few years there have been a number of robberies of old-age pensioners, some of them committed with great brutality to the victims. In this case the person attempting the robbery lost his life in rather unusual circumstances.

On June 26, 1943, Mr. Walter Corsey, barrister, Winnipeg, advised our Headquarters there that Daniel Burley, a resident of Winnipeg, had disappeared, apparently without any particular reason. This information had been given to him by Nellie Burley, common-law wife of the missing man.

On the same date Nellie Burley was interrogated, and she stated, in effect, that she was the common-law wife of Daniel Burley, who had, for the past seventeen years, been employed by Swift Canadian Company, Limited, Winnipeg. He had started his holidays, and at 8.30 p.m. Monday, June 21, he came home and told her he had arranged for the hire of a truck and that he intended travelling to Rosa to complete the purchase of next winter's supply of wood. She accompanied him when he left Winnipeg about 10.10 p.m. the same night, and they arrived at the farm of John Kohut at Rosa about 2.00 a.m., June 22.

She alleged that on their arrival at Kohut's farm their car was out of gas. She and her husband talked to members of the Kohut family until about 4.00 a.m. when Burley left the house with the stated intention of sleeping in the car. John Kohut also left the house to sleep in the granary. She claims that about 6.00 a.m. she heard someone try to start a car, but it would not start. She arose at 7.00 a.m., went out to the car and found her husband was missing, also a gallon can which had been in the car, and presumed he might have gone for gasoline. He did not return, and she remained at the Kohut farm until June 25 when she returned to Winnipeg by bus. She maintained she had no knowledge of his whereabouts, nor did she know of any reason why he would disappear.

Emerson Detachment was advised by telephone and instructed to make an immediate investigation. John Kohut was interrogated, but alleged he knew nothing regarding Burley's disappearance. He stated Burley had gone to sleep in the car and that he, Kohut, had gone to sleep in the granary so that Mrs. Burley could sleep in his bed with Mrs. Kohut. He claimed he arose about 6.00

a.m. and brought his cows from pasture, but did not see Burley. He offered the supposition that Burley was tired of his common-law wife and had decided to leave her.

Extensive enquiries were made in the district and on June 27 police dogs "Sultan" and "Toby" were used, but no results were obtained. It was ascertained in Winnipeg that Daniel Burley was very strongly suspected of issuing a worthless cheque and had been instructed by the city police to report to the detective office on a certain date when a witness for identification would be available. It was also ascertained that Burley associated with quite a number of women other than his common-law wife.

On July 1 further information was obtained to the effect that during the month of March, 1943, Burley had suggested to one, Private William Smook, of the Cameron Highlanders, Camp Shilo, Manitoba, that they rob an old-age pensioner residing at Rosa, Manitoba, who was supposed to have a considerable sum of money in his possession. Smook was not interested, but Burley repeated it on four or five occasions, the last being about June 11. According to Smook, Burley stated all he, Smook, would have to do would be to stay in the car and watch the house, and he would enter the house quietly without harming the old man, whose name was given as Bodnarchuk.

This information was passed to Emerson Detachment, and it was found that one, Ilia Bodnarchuk, age eighty-three years, residing near Rosa, had a number of windows broken in his house during the month of June. Bodnarchuk had made no complaint and said the damage had been done one afternoon while he was working in his garden, and made no mention of any attempted robbery having occurred.

On July 9 one, Nicholas Paley, a resident of the Rosa district, contacted Detective Corporal Lyssey at Winnipeg and related that some two years previous he had sold Ilia Bodnarchuk a 12 gauge shotgun and that on July 3, 1943, Bodnarchuk had called on him and requested him to take the shotgun back, saying he had left it in an old ice house about 200 yards from Paley's house. He requested Paley not to tell the police that he had the shotgun at any time. Paley examined the gun, found it had recently been fired, and that the stock was damaged. Paley also related there were rumours in the district indicating shotgun pellets had been found in the ceiling of Bodnarchuk's house, and there were rumours to the effect that Bodnarchuk had killed Burley.

On being questioned, Bodnarchuk stated his shotgun had been stolen during 1943. This false statement indicated he was endeavouring to hide something, and further questioning led to the body of Burley being discovered in a shallow grave under a manure pile on Bodnarchuk's farm.

After being properly warned, Bodnarchuk made a statement to the effect that about 4.00 o'clock one morning in June two individuals had commenced throwing stones through windows of his house, had threatened him by voice, and that he had been struck by one of the stones. He picked up the shotgun and loaded it, and in his fear the gun was discharged, the shot going through the ceiling of his house. This was not sufficient to warn the intruders, and one had endeavoured to enter the house through the window, his head being in the window. Bodnarchuk then fired at this man, the force of the shot driving the person backwards. Bodnarchuk did not leave the house until morning when he found a dead man lying outside the window. He dug a shallow grave under a manure pile and buried the body, and apparently had no further interest in the matter.

The body was badly decomposed, but from examination it appeared as though the discharged shot had entered immediately below the eye and travelled upwards. The muzzle of the gun would have been about eight feet from the man's head when the shot was fired.

Bodnarchuk was taken into custody as a material witness on a coroner's warrant, as was also John Kohut. There is every reason to believe Kohut was the second party in the attempted robbery.

Coroner's inquest on the body of Daniel Burley was held at Rosa, Manitoba, on July 19, the verdict being to the effect that Daniel Burley came to his death by being shot and killed by Ilia Bodnarchuk.

The evidence obtained unquestionably supports the contention that Bodnarchuk shot Burley when the latter was in the act of attempting to break into Bodnarchuk's house with the intention of robbing him, and Bodnarchuk, being an old man, had no other way of resisting the attempt or defending his own home and property. He has good grounds for pleading self-defence, but he acted very unwisely after the shooting.

Instead of reporting the matter, Bodnarchuk did his utmost to conceal the fact that he had shot and killed a man. There is evidence that the pockets of the deceased's clothing had been turned inside out and his pocket wallet and shoes were missing. In the ashes in the stove in Bodnarchuk's house two metal buckles, similar to those used on certain types of oxfords, twelve nails of a size and make similar to those used in fastening rubber heels, and a piece of zipper of a length and type identical to that generally used in pocket wallets were found which would indicate Bodnarchuk had taken these articles from the dead man and later burned them.

After considering all the circumstances and evidence, the Attorney General directed that Bodnarchuk be charged with manslaughter.

This charge was later dismissed due to the age of the accused and the circumstances under which William D. Burley met his death.

(c) *Re: JOSEPH GABEL—LADYWOOD, MANITOBA, DAMAGE TO PROPERTY*

A report was received at "D" Division Headquarters, R.C.M.P., Winnipeg, to the effect that two oil paintings, one of Queen Victoria and one of Queen Alexandra, which were hanging in one of the corridors of the Provincial Legislature, Winnipeg, had been slashed with a knife and damaged beyond repair.

Immediate investigation was made, but the culprit had made a clean getaway, leaving no evidence behind. However, after considerable enquiries had been made, it was decided to question the above named subject who was being detained in connection with writing abusive letters to the Attorney General's Department, which letters Gabel admitted writing. While he admitted being in the Legislative Building the day the pictures were damaged, he would not admit having slashed same.

While looking over Gabel's possessions, which had been taken from him when he was detained, the investigators noticed a jack-knife which could have been used for slashing the oil paintings. This knife was examined with a magnifying glass, but nothing of value was observed on the blade. However, same was taken possession of and sent to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina for microscopical examination.

When the blade of the knife was examined by the late Surgeon Powers of the Scientific Laboratory, it revealed the presence of stains representing several colours, namely, green, greenish-blue, greyish-white, salmon or reddish-brown, red, black and purplish-blue. A careful comparative study of the above colours disclosed that all the coloured paint particles adhering to the blade of the knife, with the possible exception of the purplish-blue, could have originated from the damaged oil paintings.

As a result of the findings of the late Surgeon Powers, a charge of damage to property, Sec. 510 (e) C.C., was preferred against Gabel, to which he entered

a plea of not guilty. However, after hearing the evidence of Surgeon Powers, the accused was found guilty as charged and sentenced to serve six months with hard labour.

(d) *Re: OCTAVE CHENIER—THEFT OF CASH FROM POST OFFICE, SEC. 386, C.C.C.—TIMMINS, ONTARIO.*

On December 2, 1943, E. H. King, postmaster of Timmins, Ontario, notified the local detachment of the R.C.M. Police that one of the tills in the post office had been tampered with several times, and small sums of money taken. He explained that the only keys for this till were in the possession of the assistant postmaster and himself, and although this till was no longer in use by the general staff, stamps and money to the value of \$50 were kept in it, from which approximately \$1.89 was missing.

That evening Corporal Langille, R.C.M.P., and Mr. King carefully examined the post office building, trying to figure out some method of trapping the culprit or culprits. Eventually it was decided to take a check of the denomination and value of all the stamps in the till, to count and stamp each individual coin in the till, and to make a corresponding chart of the coins and their respective numbers. The till was then to be wired to an electric clock which was to be hidden in a locked drawer in the postmaster's desk. The arrangement was such that in the event of the till being opened, the current would be broken and the clock stopped, indicating the time the till had been tampered with. This hook-up was made and put into effect immediately.

For some time the till was kept under observation, but as nothing was gained from this it was felt that possibly the police had been observed gaining entrance to the building after office hours. It was decided that other means of observation would be necessary. The clock hook-up was left in effect, but the till was further wired to an empty room in the basement of the building, the wires being connected to an electric light bulb. If the drawer of the till was opened, the current would be broken and the light would go out. The observer in the basement would then know that someone was tampering with the till.

For a couple of weeks a twenty-four hour watch was maintained but without result. It was suspected that the till was being tampered with by someone in the building. Suspicion, therefore, fell upon the janitor, who, together with his family, resided above the post office and had ready access to the premises.

On January 18, 1944, it was decided to keep observation only during the night period, with a member of the police taking up his post in the basement of the building at 6.00 p.m. each day.

In the event of anyone being apprehended in the building, the postmaster and police headquarters were to be notified immediately, the intruder or intruders being kept under close surveillance until their arrival. Only when they arrived was a search to be carried out to see if anything had been stolen from the till. In this way, the necessary corroboration of evidence could be maintained.

At 7.07 p.m. on January 19, 1944, while a member of the R.C.M. Police was patiently waiting in the basement, the light bulb went out, indicating that the till was open. He immediately rushed up to the main part of the post office and found Octave Chenier, the janitor, coming away from the till. The till had been relocked by this time.

Chenier was detained and police headquarters notified. At this time, Chenier threw a string of keys into the waste paper basket, which was retrieved by the policeman. In the presence of the postmaster and two members of the R.C.M.P., Chenier was searched. Four of the marked ten cent pieces, which had been in the till, were found in his wallet. Nothing else was missing from the till. One of the keys, thrown in the waste paper basket by Chenier when apprehended,

opened till No. 14. He stated that he had been in possession of this key for nine years, but only recently had become aware of the fact that it would open the till. Chenier had been janitor of the building for thirteen years.

Chenier admitted his guilt, and on January 25, 1944, was sentenced to sixty days at hard labour in Haileybury Jail.

This case clearly illustrates the painstaking effort and ingenuity often necessary in bringing a case to a successful conclusion.

(e) *Re: R. v. PUGH ET AL—USE OF POLICE SERVICE DOG "CLIFFE" QUICKLY LOCATES CULPRITS WANTED FOR BREAKING AND ENTERING*

During the night of April 17, 1943, the service station owned by Ken Erb, Moncton, N.B., was broken into and a 1939 Hudson sedan, the property of Claude Orr of Moncton, stolen. Shortly afterwards the Moncton City Police patrol intercepted the stolen automobile and pursued it out of the city onto the Irishtown road. The chase continued for a mile and a half, when the patrol car finally forced the Hudson into the ditch. Three soldiers leaped from the car and ran for the woods. When the City Police threatened to shoot, one of the trio, Gunner Alfred William Brown, age twenty-one, surrendered, the others disappearing into the darkness and the dense bush.

It was felt that the use of a police trailing dog would prevent these men from leaving the woods, and thus returning to the city. Consequently, at 4:30 a.m. of the following morning, Moncton detachment of the R.C.M. Police received a telephone call asking for the assistance of Police service dog "Cliffe", in an attempt to apprehend the wanted men.

"Cliffe" arrived at the point where the men entered the woods fifteen minutes later, and commenced tracking almost immediately, leading off in a southwesterly direction. During the first hundred yards the dog experienced some difficulty when the trail led through a barnyard which was submerged under several inches of water. Carefully picking his way, he soon overcame this obstacle and led the search party onto higher ground. Here he commenced trailing in more determined fashion.

Working on a leash, the dog led Constable B. Ells, his handler, and Lieutenant Murphy of the Moncton City Police to the edge of the woods, approximately 250 yards from the abandoned car. Heading into the woods again, the dog led his party in a more southerly direction. Working with more and more deliberation and despite the handicap of rough, wet ground, "Cliffe" followed the trail steadily for three-quarters of a mile, when suddenly, in a densely wooded spot the dog jumped in his harness and barked. Switching on their flashlights, the searchers found the two soldiers huddled on their slickers.

Lieutenant Murphy placed the men, Gunners John Filep and Clifford Edward Pugh under arrest and conveyed them to the city gaol. The following day the three men, stationed at Lakeburn, N.B., were arraigned before Magistrate W.F. Lane in City Police Court, and charged under Section 460 of the Criminal Code. All three elected trial by magistrate, and entered pleas of guilty. They were remanded in custody until the following day for sentence.

(f) *Re: DAVE McLURE—THEFT OF WIRE FENCE, MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA—SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY.*

On October 20, 1942, Mr. George Peterson, Ranch Box, Medicine Hat, Alberta, called at the R.C.M.P. detachment there and reported the theft of approximately one mile of fence wire, which had been stolen from his farm some time during the previous ten days. His only suspect was a Mr. Dave McLure, who resided in the district.

Upon the investigator checking second-hand stores in Medicine Hat, it was found that there were several rolls of fence wire in the Freedman Hide and Fur Company establishment. It was found that Mr. Dave McLure had sold same to them on the morning of October 19, 1942.

The scene of the theft was next visited, and it was found that the wire had been cut by pounding between rocks. Sections of the ends of pounded wire were cut off for exhibit purposes. Later, samples of ends of the wire at the Freedman Hide and Fur Company were also taken for the same reason.

When Mr. McLure was interrogated, he denied having stolen this wire from the premises of George Peterson, stating that this wire had been lying outside his shack on the road allowance all winter, and furthermore that some neighbours had seen it there. However, his neighbours did not back up this story and, in fact, stated they had never seen any fence wire in the proximity of the shack of McLure. This established definitely the fact that McLure was lying.

Mr. Peterson identified the wire at the Freedman Hide and Fur Company as his own and thereupon it was seized to be held pending the outcome of a charge of theft laid against McLure. It will be noted that there was practically no evidence against the suspect other than that he sold this fence wire to the junk dealer and that the complainant had identified it as his own. This identification was of no value, since Mr. Peterson could prove no positive point of ownership, only stating that it looked like his.

It was then decided to send the samples of wire, one set from the seized fence, and the other from the fence itself, to the Scientific Laboratory at Regina, Saskatchewan, in order to see if comparisons could be made and a definite connection established between the two. A microscopical study was made of the wire ends.

Another point of interest was that when the wire was pounded by the rock in order to break same, one side of the wire was smooth and the other had rock substance in it.

The trial of McLure was held on March 4, 1943, at Medicine Hat, Alberta. An expert from the R.C.M.P. Scientific Laboratory at Regina attended and gave his findings on the examinations of the exhibits in this case. Enlarged photographs of the several wire ends were tendered as exhibits and, together with the testimony delivered by the expert, demonstrated conclusively to the court that the wire sold by the accused was from the fence of the complainant; that is to say, that the pieces of sample wire taken from the wire sold by the accused corresponded exactly with the piece of wire still left on the fence of the complainant.

Dave McLure was convicted and fined \$15 and costs.

(g) Re: THE DISAPPEARANCE OF TOM BAKER

In 1931 a letter from a resident in the United States to the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa was the first step in a ten year search throughout western Canada.

The letter concerned an Englishman named Tom Baker who had apparently disappeared. The American correspondent complained that he had not heard from Baker for over six months, an unusual remission on his part, and suggested that an investigation be made, as it was felt that Baker might have been a victim of amnesia or run into foul play.

A photograph received from the complainant showed Baker to be an intelligent, fair complexioned type of person with clear, frank eyes; he was thirty-six or thirty-seven years old, five feet, ten inches tall and weighed 135 pounds; he carried himself like a man who had undergone military training; was reserved and mannerly.

When last heard from Baker had no specific address, excepting a post office box in Victoria, B.C. During the threshing season of 1929 and the summer of 1930, he had worked in Pleasantdale, Saskatchewan. From then on his movements had been a mystery.

Enquiries at Victoria and Vancouver failed to bring any results. No one remembered Tom Baker; no one recalled his being in either city. Efforts to trace him in Edmonton, Calgary, and numerous small towns, and even as far east as Toronto were also a failure.

During the investigation it was learned that Baker, when he had departed from Pleasantdale, left no forwarding address, but had mentioned to someone that he intended going to Toronto on a freight train, shipping his baggage in the regular way. An attempt to trace him through the baggage failed, and it was suggested that he had been the victim of foul play or had been killed by accident.

All unidentified bodies were accordingly checked, but here again the blank wall of enigma met all the efforts of the investigators. Tom Baker had apparently stepped into thin air and disappeared.

The years rolled on. The case of Tom Baker was not forgotten, and when National Registration came into effect Vancouver and various points at which Baker was known to have stayed were closely checked. This attempt brought negative results.

Finally, in 1942, news of Baker reached the police from a man in Winnipeg who heard a radio broadcast requesting information about the missing man. It seems that Baker had enlisted in the armed services and was serving overseas. In fact, he was in his native land, England.

He was located there, hale and hearty, and totally unaware of the long search that had been made for him. His friend in the United States was acquainted with the facts, and after eleven years the case of Tom Baker rests.

(h) Re: SAM SZPUNIARSKI—CATTLE KILLING, RENO, ALBERTA

On July 22, 1942, George Deneff of the Reno district, Alberta, reported to the Peace River Detachment, R.C.M. Police, that three of his brood mares had been injured by shooting.

The next day an investigation was commenced, and it was learned that two of the mares were now dead as a result of the shooting, and on examination a small hole was noted in the flank of each. Upon dissecting the mares, a .22 calibre lead bullet was recovered from each, one of which was in very good condition insofar as the rifling marks were concerned. At this time, it was ascertained that the third mare had died and upon dissecting same, a third .22 calibre bullet was recovered which was also in good condition. This mare, like the other two, had been shot in the flank.

Upon questioning Deneff, it was learned that he grazed his horses on land near his home and that on July 22 they had been missing. After searching for them for some time, he found the three horses near the home of Sam Szpuniarski, who lived in the same district, and at this time they were wounded.

When the police visited Szpuniarski, in connection with the wounded horses, he denied any knowledge of the incident, although he admitted that the horses had been in his hay field that particular morning. He readily handed over a .22 calibre rifle and .30 calibre Winchester for comparison with the bullets recovered from the dead horses.

As this subject was the most logical suspect in this case, several test bullets were fired from the .22 calibre rifle which he had handed over to the police, and when they were examined at the Scientific Laboratory in Regina and compared with the bullets recovered from the dead horses they proved to be identical.

As a result of the findings of the Scientific Laboratory, a charge was laid against this subject for cattle killing, Section 510 (b) (ii) C.C., and he appeared for preliminary hearing on September 1, 1942, at which time he was remanded on bail to the next court of competent jurisdiction.

On October 26, 1942, he appeared before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Shephard, and was found guilty as charged and sentenced to two years less one day in hard labour at Fort Saskatchewan Jail. An appeal was entered against this conviction, and same was heard in January, 1943. At the time of the appeal, Mrs. Vera Szpuniarski stated that she was the one who had shot the horses. However, her story, after being thoroughly investigated, was discredited, and the appeal of Sam Szpuniarski was dismissed.

(i) *Re: HENRY RITCHIE HONE—MANSLAUGHTER, (268) C.C.C.—*
ANNAHEIM DISTRICT, SASKATCHEWAN

Mike Musty of Lake Lenore district, Saskatchewan, died on March 21, 1942, after undergoing treatment for an alleged cancer on the face, the treatment having been received from one, Henry R. Hone, a veterinary surgeon, no qualified medical practitioner having been in attendance. The treatment consisted of anointing the afflicted part of the body with an ointment containing an arsenical base. Under the circumstances and in view of the fact that Hone had been charged with manslaughter in the year 1933 in connection with a death which occurred under similar circumstances, it was decided to hold an inquest.

During the course of this investigation it was ascertained that a Mrs. Joseph Peichel had received similar treatment from Mr. Hone for an alleged cancer of the arm, and it was decided to exhume the body for autopsy purposes.

The autopsy was performed by the late Surgeon M. M. Powers, R.C.M.P. Laboratory, Regina, who reported that the toxicological examination in both cases disclosed the presence of arsenic in the following tissues: the brain, liver, lungs, heart, kidneys, spleen, pancreas, stomach, small intestines, large intestines, and blood. Arsenic was also recovered from the bones, fingernails and hair—these latter findings being indicative of prolonged exposure to arsenic. The cause of death in each case was stated to be the result of arsenic poisoning.

A charge of manslaughter, Section 268 of the Criminal Code, was laid against Hone in each case. He appeared before the Court of King's Bench at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, on November 7, 1942, where, after entering a plea of not guilty in the case of the death of Mike Musty, he was found guilty, the jury making a strong plea for mercy. Sentence was suspended for one year, with the recognizance to keep the peace in the sum of \$2,000. A Stay of Proceedings was entered in the charge laid concerning the death of Mrs. Peichel.

The following is the gist of the remarks made by Mr. Justice Taylor when passing sentence:

"In freeing you on bonds, I am doing something unprecedented in British courts, but I have taken into consideration your advanced age (seventy-one years) and that it has been brought to my attention the long life of service, especially in the early years, that you gave to the public in the Annaheim district when medical help was difficult to get, without hope of reward, and of course the strong recommendation for mercy that the jury brought in, and I am giving this suspended sentence with the full consent of counsel for the Crown."

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations

The statistics given in the preceding Section do not include figures dealing with investigations in which *no breach of a statute* has occurred or is suspected, either for the Federal Government, the Provincial Government or Municipal Authorities, etc. It is obvious, nevertheless, that a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police must be called upon to undertake much work of this nature.

The figures relating to these duties have been kept separately and an outline of what is involved is given below. The investigations and assistances referred to may be divided into the following classes:—

- (1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as, for example, applications for naturalization; enquiries for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.
- (2) Where there may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other Police Forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.
- (3) Where we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

Totals of "other" Investigations.—The grand total of these services, investigations, and assistances for the twelve months ended March 31, 1944, was 155,665, a decrease of approximately 25 per cent.

The distribution of these cases for the past year was as follows:—

Province in which assistance is given	R.C.M.P. enquiry— No breach of Statute	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance	Assistance to other Departments and Authorities carrying out routine or administra- tive duties	Total
British Columbia.....	5,469	755	258	6,482
Alberta.....	15,855	5,985	11,046	32,885
Saskatchewan.....	6,798	5,167	11,736	23,701
Manitoba.....	5,556	3,109	8,913	17,578
Ontario.....	16,808	3,935	780	21,523
Quebec.....	3,676	1,433	11	5,120
New Brunswick.....	3,936	9,926	2,298	16,160
Nova Scotia.....	1,965	6,239	10,312	18,516
Prince Edward Island.....	166	509	171	846
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	1,260	23	11,571	12,854
Totals.....	61,489	37,081	57,095	155,665

The substantial decrease of approximately 25 per cent is largely due to comparatively heavy curtailment in our duties with respect to motor traffic and those of a similar nature, in which the need of urging owners to attend to brakes, lights, warning, etc., has largely decreased.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances.—The figures quoted above do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed under agreement by this Force. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C".

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

We continue to render many and varied services to the public apart from our ordinary police duties. As reported last year, we deliver mail in the remote areas of the country. Miners, traders and trappers are visited in isolated districts and simple remedies and first aid are given whenever necessary.

Our police gazette and radio are also available for humanitarian purposes.

In some of the Provinces with which we have agreements we carry out social work at the request of the Provincial Authorities, and as we patrol a large number of highways across the Dominion our transport is often used in emergencies to secure medical aid for the injured and sick.

Police Service Dogs.—The general opinion in Canada is that our police service dogs are only used for tracking down criminals. That is not the whole story by any means as from the very first our trained dogs have been used to find lost persons, children and elderly people who have wandered away. The following short accounts of other work undertaken by our dogs may be of interest:—

- (a) On March 28, 1943, Mr. C. A. Bailey, Elevator Agent at Headingly, Manitoba, requested the services of "Sultan" in an effort to locate a gold wedding ring lost by Mrs. Bailey when hanging out washing. An extensive search had been made by members of the family without success. The area in which the ring was believed lost was quite large and was covered with long grass and weeds. After searching for some time "Sultan" found the ring and brought it to the Dogmaster.
- (b) On September 10, 1943, Mr. T. C. Chalmers, a farmer, lost a wallet containing money and valuable papers while cutting a field of oats and requested the services of "Sultan" to search for the wallet. The field contained forty-five acres of oats, most of which had been cut and stooked. After about two hours intensive search "Sultan" located the wallet inside a sheaf of oats which had been stooked with other sheaves. It had apparently fallen from the farmer's pocket on to the binder and had been carried through with the grain and tied inside the sheaf. This result was particularly interesting because different persons had done the stooking and the owner of the wallet had not touched the sheaf in which it was found.

3. Collection of Revenue

For several years past I have directed attention to the amount of work involved in the collection of revenue for the Federal Government and for those Provincial Governments with which we have agreements. In some isolated areas also we collect revenue for some Provincial Authorities with whom we have no agreements.

The amount collected by the different Divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the twelve months ended March 31, 1944, was \$613,507.68, made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government—</i>		
Revenue	\$234,583.60	
Fines	268,820.51	
Costs	13,639.99	
		\$517,044.10
<i>Provincial Government—</i>		
Revenue	\$ 41,456.97	
Fines	40,206.49	
Costs	10,613.55	
		\$ 92,277.01
Miscellaneous		\$ 4,186.57
Total		\$613,507.68

This is an increase of \$190,869.96 over the amount collected the previous year.

"G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again made the largest collection.

It should be noted that the fines shown above are only a portion of the fines imposed. The figures given indicate the actual amounts collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For a statement of fines imposed see Appendix "C".

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

The two territories referred to in the heading of this section, for purposes of Police administration, form one Division known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government administration offices are situated.

2. Strength and Distribution

The strength of "G" Division on March 31, 1944, was 111, compared with 115 the year previous.

On June 1, 1943, Dawson, Y.T., was reduced to the status of a Detachment, and Sub-Divisional Headquarters were transferred from Dawson to Whitehorse, Y.T. This was due to the fact that Whitehorse had become the centre of much activity. There are other Sub-Divisional Headquarters located at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and Aklavik, N.W.T.

One Northern Ontario Detachment, namely, Moose Factory, is supervised direct from "G" Division Headquarters, Ottawa.

3. Inspections

Superintendent D. J. Martin left Rockcliffe Airport on June 29, 1943, by Police Aircraft Norseman CF-MPF, to make the annual inspection of "G" Division Detachments in the Northwest Territories, the Western Arctic and the Yukon Territory. In all he covered a distance of 13,677 miles by land and in the air and was absent for 47 days.

Inspector O. P. Farthing left Ottawa on August 7, 1943, for Churchill and boarded the R.C.M. Police Schooner *St. Roch* at that port on August 13, to carry out the Eastern Arctic Patrol.

Inspections were carried out at Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake Detachments. The *St. Roch* also visited other Eastern Arctic points and returned to Halifax on October 16, 1943. Sixty-four days were occupied in the patrol and a distance of 7,983 miles was covered by rail and boat.

All Detachments elsewhere have been inspected at least once during the year, and in most cases, twice.

4. Patrols

During the year under review, a total of 245,949 miles were covered in patrolling the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

The method of travel and mileage for each Territory is set forth below:—

	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	H.B. District	Total
Dogs.....	46,266	1,661	1,885	49,812
Boat.....	52,147	4,429	3,776	60,352
Aeroplane (Public).....	17,922	715	800	19,437
Aeroplane (Police).....	9,045	2,630	.....	11,675
Automobile.....	9,125	87,381	.....	96,506
Rail.....	6,317	.....	1,284	7,601
Foot.....	343	223	.....	566
Totals.....	141,165	97,039	7,745	245,949

This is an increase over last year of some 81,000 miles, mainly due to the increased automobile mileage at Yukon Detachments where we now have 10 trucks and one passenger car which are used for patrolling the Alaska Highway.

During the period under review, there were twelve patrols of various kinds of over 1,000 miles and fifteen patrols of between 500 and 1,000 miles.

Sub-Inspector C. N. K. Kirk accompanied the *R.M.S. Nascopie* on her patrol of the Eastern Arctic, 1943. He was to act as Coroner and Justice of the Peace and to take preliminary hearings in the cases of alleged Eskimo murders at Fort Ross and Pond Inlet. The *Nascopie* was icebound off Fort Ross and did not reach that point. The *Nascopie* covered some 13,250 miles.

During the winter of 1942-43, Constable DeLisle, of Pond Inlet, patrolled to Fort Ross on Somerset Island to investigate Eskimo murders. The return patrol was made by way of Repulse Bay—an arduous patrol well carried out.

5. Sleigh Dogs and Dog Feed

Sleigh dogs were used extensively for patrol purposes in this Division during the past twelve months and a total of 49,812 miles were covered by this means. At the present time, we have 232 dogs actually on strength. This is a reduction of 19 from the previous year.

During the year 41 dogs were bred and raised at our detachments. Eight were donated to the Force and only nine were purchased.

During the past year our fishing operations were not as fruitful as in previous years, and therefore we were not able to secure as much dog feed, locally, as we would have liked and, consequently, it was necessary to provide prepared dog feed and ship it in to our Detachments.

6. Crime and General Police Work

The year under review has been marked by important developments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. The previous year had seen the commencement of construction of the Alaska Military Highway and the

Norman Wells to Whitehorse Oil Pipeline. This year witnessed the improvement and completion of the Highway, the completion of several air-ports in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory and the completion of the Oil Pipeline and oil pipeline road from Norman Wells to Whitehorse.

The number of workmen still engaged on these projects as at March 31, 1944, is reduced from what it had been at the height of the construction activities.

These various projects during the past year have caused as much, if not more, extra police work for our Detachments, as they did during the previous year. Our relations with the U.S. Army Authorities who have supervision of the Projects and with the Contractor's Officials have continued harmoniously, all parties have extended the fullest co-operation.

CRIMINAL CODE

Taking everything into consideration, the number of crimes and offences committed in the two Territories during the year is not abnormal. There is an increase of 43 Group 1 Criminal Code cases over the previous year. The number of such cases for the year under review is 327, for the previous year the number was 284.

There was one murder. An Indian named Tony Bill shot and killed another Indian named Jack John at Champagne, Y.T. on July 11, 1943. These two Indians had engaged in a fight on the afternoon of July 11. The cause of the fight is obscure but probably started over the possession of the ignition key to a truck belonging to a third Indian named Bobby Kane in which truck Tony Bill had a monetary interest and the keys to which were at the time in Jack John's possession. Why this should cause a fight is not known but at the time Tony Bill was under the influence of liquor. Later that day, at about 11.00 p.m., Tony Bill concealed himself in some bushes, waited until Jack John came into sight driving a car, and then fired several rifle shots at Jack John, killing him instantly. Tony Bill then immediately committed suicide by shooting himself.

The next most serious case is that of the attempted murder of Reg. Number 13781, Constable L. R. Clevette who was shot twice in the left arm by an Indian named Francois Beaulieu, at Fort Resolution, N.W.T., on October 5, 1943. At the time the Indian was in the custody of Cst. Clevette for questioning regarding his suspected theft of a number of tools from a trapper named Philip D'Aoust. The Indian's motive in attempting to kill Cst. Clevette is difficult to understand. The case has not yet come to trial due to Cst. Clevette having to be taken outside to Edmonton for medical treatment of his wounds, and the Indian, who is only 18 years of age and who was arrested at Resolution the day following the attempt, has been in Police custody at Resolution since then. It should be added that Beaulieu became mentally deranged for a short period on March 9 last, which might indicate that he is naturally mentally weak. His trial will take place as soon as Constable Clevette is fit enough to return to Fort Resolution.

Seven of the cases were sexual offences—indecent assault and rape. In one of the rape cases the offender, who was an American civilian employed by an American firm on a defence project in Whitehorse, was tried by a U.S. Army Service Court for the offence and sentenced to ten years to be served in a penitentiary in the U.S.A.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The number of cases dealt with under this heading during the past 12 months was 568, which is an increase of 57 over last year. The principal Statutes

concerned were the Indian Act, the Northwest Territories Act and Ordinances, and the Defence of Canada Regulations respecting arms, in order of numerical importance.

An unusual feature of the infractions of the Ordinances this year is that 23 of them were against the Motor Vehicles Ordinance of the Yukon Territory, most of them at Whitehorse, for illegal parking, exceeding speed limit, and failing to stop at a stop sign. Up to two years ago, infractions of the Yukon Motor Vehicles Ordinance were almost unknown, due to the small number of motor vehicles in the Territory. The advent of the Alaska Military Highway and pipeline projects have changed that.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police act on behalf of several Departments of the Federal Government in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, and the amount of work involved is considerable. The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the same Department, the Department of Fisheries, and many others are given assistance by this Force in both territories.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory act as agents for the Public Administrators of which there are three—one in Dawson for the Yukon Territory, one in Edmonton for the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., and one in Ottawa for the Districts of Franklin and Keewatin, N.W.T.

When a person dies in the Territories and leaves no will or where there is a will and circumstances are such that the estate cannot be administered within a reasonable time, our members take charge of all property of the estate and furnish reports accordingly to the proper Public Administrator. The property includes everything that the deceased person may have left in the Territories, cash, equipment, lands, houses, titles and deeds, bank books, securities, etc., etc. All personal papers, deeds, securities and such like are sent to the Public Administrator, whilst real estate, equipment, clothing, and such like remain under police charge until finally disposed of by the Police under instructions from the Public Administrator. In many cases, the property is sold to the highest bidder.

Then there is the matter of discovering all liabilities against the estate in the country, and all debts owing to the deceased person which may be outstanding and collectable. It will be realized that our work in respect to estates is very important and calls for painstaking effort on the part of our members concerned. During the past year, we attended to 63 estates in the two Territories, four of which were estates of Indians, and the rest estates of white persons. A large proportion of the estates attended to were of persons who were accidentally killed, or drowned, whilst working on defence projects, many of them being American citizens. The total amount of cash secured amounted to \$8,159.57. This represents cash found on the person of the deceased or found amongst his effects, or cash realized from the sale on the spot of certain property of the deceased. It is merely a part of the total value of the estates, as it does not include such items as wage cheques, bank accounts, securities, etc. There is necessarily a great deal of correspondence in connection with these estates.

7. Mining Development in the N.W.T. and Yukon Territory

Gold mining in both Territories is almost at a standstill at the present time. At Yellowknife, The Negus Mine is operating with a reduced staff of 75 persons, whilst the "Con" mine there has a staff of about fifty persons who apparently

are engaged in not much more than maintenance work. However, there was considerable prospecting in the Yellowknife Mining District during the summer of 1943 by mining companies and other prospectors, and many old claims which showed any promise of gold at all were re-instated. It is believed that there will be considerably more activity in this field during the summer of 1944.

The radium mine at Port Radium on the east shore of Great Bear Lake is working at full capacity. It is understood that this mine has a high war priority.

There has been much prospecting in the country adjacent to the Alaska Military Highway.

8. Fur Trade

The fur trade, which includes trapping and trading, continues to be the main source of livelihood for the permanent residents of the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory, both white and native, but a large number of the permanent white residents obtained work on the various defence projects also, and, as stated in a previous paragraph, some of the Indians obtained work on these projects. The price of fur has been exceptionally high, and this circumstance, together with the extra work made available by the defence projects, has made for increased prosperity all round.

9. Defence Projects

Since the submission of the last annual report, *the Alaska Military Highway* has been greatly improved in places by grading, gravelling, and the erection of more permanent bridges here and there. There has been a great deal of military traffic. The road is patrolled by the U.S. Military Police who have relay and control stations placed at strategic places. It is also policed by our various detachments established along its route in the Yukon Territory portion.

The oil pipe line from Camp Canol to Whitehorse has been completed, but some pumping stations have yet to be finished, which will have to be done before oil is pumped through to Whitehorse. *The oil pipe line road* from Camp Canol, N.W.T., to Johnson's Crossing, Y.T., is finished and supplies for the project at Camp Canol and Norman Wells have been taken in by trucks over that road during the past few months.

The three recently finished air-ports in the Eastern Arctic are in operation.

10. Eskimo Affairs

During the past year the Eskimos have been law abiding, no serious crimes having been reported. Due to the higher prices prevailing for fur, those natives who have made good catches are relatively better off than usual. There was one serious epidemic of sickness during the year which occurred in the Padlei District off the west coast of Hudson Bay in January, 1944, and is believed to have been diphtheria. There were seven deaths. Our Constable stationed at Eskimo Point went to the scene taking with him a supply of medicines and drugs and he and the local Hudson Bay Company Post Manager administered to the sick.

There was another less serious epidemic of influenza and pneumonia amongst the Eskimos at Fort Chimo, P.Q., which broke out in December, 1943. The U.S. Army Medical Officers stationed at the nearby Air Base kindly attended to the sick assisted by our Constable there, and gave out drugs and medicines.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Unusual Items

The following may be of special interest:—

(a) JOURNEY TO NEW ZEALAND BY AIR AND RETURN

In January, 1943, Reg. No. 12041, Acting Sergeant Maxted, H. A., was sent to New Zealand on duty in the case of Leo E. Moreland. This was a case in which Moreland had brought to Canada gold which had been stolen in New Zealand. Maxted travelled to New Zealand by air, and returned from there by the same mode of travel.

During his whole journey, he travelled a total of 33,147 miles, which included 26,797 by air, 1,065 by boat and 5,285 by train and bus. It may be interesting to add that he spent 175.01 hours in the air as a passenger.

His journey from San Francisco to Australia was by Army Transport Command plane, which is under the control of the United States Army, but the crews were employees of the United Air Lines and the Consolidated Aircraft Company. Sergeant Maxted wrote a most interesting report on his journey via Honolulu, but because the details furnished would be of value to the enemy, it is regretted that they cannot be made public at this time.

(b) USE OF ALASKA MILITARY HIGHWAY

Corporal W. H. Hanna journeyed by motor car from Edmonton to Whitehorse, Y.T., over the Alaska Military Highway when on transfer from the former to the latter named point.

He left Edmonton on the afternoon of August 30, 1943, and completed his 1,500 mile trip on September 5, 1943, without even a puncture en route.

This was the first time that a member of the Force had travelled in his own car from Edmonton, Alberta, to Whitehorse, Y.T., and the purpose of this note is simply to place it on record. Corporal Hanna's report is most interesting, but I do not consider the details should be made public at the present time.

(c) DOG SLEIGH AND ARMY TRUCK

In January, 1943, 2/Constable Keefe, T. J., left Simpson on patrol to Liard, N.W.T. He was absent on patrol 42 days and travelled 735 miles.

As his patrol was already overdue, he returned by the Simpson-Nelson winter tractor road as that was considered the quickest way to reach Simpson. The ordinary route would have taken seven or eight days. His dogs were very tired, he was short of dog feed, and it was most imperative that he return by the shorter route.

On reaching the road, the patrol proceeded for about 25 miles along it and then came across a parked United States Army truck headed in the direction of Simpson. The truck had the appearance of having been abandoned there, and Constable Keefe was able to start it. He then fed his dogs, loaded them into the truck, lashed his sleighs to the side of it, and continued his patrol for a further 75 miles to Simpson. Upon arriving there, he handed over the truck to the American Officer Commanding who thanked him for bringing it in.

Constable Keefe's need of using the truck was also emphasized by the fact that caches of dog feed, which he had depended upon, had not been laid, and therefore it was important that he should return to Simpson at the earliest possible date.

It is not often a patrol by dog sleigh ends in a ride for all in an army truck.

(d) Visit of Assistant Commissioner C. H. Mill, M.C., and Inspector P. Hobbs to Chile.

Reference to this visit will be found in Section 3 of this Report.

2. Distinguished Visitors

Of the many distinguished visitors to Canada during the period under review, and with whom this Force was concerned, a brief outline of the following visits only can be made in this report.

President Roosevelt.—In the early part of August, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Little Current, Ontario, and spent several days fishing there. He left again on August 7 for the United States, and members of this Force were on duty during his visit and co-operated with the United States officials.

He visited Canada again at the Quebec Conference, which will be referred to below, and came to Ottawa on August 25, 1943, leaving the same evening for the United States.

Quebec Conference.—The Right Honourable Winston Churchill arrived at Charny, P.Q., in connection with the above-mentioned Conference en route to the Citadel, Quebec City, on August 11, 1943, and the following day left for Hyde Park, New York, via Niagara Falls, to meet President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States.

High ranking officers of the American and British Delegations to the Conference arrived at Quebec on August 13, and Prime Minister Churchill returned there on August 15. President Roosevelt reached Quebec on the 17th, and was met by the Right Honourable Winston Churchill and Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

The Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada, the President of the United States, His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, high ranking officials of all countries concerned, and a large number of United States Secret Service personnel were on hand, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were responsible for police protection and supervision at both the Quebec Citadel and at the Chateau Frontenac, where the Conference was held.

The Canadian arrangements for the Conference were in the charge of the Under-Secretary of State, and the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were under the command of Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp.

The Quebec Conference closed its deliberations on Wednesday, August 25, 1943, but Prime Minister Churchill did not leave Quebec until the night of the 31st of that month.

The President of the Republic of Haiti.—The President of the Republic of Haiti arrived in Montreal on October 6, 1943, via Rouse's Point, en route to Ottawa, where he stayed at the Chateau Laurier. On October 7 the President and party left for Quebec City. They returned to Montreal on October 10, and left for Washington 2 days later. The Officer Commanding at Montreal and bilingual members of the Force accompanied the President on his journey.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway.—Their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway arrived in Toronto on January 18, 1944. They reached Ottawa two days later and remained at Government House for a few days. They returned to Washington, D.C., U.S.A., on January 26, 1944. The Officers Commanding at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa gave police supervision during their visit to Canada.

3. Appreciation of Services

I have already expressed my sincere appreciation elsewhere in this report of the services afforded to us during the past year from outside the Police Force.

I again have much pleasure in recording that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and also of the Civil Service staff, during the twelve months under review. Once more I desire to commend the Veterans of the First Great War who have undertaken duties as Special Constable Guards at vulnerable points throughout the country, and also for the excellent services rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve during the past year, in such busy centres as Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD, *Commissioner.*

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1944

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead, i/c "A" Dept.

Asst. Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp i/c "C" Dept.

Asst. Commissioner P. R. Forde i/c "S" Dept.

Liaison Officer at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Superintendent K. Duncan.

Divisions:—

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Assistant Commissioner E. G. Frere.

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Acting Superintendent J. Brunet.

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Superintendent C. K. Gray.

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent D. J. Martin.

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Assistant Commissioner A. N. Eames.

"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—

Superintendent R. E. Mercer.

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.

"L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Superintendent A. G. Marsom.

"N" Division, Rockliffe, Ontario—

Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent F. W. Schutz.

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Superintendent E. W. Radcliffe.

APPENDIX "B"
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Prince Edward Island— "L" Division— Charlottetown..... Alberton..... Borden..... Montague..... Souris..... Summerside..... On Command.....			1					1	2	2	7			3				16				1			7		
										1	1							2							1		
										1	1							2							1		
										1	1							2							1		
										1	1							2							1		
										1	1							2							1		
										1	4							5							3		
										1	1	2						3							1		
																			3							3	
Totals.....			1				1	3	7	7	17			3				32				1			14	1	
Nova Scotia— "H" Division— Halifax..... Amherst..... Antigonish..... Baddeck..... Barrington Passage..... Bridgetown..... Bridgewater..... Chester..... Cheticamp..... Dartmouth..... Digby..... Glace Bay..... Guysboro..... Inverness..... Kentville.....			1		2	1	2	3	12	23	76	1		2	200	21		344							34	1	8
											2							2								2	
											1							1							1		
											1							1							1		
											1							1							1		
										1	3							3							1		
											2							2							1		
											3							3							1		
												2						2							1		
												3						3							1		
												1							2						1		
												3							3						1		
											1	3							4						3		
												3							1						3		
									1		1	5	1						8						3		
											1	1							1						1		
											1							1						1			
										1	2							3							2		

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944—Continued

Place	New Brunswick—Concluded																										
	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Aeroplanes	Sleigh Dogs	Police Dogs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Richibucto.....					1					1	1							2									
Saint John.....									2	5	10							13									
St. George.....										1	1							1									
St. Leonards.....											1							1									
St. Quentin.....											2							3									
St. Stephen.....										1	1							1									
Sackville.....										1	2							3									
Shediac.....											1							1									
Shippegan.....										1	2							3									
Sussex.....										1	2							3									
Tracadie.....											2							2									
Woodstock.....										1	1							2									
On Leave.....							1				1							1									
On Command.....											1							1									
Totals.....				1	5		2	11	29	75	3	163						289						1	59	1	3
Quebec—"C" Division—																											
Montreal.....			1	2	1	2	1	7	16		91	7		3	231	7	37	406								54	3
Amos.....									1		4						1	6								2	
Bedford.....											2							3								1	
Bersimis.....											2							2									
Cabano.....											2							2									
Carleton.....										1	1							2									
Caughnawaga.....										1	1							2									
Chandler.....									1		1							2									
Chicoutimi.....										1	6							3									
Coaticook.....											2							10									
																		2									

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944—Continued

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Ontario—</i>																											
"O" Division—																											
Toronto.....				1	3	.....	1	2	9	14	67	.....	.....	1	225	.....	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2	.....
Cobourg.....											3	.....	.....			.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
Fort Erie.....										1	2	.....	.....			.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Guelph.....											4	.....	.....			.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Hamilton.....									1	2	11	.....	.....			.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Kirkland Lake.....											3	.....	.....			.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Leamington.....										1	1	.....	.....			.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
London.....										1	4	.....	.....			.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Muncey.....											1	.....	.....	1		.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
Niagara Falls.....										1	12	.....	.....			.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
North Bay.....											2	.....	.....			.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
Orsveken.....										1	5	.....	.....			.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Orillia.....										1	2	.....	.....			.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
Owen Sound.....											2	.....	.....			.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
Sarnia.....											2	.....	.....			.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....										1	3	.....	.....			.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		.....
Sudbury.....											3	.....	.....			.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Timmins.....										1	6	.....	.....			.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Toronto Town Station.....										2	10	.....	.....			.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Thorold.....			1						2		6	.....	.....			.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
Wallaceburg.....										1	2	.....	.....			.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....
Windsor.....										3	15	.....	.....			.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		.....
On Leave.....								1	1		3	.....	.....			.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		.....
On Command.....										2	5	.....	.....			.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Totals.....				2	3	.....	1	3	14	34	179	4	.....	2	225	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	66	2	4

Manitoba—"D," Division—										
Winnipeg.....	1	3	2	.....	1	7	22	52	.....	106
Alonsa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arborg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ashern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Beausejour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Berens River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Boissevain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	8
Carberry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Carman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Churchill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Cold Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Crystal City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dauphin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8	.....	11
Deloraine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Emerson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Film Flon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	7
Fort Frances, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Fort Garry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fort William, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5
Gillam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Gimli.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gladstone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
God's Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gretna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hamiota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Headingly.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hodgson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Kelwood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Kenora, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Killarney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lac du Bonnet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Manitou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Melita.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Minnedosa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Morden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Morris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nipigon, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norway House.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Oak Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pine River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Portage la Prairie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	11
Reston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Reynolds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roblin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rosthern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944—Continued

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Manitoba—Continued—																											
Russell.....										1								1									
Ste. Rose du Lac.....										1								1									
Selkirk.....											6							6									
Shoal Lake.....																		1									
Souris.....										1								1									
Steinbach.....											2							2									
Stonewall.....											1							1									
Swan River.....										1								1									
Teulon.....										1								1									
The Pas.....											4			1				4									
Transcona.....											1							1									
Treherne.....											1							1									
Virden.....											1							1									
Wasagamung.....											1							1									
Whitemouth.....											1							1									
Winnipeg Beach.....											1							1									
Winnipegosis.....									3	3	10							2				2					
On Command.....					1		1											18									
Totals.....			1	3	3		2	4	17	51	150			9	11			251				2	10		89	2	1
Saskatchewan—																											
"Depot" Division—																											
Regina.....				1	1		2	3	7	17	39	19	2	13	2			106	23	1					5	3	
On Leave.....									1	1		2						2									
On Command.....												24		1				27									
Totals.....				1	1		2	3	8	18	41	43	2	14	2			135	23	1					5	3	

Sackatchewan—
"F," Division—

Regina.....	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	32	90	1	12	1
Assiniboia.....					5	2		3			1	1
Avonlea.....					1	1		1			1	1
Balcarras.....					1	1		2			1	1
Bengough.....						1		1			1	1
Biggar.....						3		3			1	1
Big River.....					1	1		1			1	1
Blaine Lake.....					1	1		2			1	1
Broadview.....					1	1		2			1	1
Bromhead.....						1		1			1	1
Cabri.....					1	1		1			1	1
Calder.....					1	1		2			1	1
Canora.....					1	1		2			1	1
Carlyle.....					1	1		2			1	1
Carduff.....						1		1			1	1
Climax.....						1		1			1	1
Consul.....						1		1			1	1
Craik.....					1	1		1			1	1
Cumberland House.....					1	1		1			1	1
Cutknife.....						1		1			1	1
Delisle.....					1	1		2			1	1
Elbow.....						1		1			1	1
Esterhazy.....					1	1		2			1	1
Estevan.....					1	1		1			1	1
Fillmore.....					1	2		3			1	1
Foam Lake.....					1	1		1			1	1
Fort Qu'Appelle.....						1		1			1	1
Fort Walsh.....						2	4	4	90		1	1
Fox Valley.....						1		1			1	1
Glaslyn.....						1		1			1	1
Goodsoil.....					1	1		3			1	1
Gravelbourg.....					1	1		1			1	1
Gull Lake.....					1	1		1			1	1
Hafford.....					1	1		1			1	1
Hanley.....					1	1		1			1	1
Herbert.....						1		1			1	1
Hudson Bay Junction.....					1	4		5			2	1
Humboldt.....						1		1			1	1
Ile a la Crosse.....						1		1			1	1
Imperial.....					1	1		2			1	1
Indian Head.....					1	1		1			1	1
Ituna.....						2		2			1	1
Kamsack.....					1	1		1			1	1
Kelvington.....					1	1		1			1	1
Ker Robert.....					1	2		3			1	1
Kindersley.....					1	1		3			1	1
Kipling.....					1	1		2			1	1

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944—Continued

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>																											
<i>"F" Division—Concluded</i>																											
Kyle...											1			1					1						1		
Lac la Ronge...											1								2				6				
Lanigan...										1									1						1		
Leader...										1									1						1		
Lloydminster...											4								1						1		
Loon Lake...											1								1						1		
Macklin...										1									1						1		
Maidstone...												2							2						2		
Maple Creek...								1			3								4						1		
Mayfair...											2								1						1		
Meadow Lake...										1	2								6						1		
Melfort...											5								9						2		
Melville...								1			4								5						1		
Milestone...											1								1						1		
Moose Jaw...										1	4								5						1		
Moosomin...										1									1						1		
Morse...												1							1						1		
Mossbank...												1							1						1		
Naicam...											1								1						1		
Nipawin...										1	1								2						1		
North Battleford...				1				1	2		6			1					12						3		
North Portal...										1									1						1		
Onion Lake...										1									1						1		
Outlook...											1								2						1		
Pelly...										1									2						1		
Ponchaix...											1								1						1		
Porcupine Plain...											1								1						1		
Prince Albert...					1					2	7								11						4		
Punchy...									1	1	1								2						1		1

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944—Continued

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Alberta—Continued— "K" Division—Continued—																											
Calgary.....				1				1	3	7	15	1							26						13		
Camrose.....										1	4								5						1		
Canmore.....											1								1						1		
Carbon.....										1	2			1					4						1		
Cardston.....										1	2								3						1		
Clareholm.....										1									1						1		
Coal Valley.....																			1						1		
Cochrane.....										1	1								1						1		
Coronation.....																			1						1		
Coutts.....										1	1								2						1		
Crossfield.....										1									1						1		
Derwent.....																			1						1		
Drumheller.....									1		6			2					10						3		
Edson.....										1	1								2						1		
Empress.....											1								1						1		
Evansburg.....										1									1						1		
Fairview.....																			1						1		
Field, B.C.....											1								1						1		
Foremost.....											1								1						1		
Fort Chipewyan.....										1	1								2						1		
Fort McMurray.....										1	1								1						1		
Fort Vermilion.....											1								1						1		
Gleichen.....										1	4			2					3						1		
Grand Prairie.....										1	1								1						1		
Hanna.....										1	1								1						1		
Hardisty.....										1									1						1		
High Prairie.....											2								2						1		
High River.....										1	3								4						1		
Hilda.....										1									1						1		
Innisfail.....											2								3						1		
Irricana.....										1	1								1						1		

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944—Continued

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
<i>British Columbia—</i>																											
"E" Division—																											
Vancouver.....				2	1			1	9	5	56	1		3	264				342						21	2	
Abbotsford.....										1	1								2						1		
Cloverdale.....										1	1								3						1		
Cranbrook.....										1	1								2						1		
Creston.....																			1						1		
Esquimat.....								1		2	18								21								
Grand Forks.....										1	3								4								
Hazelton.....										1	1								2						1		
Merritt.....											2								2						1		
Osoyoos.....											1								1						1		
Prince Rupert.....								1			2								4						2		
Vanderhoof.....										1	1								1						1		
Vernon.....										1	2								3						1		
Victoria.....					1					1	6								9						3		
Williams Lake.....										1									1						1		
New Denver.....			1																3						1		
Kaslo.....										1	1								2								
Nelson.....											1								1								
Slocan City.....											1								1								
Tashme.....										1	1								1						1		
Hope.....											4								1								
On Command.....					1			1											6								
Totals.....			1	2	3			1	14	20	105	1		3	264				414						43	2	

North West Territories—									
"G" Division—									
Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	6
Aklavik				1	1				7
Arctic Red River			1	1	1				3
Baker Lake			1	1	1				3
Cambridge Bay			1	1	1				3
Chesterfield Inlet				1	1				2
Coppermine				1	1				2
Eskimo Point				1	1				3
Fort Chimo, P.Q.				7	1				8
Fort Smith	1	1	1	1	1				11
Good Hope				2	2				2
Lake Harbour			1	1	1				3
Moose Factory, Ont.			1	1	1				3
Norman			1	1	1				3
Norman Wells			1	1	1				3
Pangnirtung			1	1	1				3
Pond Inlet			1	1	1				3
Port Radium			2	2	2				6
Providence			3	3	3				9
Rae			1	1	1				3
Reliance			1	1	1				3
Resolution			1	1	1				3
Schooner St. Roch		1	1	1	1				4
Simpson			1	1	1				3
Southampton Island			1	1	1				3
Yellowknife River			1	1	1				3
Camp Canol			1	1	1				3
Profisher Bay			2	2	2				6
On Command									
Totals	1	2	3	13	38	1	23		83
Yukon Territory—									
"G" Division—									
Dawson				1	1		1		3
Carcross				2	2				2
Kluane				1	1				1
Mayo				1	1		1		3
Old Crow				1	1				1
Selkirk				3	3				3
Teslin				2	2				2
Watson Lake		1	2	12	17				17
Whitehorse									
Totals	1	1	2	6	22		2		33

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1944—*Concluded*
 RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Place	Commissioners	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
"L" Division, P.E.I.	1				1	3	7	17	3	200	21							32				1			14	1	1
"H" Division, N.S.			1		4	19	44	162	2	163	3							463				3			95	11	3
"J" Division, N.B.			1		5	29	75	187	3	187	9							289				1			59	1	3
"C" Division, Que.			1		3	1	9	35	4	231	7							545				1			110	4	1
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	2		12	3	57	112	3	390	14							835							28	1	10
"N" Division, Ont.			1		3	18	4	35	5	2	2							64							3	4	4
"O" Division, Ont.			1		3	14	34	179	2	225	9							467				1			66	2	4
"D" Division, Man.			1		3	17	51	150	2	11	2							251				2			89	2	1
"Depot" Division, Sask.			1		2	3	8	18	4	43	2							135				2			5	3	3
"F" Division, Sask.			2		1	5	26	72	1	14	2							312				3			131	3	3
"K" Division, Alta.			1		3	5	28	74	1	15	31							369				3			129	4	3
"E" Division, B.C.			1		2	1	14	20	1	264	3							414							43	2	2
"G" Division— N.W. Territories					2	3	13	38	1	23								83							1	9	3
Yukon Territory					1	2	6	22	2	2								33									1
On Leave— Provost Coy., C.A.A.																		173									3
R.C.A.F.					1	1	9	162	1	2								4									1
C.M.S.C.							1		1									1									3
Totals	1	1	8	25	46	2	13	53	218	532	1,780	74	2	113	1,519	28	55	4,470	141	3	144	16	302	2	773	36	30

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

[illegible]

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS, ETC., FOR
THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 19441. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES
INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL
CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES
FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....	4	313	378	546	.....	15	457	32	27	133	1,905
Alberta.....	41	227	461	547	1	106	1,953	74	.....	372	3,782
Saskatchewan.....	153	536	54	579	.....	89	1,026	43	.....	127	2,607
Manitoba.....	54	334	37	1,219	.....	13	1,416	37	35	195	3,340
Ontario.....	1	511	2,739	8,514	.....	224	2,813	127	32	1,704	16,665
Quebec.....	.....	3,681	182	17,201	1	468	4,324	61	22	14,262	40,202
New Brunswick.....	1	798	184	3,532	.....	35	311	9	1	320	5,191
Nova Scotia.....	13	197	493	1,516	.....	20	344	33	78	332	3,026
Prince Edward Island.....	6	143	11	96	1	5	124	12	.....	13	411
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	.....	14	26	163	1	2	278	10	.....	75	568
Total.....	273	6,754	4,565	33,913	3	977	13,046	438	195	17,533	77,697
<i>Criminal Code—</i>											
British Columbia.....	.....	7	13	2	.....	2	13	3	2	9	51
Alberta.....	58	67	821	409	12	213	1,901	247	24	258	4,010
Saskatchewan.....	353	293	685	588	.....	208	1,436	178	.....	185	3,926
Manitoba.....	91	193	250	328	9	14	741	63	4	227	1,920
Ontario.....	.....	15	158	216	1	42	170	39	35	59	735
Quebec.....	.....	10	5	76	.....	2	122	12	14	41	282
New Brunswick.....	303	56	417	255	11	112	809	72	20	90	2,145
Nova Scotia.....	119	26	431	415	4	40	977	187	105	147	2,451
Prince Edward Island.....	21	15	79	59	1	9	123	10	5	29	351
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	7	16	72	95	.....	6	166	8	.....	58	428
Total.....	952	698	2,931	2,443	38	648	6,458	819	209	1,103	16,299
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>											
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Alberta.....	.....	3	6	35	.....	116	4,313	98	.....	60	4,631
Saskatchewan.....	28	52	30	272	.....	68	2,551	55	.....	117	3,173
Manitoba.....	5	134	7	664	1	.....	1,802	23	.....	72	2,708
Ontario.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	9
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
New Brunswick.....	.....	732	29	295	3	46	980	19	6	47	2,157
Nova Scotia.....	.....	4,113	9	1,212	26	41	3,072	74	93	82	8,722
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	694	23	135	.....	5	187	8	.....	7	1,059
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	33	5,728	105	2,615	30	277	12,911	277	99	385	22,460

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944

[illegible]

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE
FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944

Statute	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Disposition by Provinces								Total		
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories & Y. T.
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	...	11	62	277	1	32	151	36	44	49	169	32	11	18	266	109	8	49	...	1	663
Official Secrets Act...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	10
Pawnbrokers Act...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Post Office Act...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Radiotelegraph Act...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Railway Act...	1	74	1	2	105	4	...	1	187	53	33	74	2	1	...	1	22	1	187
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	1	...	3	3	...	...	3
Special War Revenue Act...	...	10	30	620	...	6	104	7	...	91	12	6	3	3	505	333	3	3	...	...	868
Small Loans Act...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ticket of Leave Act...	9	158	...	...	...	...	...	18	185	...	...	...	113	71	1	...	...	...	185
Tobacco Restraint Act...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Unemployment Insurance Act...	3	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property Act...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Weights and Measures Act...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
War Charities Act...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
Yukon Game Ordinances...	...	2	3	10	...	...	3	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Yukon Act and Ordinances...	...	1	4	9	...	...	86	...	...	1	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED ACTS AND REGULATIONS																					
Suspicious Actions and Statements	7	340	1,461	2,066	...	15	72	12	...	312	108	333	52	157	2,107	600	156	741	17	14	4,285
Arms...	8	7	134	341	...	1	81	4	...	161	737	5	137	68	115	104	29	15	175	1	88
Censorship...	...	87	968	1,012	...	...	1	...	...	68	2,136	339	111	28	97	415	253	192	655	21	25
Drugs...	3	8	3	...	...	14	2	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2,136
Exeats...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14

Interment.....	18	70	1	1	1	36	124	37	5	14	11	55	2	122							
Merchant Seamen.....	2	98	1	1	1	10	114	51	4	4	58	11	1	151							
Protected Areas.....	1	44	1	1	1	4	51	35	2	1	14	51	1	8							
Purchase Enemy Alien Property.....	1	7	1	1	1	1	8	1	3	1	1	2	1	1							
Radios and Cameras.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	4	1	1	1	5							
Trading with Enemy.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
War-time Prices and Trade Board Regulations.....	6	18	145	12	245	11	38	485	13	118	142	15	72	26	32	65	2	485			
Tea, Coffee and Sugar Order.....	1	8	1	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1			
Jam Order.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Potatoes Order.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations.....	17	101	596	40	267	10	7	91	1,129	182	53	50	83	459	172	73	49	6	2	1,129	
Munitions and Supply Act.....	1	28	60	459	50	627	56	20	299	1,600	29	213	124	42	569	374	100	134	15	1,600	
Gas and Oil Regulations.....	1	4	11	44	5	58	3	1	38	165	6	25	6	72	40	10	5	1	165	1	
Tire and Tube Regulations.....	1	4	11	44	5	58	3	1	38	165	6	25	6	72	40	10	5	1	165	1	
Rubber Control Order.....	1	2	7	2	7	5	5	3	607	7	1	280	106	212	7	7	7	7	7	607	
Speed Regulations.....	1	2	7	2	7	5	5	3	607	7	1	280	106	212	7	7	7	7	7	607	
Transit Regulations.....	2	1	70	1	25	1	15	115	1	77	1	11	9	5	6	6	6	6	6	115	
Construction Regulations.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Metals Regulations.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Trucking Regulations.....	1	5	7	7	7	7	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Explosives Regulations.....	1	4	4	3	106	2	2	184	2	184	2	184	2	184	2	184	2	184	2	184	
National Registration Regulations.....	1	53	601	24	450	15	11	98	1,282	15	106	68	32	256	331	78	391	5	1,282	1	
National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.....	19	3,849	1,397	24,792	607	5,419	75	41	15,580	51,479	48	426	114	798	9,847	35,990	4,253	22	7	451,479	
National Selective Service Regulations.....	1	8	91	6	30	4	14	154	2	13	1	92	11	34	2	154	1	1	1	1	
Enticement of Labour.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	273	6,754	4,565	33,913	977	13046	438	195	17533	77,697	1,905	3,782	2,607	3,340	16,665	40,202	5,191	3,026	411	508	77,697

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944

Statute	Disposition by Provinces											Total										
	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	British Columbia		Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories & Y. T.	Total
Offences against Public Order, external and internal (73-141) Part 2.....																						
Assisting a Deserter.....		1	1	3		1	11	1		1		4	11	9		4	2				1	19
Affrays and Duels.....							20	4	1	1		14					1				26	
Explosive Substances.....		1	1			1															3	
Forcible Detainer.....							2	1					3								3	
Information Illegally obtained and communicated. Illegal Information.....			1	1																		
Offensive Weapons.....	3	2	7	41		6	52	6		1		21	36	8	1	2	13	40	2		128	
Offence against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4.....										11											3	
Common Law.....			1	1		2	14	1	1												20	
Corruption and Disobedience.....	1			5			9	1	2	6		2	6	6	7	12	2	4			24	
Bribes and Rewards <i>re</i> Judicial (P.O.).....		1	1																		2	
Escapes and Rescues.....		1	1	5	1	2	20			3		5	8	5	2		8	4	2		33	
Misleading Justice.....	2		5	1	1	4	10	1		4		2	23								27	
Perjury and Subordination of Perjury.....			1	2		4	21	1	2	5		13		6	1		6	5	5		36	
Fabrication of Evidence.....				1			1			1				1		2					3	
Obstructing, resisting or neglecting to aid Peace Officer and Public officers.....																						
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....	1	6	1	4		6	107	11	2	1		1	25	30	7	9	16	13		3	139	
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239) Part 5.....			1			1	1								2		1				3	
Disorderly Houses.....		3	11	7		1	172	9		5		123	37	26			1	20		1	208	

Offences against Morality.....	2	2	5	5	1	26	1	1	4	46	14	21	1	6	1	3	46
Buggery.....	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	14	2	3	3	3	3	2	14
Incest.....	2	1	2	5	2	13	2	2	2	20	3	11	4	1	13	1	20
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency.....	2	2	5	5	2	19	2	2	2	30	12	1	1	2	2	1	30
Letters to Deceive and Defraud, Obscene Publications, Letters, Postcards, Obscene Matter.....			1	1		2		4	4	11	6		2	2		1	11
Procuring, Administering Drugs or living on avails of Prostitution.....				3						3				3			3
Seduction.....	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	5	3	5	4	1	5	2	5
Nuisances.....	1	3	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	11
Religion.....	2				1	3				11		5		6			11
Vagrancy.....	25	5	9	11	26	802	37	3	6	924	3	193	123	6	181	66	924
Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6.....																	
Abduction.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		6				2	2	1	6
Abortion and Attempts.....		2	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	7
Aggravated Assault.....										14	4	4	1	1	4	1	14
Common Assault.....	60	30	9	7	131	965	190	5	9	1,406	421	404	192	7	188	145	1,406
Indecent Assault.....	7	7	9	8	1	9	66	5	2	117	18	45	12	1	20	18	117
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm.....	8	6	2	4	28	195	47	2	7	299	95	81	52	2	24	38	299
Bodily Injuries, Acts and Omissions causing Danger to the Person.....	1	3	7	6	3	27	7	2	2	58	5	9	9		10	19	58
Driving while Intoxicated.....		5	2	2	1	3	176	20	3	213	24	29	22	1	44	83	213
Failure to stop after Accident.....	2	1	15	11	2	4	78	3	4	123	19	32	3		35	29	123
Furious Driving.....	1	3	3	3	1	6	279	17	4	318	125	74	14	3	35	51	318
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully.....	8	1	6	1	1	4	81	2	1	105	35	27	13		14	14	105
Wounding with intent or inflicting grievous bodily harm.....			2	1	13	23	3	3		45	14	19	2	9	1		45
Driving whilst Licence Suspended, Delamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel.....		2	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	16	1	5	4			2	16
Duties tending to the Preservation of Life.....	21	19	15	20	3	31	38	9	1	182	68	58	30		18	4	182
Attempted Murder.....	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	25	8	2	3	1		1	4	8
Manslaughter.....			1	2	4	9	13	7	1	37	9	2	6		2	14	37
Murder.....	2	2	7	7	4	4	2	3	6	24	11	2	3		1	5	24
Threatening Letters and Threats, Accidental Death by Auto Accident.....			1	2		2				5	1	2		1		1	5
Accidental Death General Accidents.....		1	8	210					10	220	51	21	24		46	64	220
Accidental Death by Railway Accidents.....				57					28	1,205	246	436	172		106	143	1,205
Neglect at Childbirth.....		2	2						3	60	11	16	14		5	14	60
Offences Against Conjugal Rights, Suicide.....	1	1	1	14	1	23	1	1	8	9	13	11	8		1	11	9
				148					3	154	46	43	29		10	17	154

Theft, Agricultural Machinery.....	14	18	71	.....	12	27	14	.....	9	165	.....	58	78	19	.....	5	.....	165
Theft, Animals, Cattle.....	30	54	104	3	.....	13	81	17	.....	20	322	.....	99	152	19	.....	8	322
Theft, Federal Government Property.....	3	2	50	88	1	4	75	6	11	25	265	.....	13	.....	11	115	1	265		
Theft, Grain and Forage.....	17	37	44	2	.....	11	37	13	.....	18	179	.....	52	107	12	.....	3	179
Theft, Money.....	51	31	183	30	3	26	151	19	7	51	552	.....	135	158	45	.....	73	552		
Theft, Motor Cars, Parts and Accessories.....	35	32	269	31	1	10	181	13	24	81	677	.....	190	97	77	.....	221	677		
Mail and Postal Matter.....	.....	2	9	5	.....	2	14	.....	.....	5	37	.....	4	3	2	.....	10	37
Offences resembling Theft.....	1	4	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	12	.....	2	8	1	.....	.....	12
Trading Stamps.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Willful and Forbidden Acts (Part 8) C.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson and other Fires.....	1	15	82	8	.....	.....	16	6	3	10	141	.....	26	49	13	.....	16	141
Injuries to Buildings, Fences, Landmarks, and other Property.....	25	5	32	5	.....	3	56	17	.....	9	152	.....	26	35	51	.....	1	152
Injuries to Cattle and Other Animals.....	11	19	49	6	.....	4	25	8	.....	10	132	.....	26	45	26	.....	11	132
Cruelty to Animals.....	5	23	9	6	.....	5	35	12	.....	3	98	.....	28	41	8	.....	17	98
Mischief—Damage to Property.....	125	52	207	63	.....	38	340	38	6	28	897	.....	13	241	17	.....	176	897	
Damage to Cattle.....	3	3	18	2	.....	2	9	2	1	4	44	.....	27	.....	1	.....	11	44
Public Property (Interfering With).....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Railways, Mines and Electrical Plants.....	1	4	16	27	.....	.....	12	1	.....	15	76	.....	5	3	3	.....	32	76
Trees—Vegetables, Roots and Plants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Vessels and Rafts.....	1	.....	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	25
Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money (Part 9—C.C.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Notes, Counterfeit.....	.....	1	13	28	.....	.....	2	1	.....	9	54	.....	1	10	1	.....	14	54
Coins, Counterfeit.....	.....	1	15	32	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	54	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	54
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (Part 10—C.C.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procedure on Appearance of Accused (Part 14—C.C.).....	3	1	13	3	.....	.....	24	110	12	19	2	187	4	33	16	.....	2	187	
Surety to Keep the Peace (Part 15—C.C.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Punishments, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution—(Part 20—C.C.).....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	20	3	.....	.....	31	.....	22	.....	5	.....	4	31
Total.....	952	698	2,031	2,443	38	648	6,458	819	209	1,103	16,299	51	4,010	3,926	1,920	735	282	2,145	2,451	351	428	16,299

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944—

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusements Act.....							6				6
Auctioneers and Pedlars Act.....							1				1
Billiard Room Act.....				1			5				6
Boilers Act.....							3				3
Brands Act.....						1					1
Child Welfare Act.....				3		1	86	1		4	95
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....							1	1			2
Coroners Act.....							1				1
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals Act.....							6				6
Domestic Animals Act.....						5	52	6			63
Domestic Relations Act.....				1		2	6	1		2	12
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....				1							1
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....		1		2		1	106	3		2	115
Forest and Prairie Fires Prevention Act.....			1			2	78	4			85
Game Act.....			1	3		5	153	11		5	178
Hours of Work Act.....							2				2
Liquor Act.....		1	2	5		22	781	20		16	847
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							6	1			7
Masters and Servants.....				2		16	58	5		1	82
Mental Diseases Act.....				4		3	148	6			161
Mines Act.....							16				16
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Municipal District Act.....						7	1				8
Noxious Weeds Act.....						2	22	1			25
Public Health Act.....						1	15	1			17
Public Highways Act.....							3				3
Public Utilities Act.....							1				1
Public Service Vehicles Act.....		1	1	8		29	1,328	7		15	1,389
Public Works.....							3	1			4
Trades and Businesses.....						1	3				4
School Attendance Act.....						1	14	1		4	20
School Act.....							1				1
Securities Act.....						5	2				7
Stock Inspection Act.....							24				24
Threshers' Lien Act.....							8				8
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....							19			2	21
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....			1	5		10	1,315	26		9	1,366
Workmen's Compensation Act.....						2					2
Municipal Laws.....							39	1			40
Total.....		3	6	35		116	4,313	98		60	4,631
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....	2	2	1			1		1			7
Book Agents Act.....				1			1				2
Child Welfare Act.....	3			13		3	12	5		3	39
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....		1		1		3	6	3		1	15
Education Tax Act.....				6		7	4			1	18
Embalmers Act.....				1							1
Fur Act.....		10	3	7		2	45			7	74
Fisheries Act.....							14				14

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944—
Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Contc.</i>											
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....		2		8			83	1		1	95
Fire Prevention Act.....	1					1					2
Game Act.....		3	2	6			42	1			54
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....				5			3			1	9
Highways and Transportation Act.....	1	1		1			26				29
Injured Animals Act.....			1	14						2	17
Liquor Act.....	3	9	4	110		20	665	8		74	893
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							1				1
Marriage Act.....							1				1
Masters and Servants Act.....				5		1	11				17
Mental Hygiene Act.....	3	8		17		5	107	3		5	148
Noxious Weeds Act.....	1										1
Open Wells Act.....		2		1		1		1			5
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	4	4	14	16		1	35	5			79
Public Health Act.....				1			2				3
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.....						3	52				55
Rural Municipality Act.....	2			2			1			1	6
Rural Telephone Act.....							1				1
School Act.....							3				3
School Attendance Act.....							3				3
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....			2	1							3
Stray Animals Act.....	2	2	1	1		7	30	10		2	55
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....		1		1			1				3
Travelling Shows Act.....				1							1
Vehicles Act.....	6	7	2	48		12	1,080	13		19	1,187
Venereal Diseases Act.....				1			2				3
Veterinary Association Act.....				3							3
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....						1	320	4			325
Total.....	28	52	30	272		68	2,551	55		117	3,173
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				3			1				4
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1	4		6			14	3			28
Billiard and Pool Rooms Act.....							2				2
Child Welfare Act.....		1		7			1				9
Crown Lands Act.....				1						1	2
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	1	2	11			10	1			27
Gasoline Tax.....										1	1
Game and Fisheries Act.....		17		38			76	1			132
Government Liquor Control Act.....		71	3	38	1		517	7		45	682
Highway Traffic Act.....	2	29	2	509			887	9		21	1,459
Marriage Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....		4		14			81				99
Petty Trespass Act.....							13	1			14
Public Health Act.....				13			1				14
School Attendance Act.....							1				1
Securities Act.....							3			1	4
Small Debts Recovery Act.....				1							1
Transit Traders Act.....							2				2
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Wages Recovery Act.....				15							15
Wives and Children Maintenance Act.....		5		1			10			3	19
Municipal Laws.....		2		5			183	1			191
Total.....	5	134	7	664	1		1,802	23		72	2,708

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944—
Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complainant Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....			1	1		1	3				6
Liquor Control Act.....							1				1
Mental Hospitals Act.....				1			1				1
Venereal Disease Act.....											1
Total.....			1	2		1	5				9
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....							3	1			4
Children's Protection Act.....			1	4			5				10
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....						4	6	2			12
Game Act.....			2	10		9	19	2	4	2	48
Gasoline Tax Act.....		1					9				10
Highway Act.....			1	2			2	1			6
Illegitimate Children's Act.....				3		2	3	1			9
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		728	14	246	3	23	425	4	2	43	1,488
Motor Vehicles Act.....		3	10	24		7	500	8		2	554
Provincial Hospital Act.....							1				1
Private Act.....											5
Sheep Protection from Dogs Act.....			1								1
Slot Machine Act.....							7				7
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				1							1
Tobacco Tax Act.....						1					1
Total.....		732	29	295	3	46	980	19	6	47	2,157
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture.....				1							1
Lands and Forests.....			1	10		3	115	7	6		142
Liquor Control.....		4,113	7	502	24	28	1,792	50	77	57	6,650
Medical Profession.....										1	1
Mines Regulations.....							8				8
Motor Vehicles.....			1	684	2	7	1,108	15	9	24	1,850
Public Health.....							1				1
Public Highways.....				6		3	41				50
Summary Conviction.....							7	2	1		10
Slot Machine.....				9							9
Total.....		4,113	9	1,212	26	41	3,072	74	93	82	8,722
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Air Raid Regulations.....							1				1
Dog Act.....		1	3	47							51
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....				1							1
Domestic Animals Act.....				1							1
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				1							1
Game Act.....				18			9			2	29
Gaols and Prisons Act.....								1			1

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944—
Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complainant Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Prince Edward Island—Conc.</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....				3		3	93				99
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....		1		47							48
Pedlars Act.....								1			1
Prohibition Act.....		692	19	16		2	84	6		5	824
Public Health Act.....			1	1							2
Total.....		694	23	135		5	187	8		7	1,059
<i>"G" Division—Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—Municipal Laws.....</i>							1				1

5. RETURN OF SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	12	2	74		Opium Pipes.....24
Opium Dross.....	1		69		Opium Lamps.....10
Opium—Liquid.....		226			Opium Needles (Yen Hooks).....13
Opium Poppy Heads.....	2	6			Opium Pipe Scrapers.....18
Morphine.....		1	422	985	Opium Scales.....8
Heroin.....			164	199	Hypodermic Syringes.....4
Cocaine.....		1	212		Improvised Syringes.....56
Codeine.....		1	327	180	Hypodermic Needles.....36
Marihuana.....	1		323	6 cigs.	Automobiles (Used in Transporting).....4

6. SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED IN GROUP 1 CASES FROM APRIL 1, 1943, TO MARCH 31, 1944

British Columbia.....	\$ 41,867 70
Alberta.....	100,741 00
Saskatchewan.....	78,238 60
Manitoba.....	70,145 85
Ontario.....	105,250 18
Quebec.....	176,573 65
New Brunswick.....	41,931 75
Nova Scotia.....	91,065 50
Prince Edward Island.....	12,573 00
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	13,767 50
Total.....	\$ 732,154 73

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1945

1344/45

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1945

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General and Commander-
in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

July 6, 1945.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—	
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
Pension Benefits for Widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables...	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the policing of Towns and Cities.....	8
3. The Force at large.....	9
Extra War Duties Pay.....	9
Recruits.....	9
Low Medical Category Men for guarding Vulnerable Points.....	9
Security Service.....	9
Personnel Section.....	9
National Selective Service.....	10
Release of Uniformed Members of the Force from office work.....	10
Headquarters.....	10
Motor Transport.....	10
Air Transport Requirements.....	11
Canadian Police Colleges.....	11
4. New Duties.....	11
Shortage of trained investigators.....	11
Army Deserters and Absentees.....	11
New Legislation.....	11
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	12
5. Health.....	12
Recreation.....	12
6. Industrial Relations.....	12
SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—	
1. Strength of the Force.....	13
Uniformed Strength.....	13
Special Constable Guards.....	13
Civil Servants.....	13
Special Constable Guards, Security Service, etc.....	13
Employed Civilians.....	13
Table showing strength, rates of pay, etc.....	14
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	15
3. Increases and decreases, removals, deaths.....	15
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	18
Identification Branch.....	18
5. Administration in the Field.....	18
Marine and Aviation Sections.....	18
R.C.M. Police Band.....	18
First Provost Company—Canadian Active Army—(Overseas).....	19
Fire Protection in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	19
6. Accommodation.....	19
General.....	20
Building Requirements.....	20
Accommodation in Public Buildings.....	20
R.C.M. Police Headquarters.....	20
Rented Buildings.....	20
Properties Purchased.....	20
New Construction.....	20
Winnipeg.....	20
Fort McPherson, N.W.T.....	21
Rockcliffe, Ont.....	21
Detachment Buildings.....	21
Property Damage.....	21
7. Discipline.....	21
8. Honours and Awards.....	21
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.....	21
St. John Ambulance Association.....	21
Royal Canadian Humane Society.....	21
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	22
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	22
11. Cemeteries.....	22
12. Transport.....	22

CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
13. Horses.....	23
Police Farm for Breeding Horses.....	23
14. Clothing and Supplies.....	23
Financial Audit.....	23
SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—	
1. Recruiting.....	23
Waiting List.....	23
Engagements.....	24
Men called up under Authority of Order in Council P.C. 4974.....	24
2. Training.....	24
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	24
Swimming.....	24
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	25
Training other than at Regina or Rockcliffe.....	25
Training of Reserves.....	25
3. Musketry Practice.....	25
4. Revolver Practice.....	25
MacBrien Shield.....	25
Rest Revolver Shot.....	25
Minto Cup.....	25
Crossed Revolvers (Badge).....	26
5. Equitation.....	26
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	26
Training of Reserves.....	26
7. Instructional Staff.....	26
8. Personnel Department.....	26
SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. Review.....	27
Criminal Code.....	27
Provincial Statutes.....	28
Federal Statutes.....	28
Black Market.....	28
Gasoline Ration Coupons.....	29
Automobile Tires.....	29
Automobiles.....	29
Sugar.....	29
National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.....	29
Sabotage Section.....	29
Faulty parts and damaged machinery.....	30
Fires.....	30
Cases outside of Canada.....	30
Counterfeiting.....	31
Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	31
Theft from Stores and Hospitals.....	31
Seizures.....	32
Mexican Brown Heroin.....	32
Forging Prescriptions.....	32
Inspections of Drugstores.....	32
Preventive Service.....	32
Customs and Excise Act.....	32
Income Tax Act.....	33
Special War Revenue Act.....	33
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	33
Canada Temperance Act.....	33
Issuance of Resident and Non-Resident Weapon permits—Defence of Canada Regulations.....	34
Intelligence Branch.....	34
Enemy Aliens.....	35
Exchange of Interned Civilians.....	36
Parole Nationals.....	36
Japanese.....	36
Internments.....	36
Prisoners of War.....	36

CONTENTS—*Continued*

PAGE

2. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals.....	37
The Identification Branch.....	37
Central Finger Print Section.....	38
Single Finger Print Section.....	38
Central Modus Operandi Section.....	39
Central Photographic Section.....	39
Photographs of Historical Interest.....	39
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	39
Firearms Section.....	40
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	40
Police Service Dogs.....	41
Scientific Laboratories at Regina, Sask. and Rockcliffe, Ont.....	42
3. Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	42
4. Interesting Cases, indicating the value of Scientific Training.....	43
(a) Manitoba Pool Elevator, Theft of Wheat from—Tire Tracks.....	43
(b) E. T. Johnson, Complaint B. E. and T. from—Boissevain, Manitoba.....	43
(c) Scientific Investigation, Identification of Glass—Soil—Fingerprints.....	44
(d) Paul Dzikowski, Arson, Cowan, Manitoba.....	45
(e) B.E. and Theft from Clogg's Limited, Moncton, N.B.....	46
(f) Rex v. Caledonia Farms Limited, Department of National Revenue— Falsified Invoices—\$40,000 due Revenue Department.....	47
(g) Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse, B.E. and Theft from—Sudbury, Ontario.....	49
(h) Jean Paul Guay—Gasper Gerard, Theft of goods from C.N.R. Freight Train, Summerstown, Ont., Co-operation.....	50
 SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES. ETC.	
1. "Other" Investigations.....	51
Totals of other Investigations.....	51
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	52
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	52
3. Co-operation with Youth.....	52
R.C.M. Police Cadet Corps.....	53
4. Collection of Revenue.....	53
 SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.	
1. General.....	54
2. Strength and Distribution.....	54
3. Inspections.....	54
Western Arctic and Yukon.....	55
Eastern Arctic.....	56
4. Sleigh Dogs and Dog Feed.....	56
5. Patrols.....	57
R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch".....	57
Inspector D. O. Forrest.....	57
Constable C. L. Delisle.....	57
6. Motor Transport.....	57
7. Crime and General Police Work.....	57
Criminal Code.....	58
Indecent Assault, etc.....	58
Thefts, Breaking and Entering.....	59
Accidental and Sudden Deaths.....	59
Federal Statutes.....	59
Territorial Ordinances of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	59
Assistance to other Departments.....	60
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	60
8. Mining Development in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	61
9. Fur Trade.....	61
10. Defence Projects.....	61
Alaska Highway.....	61
Canol Project.....	61
Airports.....	62
11. Eskimo Affairs.....	62
12. R.C.M.P. Guardrooms used as Penitentiaries, Gaols and places of confinement in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	63

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
SECTION 7.—CONCLUDING REMARKS—	
1. Unusual Items.....	63
Patrol from Pond Inlet to Fort Ross via Arctic Bay, 1942-43, and from Fort Ross to Pond Inlet via Repulse Bay, Igloolik, Arctic Bay, 1943-44.....	63
Outward Journey.....	64
Return Journey.....	65
2. Distinguished Visitors.....	67
Vice-President Henry Wallace of the United States.....	67
The Honourable John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia.....	68
General Charles de Gaulle.....	68
3. Appreciation of Services.....	68
SECTION 8.—APPENDICES.....	69
“A” List of Officers Commanding as at March 31, 1945.....	69
“B” Strength and distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	70
1. Recapitulation by Divisions.....	84
2. Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	85
“C” Returns of Investigations, cases entered and Convictions, etc., for the 12 months ended March 31, 1945.....	86
1. Recapitulation of the disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	86
2. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	88
3. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	91
4. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	95
5. Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	98
6. Summary of fines imposed from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	99

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, Ottawa, June 16, 1945.

To the Honourable LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31st, 1945.

The form of the Report is similar to that submitted last year, and in view of the continued need for economy, the appendix of the Report has again been confined to the usual statistics. The detailed Annual Reports of the Officers Commanding the various Divisions throughout the Country, are available at this Headquarters if they should be required.

SECTION I—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the year under review.

At a suitable opportunity a few minor amendments will be submitted to you, to remove ambiguity and to dispel doubt in certain sections.

PENSION BENEFITS FOR WIDOWS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES

The only pensions available for widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables at the present time are those provided by Part 4 of the R.C.M. Police Act, and which are purchased by them on a monthly contributory basis. The Fund to which they contribute was opened in 1934, and is on a self-supporting basis. Contributions are compulsory for men who entered the Force after the passing of the Statute, but those men who were already in the Force at that time were given an option in the matter.

In the opinion of the writer, Part 4 of the R.C.M. Police Act, as it stands to-day, was only a beginning in the direction indicated, and he sees no valid reason why the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of this Force should not receive assistance from the Government in this matter, in the same way as Commissioned Officers of the Force do, and practically all Civil Servants throughout the country.

The requirement that the pension fund maintained by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of the Force, shall be self-sustaining, has the appearance of discrimination and, it is therefore felt that the time has arrived for a new pension scheme to be adopted for the widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables to replace Part 4 of the R.C.M. Police Act and to be on an equal and similar basis to that now in existence for the officers and the large body of public servants to which I have already referred, and wherein the Government, theoretically, at all events, subscribes to a part of the benefits to be secured.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

During the year ended March 31st, 1945, an agreement was entered into with the Province of Alberta for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of five years from the 1st of June, 1944. I referred to this possibility in my last Annual Report.

In the Province of Nova Scotia, as the Force was doing extra work which was not covered by the existing agreement, the Province approved an increase in the strength of ten men at a cost of \$10,000.00, beginning the 1st of June, 1944. Some of this extra strength will be used to police Towns and Municipalities in the Province.

In case it may be of interest, the following statement sets forth the existing situation of the present agreements:—

(1) Manitoba	10 years from April 2nd, 1940
(2) Saskatchewan	10 years from June 1st, 1943
(3) New Brunswick	7 years from April 1st, 1942
(4) Nova Scotia	7 years from June 1st, 1942
(5) Prince Edward Island	7 years from June 1st, 1942
(6) Alberta	5 years from June 1st, 1944

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys-General of the respective Provinces mentioned, during the period under review, in connection with our duties in those Provinces, and in fact with all Attorneys-General in the Dominion.

At this time it may be of interest to note that some of the Provinces who now have agreements for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, were apprehensive for several years prior to such agreements, that if they entered into such an arrangement with the Federal Government, they would not have a free hand insofar as the enforcement of the Provincial Statutes and the Criminal Code are concerned, but these fears have been shown to be without foundation. The mere fact that these agreements have now been in existence in one Province for sixteen years and in five others for thirteen years, is sufficient evidence to show that such ideas need not be given serious consideration.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

The undersigned considers that a good deal of misapprehension regarding the policing under this heading will be removed when it is stated that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police do not seek these duties. In no case have we sought this work, notwithstanding statements made by municipal and other officials to the contrary, who could have secured the facts with very little trouble but who prefer to use erroneous information to suit their own ends.

At the present time on account of the manpower shortage, it is extremely difficult for us to accept further responsibilities under this heading. However, where local circumstances permit or where suitable, we have entered into a few agreements during the past year.

We have had numerous requests to take over the policing of villages, especially in the Prairie Provinces, but we have been unable to grant these requests but have given assistance wherever possible, especially in important criminal cases.

Here again, I think it is only fair to state that we began this work at Flin Flon, Manitoba, on the 1st of April, 1935—ten years ago. Since that time, we have not abrogated one agreement, neither has any municipality refused to renew any agreement entered into. This also speaks for itself when the argument of “autonomy” is brought up by the anxious.

For purposes of record, it may be interesting to note here that the following numbers of towns and cities are being policed by us in the Provinces mentioned:—

(1) Alberta	20
(2) Saskatchewan	21
(3) Manitoba	11
(4) New Brunswick	3
(5) Nova Scotia	1

3. The Force at Large

EXTRA WAR DUTIES PAY

In my report for last year, I mentioned that an Order in Council had been passed on March 3, 1944, authorizing "Extra War Duties Pay" for members of the Force for a period of one year from February 1, 1944. I am glad to record that this has been extended to the 31st March, 1946, and this action is much appreciated by all ranks.

RECRUITS

No recruits were engaged during the year under review and there has been no improvement during the past twelve months in the possibility of securing desirable men for engagement. We continue to lose valuable and well-trained members to the Fighting Forces who feel it their duty to enlist in such units at the expiration of their engagement with the Force.

LOW MEDICAL CATEGORY MEN FOR GUARDING VULNERABLE POINTS

The need for calling up any more of these men under Order in Council, P.C. 4974, dated June 15, 1942, has almost entirely disappeared, but in view of the difficulty of securing desirable recruits we have been glad of their continued service.

SECURITY SERVICE

We have had to increase this part of our service during the past twelve months, and the number of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers from the Fighting Forces assisting us in this service is sixty-five, compared with twenty-eight the year before.

PERSONNEL SECTION

With the kind co-operation of the Department of National Defence (Army), we have been able, during the past twelve months, to form a Personnel Section for the purposes of:—

- (a) The Selection and appraisal of recruits.
- (b) The creation of Personnel Records for all serving members through personal interview. (This interview is optional for members having pensionable service).
- (c) Periodic follow-up interviews of serving members by Personnel Officers, appropriate entries on Personnel Records, and recommendations as to any executive or administrative action that may be needed.
- (d) Recommendations by Personnel Officers to Officers Commanding Divisions (and to the Commissioner through the Senior Personnel Officers at Ottawa) as to transfers, placements, individual personnel problems, etc.
- (e) Reports by Personnel Officers on conditions affecting efficiency and morale, and other special reports as ordered.
- (f) Having Personnel Officers available to members of the Force as advisors on personal and service problems.
- (g) Providing Personnel Officers in some measure as interpreters of the policies of the Force on matters directly affecting personnel.
- (h) Furnishing Personnel Officers who will hold themselves as counsellors rather than as disciplinary officers, respecting the confidence of the members, so long as it is in the interest of the Force to do so.
- (i) To provide Personnel Officers for such other duties as the Commissioner may require.

In the first instance, the Department of National Defence was kind enough to "second" to us the services of Captain R. L. Haig-Brown of the Canadian

Army Personnel Selection Staff, for a period of approximately six months, in order that he might make a survey of existing conditions in the Force, and to determine the best plan to follow in the adoption of a Personnel Section for the Force.

Captain Haig-Brown made a comprehensive and thorough survey which will stand us in good stead for a long time, and we are most grateful to him and to the Department of National Defence for his labours.

He has been succeeded by Major V. H. Prewer, an Officer of the same staff, of much experience, who is on loan to us for a period of at least twelve months, from October last and he is now enlarging the scope of affairs and putting the Personnel Section into full operation. He is the Chief Personnel Officer of the Force.

A good deal of earnest and useful work has already been completed. R. C. M. Police Officers have been selected to work in this Section under the supervision of Major Prewer, and all Officers Commanding Divisions, as well as members of their commands, now understand the purposes and scope of the Personnel Section. Major Prewer and his officers are very keen and leave no stone unturned to insure success.

It is too early to look for major results yet, but we are confident that the work of this Section will continue progressively and have important and excellent results in the interests both of Police personnel and of the Force at large later on.

All matters dealt with by the "Personnel Section" are treated as strictly confidential, and the Section is one of the few exceptions to the general rule, in that it is permitted to keep its own files and records.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Under this heading, we have reduced the number of Special Constables engaged in connection with the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations who are specially selected and given special training. The number last year in our service was sixty-nine. At the present time, this has been reduced to twenty-seven.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM OFFICE WORK

Ever since the outbreak of war, we have steadily followed the policy of releasing members of the Force from office and clerical duties, to enable them to take more important work in the field. It is obvious that such a procedure eventually has to cease, and the questions of holding trained personnel and our ability to find experienced investigators, have been serious problems during the past twelve months. We have continued to utilize female Civil Servants wherever possible, and these girls have worked efficiently and without complaint even during overtime, in the large majority of cases.

HEADQUARTERS

The manpower shortage has been somewhat complicated by the housing situation in Ottawa and elsewhere. If an expert or a specialist's services are required at Ottawa on any urgent matter the idea of providing him with quarters for his wife and family here, has been almost out of the question. I shall refer to this matter under "Accommodation" in Section 2.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

It is a pleasure to report that we have been able to maintain efficient motor transportation for the Force in spite of handicaps. We have received every reasonable assistance from the Oil Controller and other Government

officials, and in turn we have been able to co-operate with them and all other Government Departments affected. The difficulties encountered have not been serious ones.

AIR TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

We need two large Dakota Transport planes with a carrying capacity of twenty passengers to assist in the expeditious movement of police personnel in times of emergencies.

We are also badly in need of air transport for patrolling the sea-board and for extensive journeys in the remote areas of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

We have been obliged to leave the position of Staff Officer Directing the Crime Detection Laboratories vacant, since the death of the late Surgeon Powers. With the assistance of Dr. Frances McGill at Regina, and other public-spirited officials, both Provincial and Federal at Regina, Saskatchewan and Ottawa we have been able to continue the services of our two laboratories at the Police Colleges, and it looks now as though we must wait until the termination of the war to obtain a likely successor to Dr. Powers.

A reference to the courses taken at the Police Colleges during the past year will be referred to in Section 3 under "Training".

4. New Duties

SHORTAGE OF TRAINED INVESTIGATORS

The conditions complained of last year under this heading, and previously noted in this report also, have become steadily worse. The multifarious duties apportioned to us have increased rather than decreased during the twelve months under review, and with the steady drain of experienced investigators who have reached pensionable years and those who have left the Force for service with the Armed Forces, etc., has meant that the remaining members have been forced to accept added responsibilities. This, I am glad to say, has been done with cheerfulness and zest.

The number of orders and regulations inseparable from the controls imposed under wartime legislation have increased during the year and these call for a steadily increasing amount of investigation and study on the part of all members of the Force. It is much to the credit of all concerned that the matters referred to have been handled to the satisfaction of the Departments interested.

The number of prisoners-of-war brought into Canada has increased considerably, causing additional duty and co-operation with the Departments.

ARMY DESERTERS AND ABSENTEES

As there appears to be some misunderstanding on the part of the public at large regarding the position of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in relation to the apprehension of deserters and absentees from the Fighting Forces, it is considered that some explanatory remarks should be made under this heading.

By arrangement the Army authorities throughout the year under review have accepted the primary responsibility for the apprehension of deserters and absentees from their units, while this Force endeavoured to deal with all delinquents under the National Selective Service Regulations. We assisted the Army Provost Corps on request with regard to deserters and absentees.

NEW LEGISLATION

There has been no new legislation of any consequence requiring extra duties from us during the past twelve months. Nevertheless, the various governmental orders controlling commodities, prices, etc., have caused a larger number of enquiries to be undertaken than last year.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

In my last report I mentioned with some relief, that our responsibilities in the Northwest Territories and Yukon had already passed their peak, due to the completion of several of the larger projects. The number of other undertakings grew steadily less and the population at Whitehorse and elsewhere has steadily decreased. The "boom" days are nearly at an end.

5. Health

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that during the year under review, the health of the Force on the whole has been good. Very few infectious and contagious diseases occurred among its members. Those reported were "measles" and "mumps".

According to the record of the Nomenclature of Diseases, the common cold was the principal cause of absence from duty, accounting for 834 days. The total number of days lost from all causes during the year under review, was 16,786 compared with 19,491 last year, a considerable improvement.

The next item of importance from the point of view of time lost, was tonsillitis with a total of 798 days, followed closely by influenza with a total of 752.

I am also glad to be able to record that the number of days lost through Tuberculosis was again reduced last year. The reduction was from 833 to 551 during the past twelve months.

The services we receive, both medical and dental at the hands of the Department of Pensions and National Health (now the Department of Veterans Affairs)—which Department attends to our needs in these directions, are referred to in Section 2 of this report. The existing arrangements continue to work efficiently, economically and most satisfactorily.

RECREATION

I regret that time for recreation during the past year has been at its shortest, although all Officers Commanding are doing their utmost to provide recreational facilities at the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Headquarters. On Detachments, recreation is largely of necessity a matter for the individual member of the Force to make his own arrangements. During the past twelve months, I fear there has been no time for such arrangements to be made.

6. Industrial Relations

We have continued our attempts to be of assistance to both sides, in labour disputes, by urging the advantages of maintaining peace, law and order, and I am glad to report we have had, practically without exception, the whole-hearted support of the Labour Unions in Canada and of the employers themselves and this has been a great satisfaction to us.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1945, the total strength, including Civil Servants, was 4,165, made up as follows:—

(a) <i>Uniformed Strength</i>			
Officers	105		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables ..	2,427		
Special Constables	110		
			2,642
(b) <i>Special Constable Guards</i>			
Special Constable Guards	697		
Security Service	65		
National Selective Service	27		
Employed Civilians	236		
			1,025
(c) <i>Civil Servants</i>			
Permanent Civil Servants	48		
Temporary Civil Servants	450		
			498
			4,165

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

On March 31, 1944 the strength of the uniformed force, which includes the regular Special Constables, was 2,868, compared with 2,642 on March 31, 1945 —a decrease of 226.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE GUARDS, SECURITY SERVICE, ETC.

There is also a heavy decrease in the strength of the Special Constable Guards, National Selective Service and Employed Civilians from last year, in fact the only increase under this heading is in the Security Service. The following table shows a comparison between the strength of these classifications as at March 31, 1944 and 1945.

	March 31, 1944	March 31, 1945	Decrease	Increase
Special Constable Guards.....	1,519	697	822	
Security Service.....	28	65		37
National Selective Service.....	55	27	28	
Employed Civilians.....	248	236	12	
	1,850	1,025	862	37
			37	
Total decrease.....			825	

EMPLOYED CIVILIANS

It will be noted that under this heading personnel known as "Employed Civilians" and who are engaged under Section 8 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act have been reduced from 248 of the previous year to 236.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, including the classifications of Special Constables and also Employed Civilians, their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by Provinces as at March 31, 1945. The rates of Extra War Duties Pay are noted at the bottom of the table.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1945

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Leave Provost C.A.A.	On Leave R.C.A.F. and C.M.S.C.	On Com- mand Wash., D.C.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000..... per annum	1														
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500..... "	1														
9	Assistant Commissioners.....	3,600..... "	3	1				1	1	1	1						1
23	Superintendents.....	2,720 to \$3,120..... "	5					1	3	2	4	2	2			1	
50	Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540..... "	7	1	5	4	4	8	5	7	3	3	2	1			
2	Detective Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540..... "					1										
20	Sub-Inspectors.....	\$2,000..... "	2		2		2	2			8	3	1				
53	Staff Sergeants.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50..... per diem	12	1	3	3	3	11	4	4	10	5	1				
204	Sergeants.....	3.75..... "	24	2	17	10	12	45	20	33	27	9	2	1	1		
543	Corporals.....	3.00..... "	55	7	41	31	35	103	46	113	70	21	8	5	8		
	Constables, 1st Class.....	Not exceeding \$2.75 per diem.	54	8	149	65	176	277	141	197	197	96	45	24	152		
1581	Constables, 2nd Class.....																
	Constables, 3rd Class.....																
44	Sub-Constables.....	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem	5		7	1	4	4	8	8	6	1					
2	Trumpeters.....	Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem															
110	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	11	2	2	3	5	12	10	23	14	7	20	1			
697	Security Service.....		4		115	69	35	334	3	6	14	117					
65	National Selective Service.....				59		6										
27	Employed Civilians.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	26	2	29	5	52	37	15	41	18	9	2				
3697	Totals.....		210	23	430	193	363	837	256	453	360	267	79	32	162	1	1
138	Saddle Horses.....							30		108							
3	Team Horses.....							2		1							
141	Totals.....							32		109							
16	Police Dogs.....				3			4	3	3	2	1					
265	Sleigh Dogs.....							8	11	13	8		219	6			
2	Acroplanes.....							1			1						
780	Motor Cars.....		1	14	97	60	109	103	87	138	129	40	1	1			
40	Motor Trucks.....				2	2	3	7	3	6	4	2	1	10			
29	Motorcycles.....			1	11	3		13	1								
851	Totals.....		1	15	110	65	112	124	91	144	134	42	2	11			

Note.—In addition to above rates of pay members receive Extra War Duties Pay as follows:

Officers.....	\$1.25 per diem.	Constables.....	\$.75 per diem.
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	1.00 per diem.	Special Constable Guards.....	.50 per diem.
Ordinary Special Constables.....	.50 per diem. (as approved by the Commissioner)		

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and forty-six detachments throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	36
New Brunswick.....	"J"	32
Quebec.....	"C"	30
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	32
Manitoba.....	"D"	60
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	93
British Columbia.....	"E"	20
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	34
Totals.....	13	446

The number of Divisions remains unchanged from last year but there is an increase in detachments of four. A detailed list of detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this Report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

While we secured no recruits during the past twelve months, six hundred and seventy-two joined the Force as follows:—

Re-engaged after leaving.....	5
Regular Special Constables.....	33
Special Constable Guards.....	363
Special Constables engaged on Security Service.....	66
Special Constables engaged on National Selective Service.....	19
Employed Civilians.....	186
Total.....	672

During the same period, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., was one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-three made up as follows:

Uniformed Strength.....	228
Regular Special Constables.....	36
	264
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	1459
Total.....	1723

There is therefore, a net decrease of 1051 from the number shown in my last report.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent E. G. Frere
Superintendent K. Duncan
Superintendent A. S. Cooper, M.C.

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector A. Drysdale

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector D. C. Saul

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector H. G. Nichols
Sub-Inspector E. Stott
Sub-Inspector G. J. Archer
Sub-Inspector W. H. Williams
Sub-Inspector J. W. MacK. Brady
Sub-Inspector J. Leopold
Sub-Inspector J. M. Bella

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 10943, Sergeant A. W. Parsons
Reg. No. 12531, Sergeant L. Bingham
Reg. No. 12044, Sergeant J. A. Peacock
Reg. No. 12041, Sergeant H. A. Maxted
Reg. No. 9447, Staff Sergeant J. A. Churchman, M.M.
Reg. No. 6514, Staff Sergeant W. E. Buchanan
Reg. No. 10407, Staff Sergeant H. A. Larsen
Reg. No. 11669, Sergeant N. W. Churchill
Reg. No. 11738, Sergeant W. J. Monaghan
Reg. No. 11381, Sergeant R. F. Karrow
Reg. No. 11243, Sergeant R. W. Wonnacott
Reg. No. 11544, Sergeant E. J. Lucas
Reg. No. 12445, Sergeant H. G. Langton
Reg. No. 11975, Sergeant J. R. W. Bordeleau

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner C. D. LaNauze
Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, M.C.

Invalided to Pension:

Superintendent F. W. Schutz

Resumed Pension:

Superintendent W. Munday

Died:

Inspector R. M. Wood

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:

Retired to Pension:

Reg. No. 6143, Sergeant Major Taylor, E. O.
Reg. No. 6235, Staff Sergeant Lane, F. J.
Reg. No. 6058, Sergeant Hill, W.
Reg. No. 6296, Sergeant Wight, J. E. F.
Reg. No. 7930, Sergeant Stoot, F.
Reg. No. 4933, Corporal Wilson, J. T.
Reg. No. 6632, Constable Brine, L. H.

Invalided to Pension:

Reg. No. 9094, Sergeant Major Ashton, H. C.
Reg. No. 9175, Sergeant Major Caldwell, W. A.
Reg. No. 6432, Staff Sergeant Cather, J. S.
Reg. No. 6633, Staff Sergeant Roberts, J. E. S.
Reg. No. 9038, Staff Sergeant Kavanagh, P.
Reg. No. 9085, Staff Sergeant Carriere, J. B. A.
Reg. No. 9877, Staff Sergeant McLewin, P. G. H.

Invalided to Pension—Continued:

Reg. No. 5730, Sergeant Wilson, D.
 Reg. No. 5747, Sergeant Stephen, C. H. D.
 Reg. No. 6158, Sergeant Clarke, C. H.
 Reg. No. 8359, Sergeant Eddy, J. U.
 Reg. No. 8566, Sergeant Emmerson, S. H.
 Reg. No. 9066, Sergeant Stewart, W. M. R.
 Reg. No. 9069, Sergeant Hart, G. F.
 Reg. No. 9092, Sergeant Tompsett, H.
 Reg. No. 9096, Sergeant Desabrais, O. A.
 Reg. No. 9097, Sergeant Adams, N.
 Reg. No. 9103, Sergeant Heeney, R. J.
 Reg. No. 9121, Sergeant Gagnon, O.
 Reg. No. 9221, Sergeant Kidd, J.
 Reg. No. 9478, Sergeant Tomlinson, W. J.
 Reg. No. 9679, Sergeant Lake, F. A.
 Reg. No. 10437, Sergeant Wilkins, H.
 Reg. No. 11320, Sergeant Faulkner, J. W., D.C.M., M.M.
 Reg. No. 11720, Sergeant Hester, L. S.
 Reg. No. 6483, Corporal Shaw, W. B.
 Reg. No. 9086, Corporal Cornick, W. J.
 Reg. No. 9788, Corporal Wilson, J.
 Reg. No. 9808, Corporal Potter, C. G.
 Reg. No. 10074, Corporal Duquette, J. A. W.
 Reg. No. 10432, Corporal Jennings, W. M.
 Reg. No. 11372, Corporal Springer, J. B.
 Reg. No. 11805, Corporal Molyneaux, J. K.
 Reg. No. 4790, Constable Yorke, C. F. G.
 Reg. No. 5879, Constable Hale, A. S.
 Reg. No. 9111, Constable Gardner, H. J.
 Reg. No. 9771, Constable Stubbs, E. H., M.M.
 Reg. No. 9845, Constable McDougall, E. L. D.
 Reg. No. 9880, Constable Biggers, R. S.
 Reg. No. 9882, Constable Brousseau, N.
 Reg. No. 9998, Constable Saumure, A.
 Reg. No. 10162, Constable Lacombe, J. G. A. R.
 Reg. No. 10483, Constable Coutu, G. P.
 Reg. No. 11334, Constable Taylor, D. E. C.
 Reg. No. 11395, Constable Cameron, C. S.
 Reg. No. 11426, Constable Pitre, R.

Died:

Reg. No. 8077, Sergeant Furlong, J. W.
 Reg. No. 11455, Sergeant Tozer, D. H. A.
 Reg. No. 5478, Corporal Taylor, S.
 Reg. No. 11401, Corporal Cahill, L. C. A.
 Reg. No. 11494, Corporal Hardy, W. J.
 Reg. No. 10158, Constable McGrath, M. P.
 Reg. No. 11661, Constable Baker, P. R.
 *Reg. No. 12108, Constable Stackhouse, D. G.
 *Reg. No. 12398, Constable Nelson, J. F. J.
 *Reg. No. 13678, Constable d'Albenas, K. L.
 *Killed in action in Italy.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

As mentioned in my last report, it was considered to be in the interests of greater efficiency to place all sections dealing with "identification" matters under one control. Our expectations in this regard are gradually being realized and the advantages to this Force and to the Police Forces throughout the country will steadily increase.

To ensure results, the Officer in Charge visited all Divisions and Sub-Divisions of this Force, also the Chief Constables of all large cities en route, for the purpose of disseminating and gathering information to further the development of the Branch. During the course of this trip an address on the work of the Branch was delivered to the Canadian Chief Constables' Association then in session. This action has resulted in excellent co-operation being received from all sources.

There have been no other changes in organization at Headquarters of any importance, except of course the creation of the "Personnel Section", already referred to, in a previous section of this report.

5. Administration in the Field

Our work of enforcing the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in the six Provinces with which we have agreements, continues to be much less than in peace time and we are indeed grateful for this, although there has been an increase during the past year under both headings over the previous twelve months. The causes for the continuance of less work in these categories are closely related to the war. As stated last year, there is fortunately no unemployment, and infractions of the Criminal Code are much less as a result of this. The restrictions caused by war regulations affect the Provincial Statutes in many ways. For example, there are not as many motor vehicles on the highways due to gasoline shortages and similar restrictions in other commodities have helped in the same direction.

Federal work on the contrary, has increased during the past twelve months. The National Selective Service Regulations alone have added much to our duties and responsibilities.

Our relations with all other Police Forces in the country have never been better.

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

It is likely that our Marine Section may be increased at the close of the war and preliminary steps are now being taken to survey our probable requirements and how best to meet them.

The needs of our Aviation Section may be so closely allied with those of the Marine Section that it is likely that it will be necessary to increase the number of aircraft and personnel in the Section. However, at the present time no final decisions have been made.

We still have a Norseman seaplane for use in the Northwest Territories.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band, which is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., is stationed at Ottawa. The services of the band continue to be very much in demand, in fact it has been found impossible to accede to all requests. It has participated in a number of parades, particularly in connection with Victory Loan Drives, etc. In addition, the orchestra section has played at a great many dances for the benefit of service personnel. As the

members of the band are employed during the daytime in a clerical capacity at Headquarters most engagements take place in the evening and during week-ends.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY—CANADIAN ACTIVE ARMY (OVERSEAS)

During the past twelve months, the strength of the First Provost Company has decreased from 173 to 160. During the period in question, three members were casualties and ten returned to the Force.

It is with deep regret that I report the deaths of Reg. No. 12108, Constable Stackhouse, D. G., Reg. No. 12398, Constable Nelson, J. F. J., Reg. No. 13678, Constable d'Albenas, K. L., who were killed in action in Italy.

Comforts, including cigarettes, etc., have been sent to members of the Provost Company at regular intervals. These articles were purchased from subscriptions received from nearly every Division of the Force.

The practice of periodically visiting the dependents of members of the Provost Company has been continued during the past year, with a view of ascertaining if they are in good health or required assistance of any kind.

It has again been found impossible to supply re-enforcements to the First Provost Company during the past twelve months owing to our own manpower shortage.

FIRE PROTECTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

In my report of last year, I referred to the appointment of Mr. Donald Dear as Chief Fire Prevention Officer. He has continued his thorough inspection of the large number of buildings in use by the Federal Government in Ottawa, has greatly reduced the fire hazards and has done much to encourage "fire prevention" attitudes amongst the Civil Servants employed in the buildings.

In his annual report to me, he mentions that he has revised the records of the existing fire fighting equipment, so that accurate data are readily available for any specific building.

He has also given serious consideration to the conversion of certain types of fire extinguishers to secure benefits under low maintenance costs, which is all to the good.

The Government Fire Warden Service has been carefully fostered and there is very close co-operation between these officials and the Chief Fire Prevention Officer. Mr. Dear gives these men great praise for their unselfish service.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has taken more than usual care to keep its fire brigade well trained.

Mr. Dear, through the Officer Commanding "A" Division Ottawa, has kept the Department of Public Works fully informed of all inspections and requirements and the estimated total fire loss in Government buildings at Ottawa during the past twelve months is \$2,670.

I am more than ever convinced that the appointment of Mr. Dear was amply justified and most necessary.

6. Accommodation

GENERAL

I have already referred in Sub-section 3 of Section 1 to the difficulties experienced in securing suitable living accommodation for officers and men at Ottawa and elsewhere, which is urgently needed and which severely handicaps us in the performance of our duties, and as a suggestion, I would offer the opinion that when some of the temporary war buildings are available we be

allowed to convert them into living quarters for our personnel, or that consideration be given to the erection of a large Section House to accommodate members of the Force and their families, similar to those built for the Metropolitan Police, which would relieve the present situation.

BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

Our needs under this heading are now somewhat extensive. For example, our services would be perceptibly enhanced if the following could be provided within the next year or two:—

- At Regina, Sask.*—(a) A new three-storey barrack building is badly needed to replace “B” Block which was erected in 1886.
- (b) A Laboratory Building is urgently required, as the present offices for the laboratory were only a “make-shift” and are now entirely unsatisfactory. The work is now of such importance and dimensions that a separate building is essential.
- At Rockcliffe, Ont.*—(a) The number of buildings at this Division, is now sufficient to justify a “Central Heating Plant”. This would eventually pay for itself in economies.
- (b) This Division has now reached sufficient importance and permanence to require a “new Quartermaster Store and Artisans Shop”.
- (c) As “N” Division is one of our training centres and has one of our police colleges established there, a *swimming pool* has become a necessity. No less than sixty per cent of our recruits have no knowledge whatever of swimming and as the public expect so much of a policeman nowadays, it is most important that we have the means available to impart instruction in this matter and life saving.

ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Department of Public Works supplies accommodation for the R.C.M. Police in public buildings at sixty-five points throughout the country and we are most grateful for this. That Department has also afforded us whole-hearted support in attempting to meet our requirements in many other directions and we are most appreciative.

The Department of Mines and Resources (Indian Affairs) also provides us with accommodation at St. Regis, P.Q., Caughnawaga, P.Q., Wasagaming, Man., Morley, Alta., and Ohsweken, Ont., and this enables us to undertake duties which otherwise we might not be able to carry out.

R.C.M. POLICE HEADQUARTERS

At Ottawa, we neither have the main building for our sole occupancy or the “Annex”. This means that our staff is unnecessarily dispersed.

RENTED BUILDINGS

The accommodation provided under this heading and the approximate cost has remained the same as in the previous year.

PROPERTIES PURCHASED

There is nothing new to report under this heading.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Winnipeg.—In order to provide more office space at the Divisional Headquarters at this point, extensive excavation was undertaken under the Divisional Headquarters Building at Winnipeg, which has provided considerable space for filing cabinets and a rifle range which was badly needed.

Fort McPherson, N.W.T.—New Detachment quarters were completed here at a cost of \$2,915.00.

Rockcliffe, Ont.—Quarters for two married non-commissioned Officers and a garage to accommodate the transport of "N" Division were undertaken during the year and are now nearing completion.

It is hoped to construct additional quarters for Officers there in the near future, to alleviate the increasingly difficult situation at Ottawa, already referred to.

DETACHMENT BUILDINGS

Two new detachment buildings were completed in September, 1944, one at Balcarres, Saskatchewan, and one at Hodgson, Manitoba.

Others nearing completion are located at Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Maple Creek and Wakaw, Saskatchewan, High River, Grand Prairie and Wetaskiwin, Alberta. These are all places where Detachments will be required permanently.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

The most serious damage sustained during the past year was occasioned by a flood at Dawson, Y.T. The ice started to jam on May 5, 1944, causing the river to rise. Due to the pressure of the ice above Dawson, the jam broke below the settlement on May 10, but not before a great deal of damage was done. The Police Reserve was covered by five feet of water, and large cakes of ice swept through the premises taking with it 15 cords of wood. The flooring of the garage was pulled apart, the foundation of the office building was damaged and the flooring of several other buildings broken. The fences and wooden sidewalks were washed away.

7. Discipline

There have been very few serious breaches under this heading during the past year and strict discipline has been maintained. Violations of orders and regulations are immediately investigated and offenders are promptly dealt with.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the past year:—

(a) *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal*

Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	8
Ex-members	2

(b) *St. John Ambulance Association*

Reg. No. 10841, Corporal Lines, J.T., of "L" Division was granted a Commandery Vote of Thanks of the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association, in recognition of his efforts in conducting civilian classes in First Aid.

(c) *Royal Canadian Humane Society*

Reg. No. 13617, Constable Emond, F.N.M.J., of "C" Division, was granted a Parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Adelard Dufour from drowning near Sault au Mouton, P.Q., on June 19, 1943.

Reg. No. 11363, Acting Corporal Peach, T.E.H., of "D" Division, was granted a Parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Alfred Kirkness from drowning in Lake Percy, at Brandon, Man., on November 13, 1943.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

It is again my duty and pleasure to report, as previously intimated, that the arrangements with the Department of Pensions and National Health under this heading have continued to be carried out in a most satisfactory and economical manner. These arrangements have been in existence for many years and the co-operation and assistance we receive in these matters from the officials of this Department, both in Ottawa and elsewhere, can only be described as excellent.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1945, classes in First Aid were held at Calgary, Regina, Halifax and Ottawa.

The Instructors were regular members of the Force who are in possession of Instructor's Certificates and the classes were held under the jurisdiction of the R.C.M. Police centre.

The following awards were made during the past year:—

Certificates (First Examination)	4
Vouchers (Second Examination)	30
Medallions (Third Examination)	35
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examinations)	33
Total	102

As the number who received awards the previous year was 403, there is a decrease of 301; however, this is not surprising as practically every member of the Force has taken First Aid at some time or another. Furthermore, no recruits have been engaged during the year with the resulting absence of Recruits' classes.

All uniformed members of the Force are in possession of First Aid Manuals and are encouraged to keep in touch with this subject.

11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting some headstones in Police Cemeteries, with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Gravestones were provided for seven graves during the past year, in memory of one serving member of the Force and six ex-members.

12. Transport

Our land and air transport at present may be summarized as follows:—

Motor Cars	794
Motor Trucks	38
Motor Cycles	30
Gas Cars	3
Seaplane	1

This is an increase of thirty-six motor cars, three motor trucks and five motor cycles since last year. Two aeroplanes were disposed of by the War Assets Corporation.

Our Marine Transport consists of the "Lobster Fishing" type of motor boats referred to in my reports of the last few years. The schooner "St. Roch" after its record voyage through the Northwest Passage from East to West was thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and it is hoped to despatch her to the Western Arctic again in the summer of 1945.

The vessels of our former Marine Section are still on war service with the Royal Canadian Navy.

Our other water transport consists for the most part of small motor boats and similar river craft at widely separated points. Some of the larger boats of this type are situated near the mouth of the Mackenzie River and on the larger lakes in the Northwest Territories.

13. Horses

There has been no outbreak of disease amongst the horses during the past year, and their health in general has been good.

The number of horses on strength on March 31, 1945, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	138
Team Horses	3
	<hr/> 141

This is a decrease of three from last year. The details of the losses and gains during the period under review are as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	5	
Destroyed	6	
	<hr/> 11	
Purchased		3
Presented to the Force		1
Bred		<hr/> 4
		8
	<hr/> 11	
	8	
	<hr/> 3	
Decrease		

POLICE FARM FOR BREEDING HORSES

The breeding establishment at Fort Walsh has been given further and continued attention during the year. At the present time there are:—

One Stallion

Fifty-eight mares and eighteen geldings located there.

14. Clothing and Supplies

Once again it is a pleasure to report that we have been able to meet all our main needs under this heading, notwithstanding war restrictions in many of the commodities. Our Purchasing Branch has done well in many a difficult situation.

The Supply Branch has undertaken a large amount of work to my entire satisfaction. All materials and supplies, with few exceptions, have been of good quality. The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is carried out by the Personnel of the Supply Branch.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried out by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the service rendered us in this respect is much appreciated.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

As has been the case for several years past, no recruiting whatever was attempted during the twelve months under review. Any applicants who sought engagement were unsuitable for various reasons, the main reason being extreme youth or low standard in physical and educational requirements. We have not attempted to compete with the Fighting Forces in securing recruits, and as mentioned elsewhere in this report, we secured no recruits during last year.

WAITING LIST

As mentioned in my last year's report, in normal times a waiting list is maintained at Headquarters, in which the names of applicants who have satisfactorily passed their medical and educational tests are recorded, but owing to the war there is no waiting list at present, as suitable recruits are not available.

ENGAGEMENTS

Five ex-members of the Force returned after leaving it during the twelve months under review. Thirty-three permanent Special Constables were engaged, and 363 Special Constable Guards were taken on for duty in connection with the guarding of vulnerable points in Canada. Sixty-six Special Constables were engaged for duty in the Security Service, and 19 in connection with the enforcement of the National Selective Service Act. In addition, 186 "Employed Civilians" were accepted for duty in various capacities, such as clerks, cooks, mechanics, etc. The grand total of these is 672.

MEN CALLED UP UNDER AUTHORITY OF ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 4974

The above-mentioned Order in Council was passed on June 15, 1942, and gave authority to call up for duty with this Force, certain young men who were unfit for service in the armed forces on medical grounds. These men were used as guards at vulnerable points. I have mentioned elsewhere that our needs in this direction have decreased and only one man was called up under this Order in Council during the past year.

2. Training

In spite of handicaps, we have been able to maintain our two police colleges, one in "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., and the other at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, notwithstanding the fact that we have not yet been able to secure a qualified replacement for the late Doctor M. Powers. Both colleges are well equipped and suitable for training recruits or to give instruction of the "advanced" type. We have been most fortunate in that we have had the willing and able assistance of public-spirited scientists, professional and other men and women to assist us in maintaining these colleges.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

As mentioned in my last report, in normal times the training period of a recruit is six months, and it is hoped that in the not too far distant future we shall be able to re-establish our organization for training as our man-power situation is becoming very serious. Training can be given at either Regina, Sask., or Rockcliffe, Ont., but we have always felt it desirable to give at least one part of it at Regina which is the larger depot.

SWIMMING

Our swimming pool at Regina with its excellent facilities has become one of our greatest assets, both in training and recreation. In normal times, hundreds of men leave the Depot at Regina each year, possessed of the knowledge and skill of how best to save life from drowning and to aid in the resuscitation of the apparently drowned. They are thus fitted to perform very valuable services to the public.

It may be of interest to note that our swimming pool record shows that of 141 members who received training in swimming and life saving last year, no less than 66 passed the required tests qualifying them for the Royal Life Saving Society badges. Several were successful in qualifying for the award of merit and two obtained First Class Instructor's awards. Of 30 non-swimmers who received training, only one could not be taught how to swim.

Personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve at Regina and vicinity, have had our swimming pool placed at their disposal at different times and have also used it for training purposes.

The number of persons using the pool during the past year is less than the year previously. Nevertheless, the total was 35,336 for 1944-45.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

Two regular police college courses were held at Regina during the past year and were attended by specially selected personnel of the Force including commissioned officers. One representative of the British Columbia Provincial Police, one of the Saskatoon City Police, four of the Halifax City Police, one of the York Township Police, and eight of the Newfoundland Constabulary were also included in one of the courses.

In addition, short refresher courses were held at Rockcliffe and Regina.

As in the past years, we are much indebted for the services of Specialists of other Police Forces and organizations who are good enough to make available their valuable assistance and knowledge in the instruction of members attending the classes at the two training centres of the Force. We are most grateful for their continued co-operation.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA OR ROCKCLIFFE

On account of our serious manpower situation and our heavy burden of war duties, it has not been possible to devote very much time to training at points other than Regina and Rockcliffe, but wherever possible Officers Commanding have endeavoured to maintain smartness and efficiency by drills and lectures.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

This subject is dealt with under the heading of "R.C.M. Police Reserve Force" towards the end of this particular Section of my report.

3. Musketry Practice

The number of members participating in this practice this year was small. The winner of the Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was Reg. No. 12342, Corporal Sutherland, W.W., of "N" Division with a score of 132 points out of a possible 140. Indoor ranges are much in demand during the winter months.

4. Revolver Practice

The revolver practice was fired by all Divisions with the exception of "L", "H" and "E" Divisions, with exceptionally good results.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield which is awarded annually to the Division making the highest aggregate was won this year by "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., with an average of 197.86 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

The winner of the Connaught Cup, Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10.00 was Reg. No. 11283, Sergeant Griffiths, G.H., of "N" Division, having made a score of 240—a possible.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund, and a trophy to the value of \$5.00 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years service, firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. It is known as the recruit's prize.

The winner this year was Reg. No. 14610, Sub-Constable Smith, D., of "A" Division, with a score of 229 out of a possible 240 points.

CROSSED REVOLVERS (BADGE)

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members of the Force who score 200 points out of a possible 240. This year, 477 of whom 51 were members of the Reserve Force, qualified in this respect. Indoor ranges were very much in use during the winter months.

5. Equitation

On March 31, 1945, the disposition of the horses was as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan	77
Regina, Saskatchewan	32
Rockcliffe, Ontario	32
	<hr/>
	141

No musical rides were undertaken during the past year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

On March 31, 1944, the strength of the Reserve Force was 610. Since that time 15 have been engaged and 102 have been discharged for various reasons. The present strength is, therefore, 523—a decrease of 87.

The members of the Reserve Force continue to be of great assistance and devote much of their spare time to police duties, of various types, including escort duty and minor investigations.

Reserves are situated at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

TRAINING OF RESERVES

Members of the Reserve received their training during the winter months and are expected to attend drills, lectures, etc., which are under the direction of qualified members of the regular Force. Certain evenings are set aside for this purpose.

In addition to drill, physical training, first aid, etc., a grounding in general police work is included.

It is also considered desirable, whenever possible, to bring certain Reservists into the Police Colleges at Regina or Rockcliffe for a period of one or two weeks when training of a more advanced nature is given.

7. Instructional Staff

The responsibility for the training and instruction of personnel devolves principally upon our own instructors, of which we have sufficient at present, but as already mentioned elsewhere, we embrace every opportunity to obtain the services of technical and scientific experts to lecture to members of the Force undergoing training. We have been most fortunate under both headings during recent years.

8. Personnel Department

I have already referred to this new Branch in our Service, which is now under the direction of Major V. H. Prewer, Senior Personnel Officer, who has been seconded to us from the Directorate of Personnel Selection, Canadian Army (Active).

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. Review

I set forth below a comparative table of the gross figures relating to the number of cases under this heading handled during the past twelve months and the previous year in the categories of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes, and Federal Statutes:—

	Year Ended Mar. 31st 1945	Year Ended Mar. 31st 1944
<i>Criminal Code—</i>		
British Columbia	81	51
Alberta	4,112	4,010
Saskatchewan	3,543	3,926
Manitoba	2,176	1,920
Ontario	537	735
Quebec	315	282
New Brunswick	2,307	2,145
Nova Scotia	2,397	2,451
Prince Edward Island	435	351
N.W.T. and Yukon	559	248
Total	16,462	16,299
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	4,581	4,631
Saskatchewan	2,950	3,173
Manitoba	3,238	2,708
Ontario	1	9
Quebec	1	Nil
New Brunswick	4,184	2,157
Nova Scotia	8,535	8,722
Prince Edward Island	916	1,059
N.W.T. and Yukon	1	1
Total	24,407	22,460
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia	2,173	1,905
Alberta	3,407	3,782
Saskatchewan	2,686	2,607
Manitoba	2,876	3,340
Ontario	16,066	16,665
Quebec	49,070	40,202
New Brunswick	2,653	5,191
Nova Scotia	2,316	3,026
Prince Edward Island	684	411
N.W.T. and Yukon	530	568
Total	82,461	77,697

It will be noted from the above tables that there is a small increase in the number of cases handled under the criminal code during the past twelve months, under the Provincial Statutes there is an increase of slightly less than 2,000 cases and under the Federal Statutes there is an increase of over 4,700 cases.

This table bears out what has been claimed for several years past, that the Federal work has largely increased since the war began, and continues to do so, although I do not see how it is physically possible for this Force to handle any further increase, without increased strength.

Until quite recently our work under the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes had substantially decreased, but it will now be noticed that our work under these headings during the past year has increased.

CRIMINAL CODE

The small increase of 163 cases for last year over the previous twelve months under this heading still leaves us in a very favourable condition as compared with the year ended the 31st of March, 1940.

Dealing with the various types of crime under the Criminal Code, it may be noted that "thefts—general" which usually shows the largest number of cases, has a decrease of 139 cases, and this is still substantially below the five year average.

"Assaults—general", show an increase of 100 cases while other crimes of violence have risen but very slightly.

It is rather disquieting to note that safe-blowings increased by 41 cases, the total number of 69 being the highest since the year 1940. We had reduced this number to below 30 cases a year, but evidently the more prosperous conditions in the Prairie Provinces have proven too tempting to the safe-blowing fraternity. Special measures to combat this type of offence have already been placed in operation.

The cases of breaking, entering and theft show a rise of 191 cases which is 83 above the five year average, but other than this, the statistics reveal a reasonably satisfactory state of affairs.

Murders—

During the past year investigations were conducted into the murders of nineteen persons, which is an increase of three over last year. Eighteen persons were involved in the commission of these offences, the same number as last year. A summary of the disposition of the murder trials is shown below:—

Convicted—Executed	1
Convicted—Awaiting execution	1
Convicted—Sentence commuted to life imprisonment	1
Charge reduced to manslaughter	3
Unfit to stand trial—insane	1
Murderer committed suicide	5
Acquitted	1
Acquitted—Appeal entered by Crown	1
Awaiting trial	1
Still under investigation	3
Total	18

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 1947 cases under this heading is not very large compared with the total number of cases handled, but when it is considered that last year there was a decrease of almost 5,000 cases from the year before, it is significant of what I have already reported, viz, that our work under this heading is now increasing, or gradually returning towards its normal level—which is to be expected.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The increase of 4,764 cases is nothing like the increase reported last year nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the total number of cases under this heading is over 50,000 more than our pre-war figures.

Last year the phenomenal increase (over 32,000), was due to the large increase in the number of cases under the Mobilization Regulations. This could not be expected each year, nevertheless, the number of cases under this heading was no less than 56,398, as compared with 51,479 the previous year.

In the field of gasoline and oil, with their associated rationing laws, there is an increase this year of 7,311 cases.

BLACK MARKET

The enforcement of rationing and price control continues to tax to the limit the efforts of our "black market" squads in the larger centres. The rationing of gasoline, tires, and certain foodstuffs such as sugar and butter, together with investigations into the sale of used cars above the ceiling price have been among the more important of our investigations under this heading.

Gasoline Ration Coupons

Worthy of comment is the great increase in the circulation of counterfeit gasoline ration coupons, particularly in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and to a lesser extent in other sections of the country. Two major seizures of counterfeiting equipment were effected in Eastern Canada, while large numbers of dealers in illicit coupons were brought before the courts as a result of our investigations. The Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ontario, has set up a central filing system for the classification and origin of each type of counterfeit coupon as it appears.

Automobile Tires

The traffic in automobile tires to unauthorized persons continues, although it has not been found that this compares in extent with the illicit sale of gasoline. Recently, some two hundred counterfeit tire replenishment permits were traced following weeks of investigation through the several rubber wholesalers who had received them, to the issuer, a tire dealer in Eastern Canada, and three other individuals. This, however, is the only instance of the circulation of counterfeit tire permits that has come to our attention.

Automobiles

With the production of automobiles for civilian requirements at a standstill, it naturally followed that unscrupulous used-car dealers would attempt to sell second-hand automobiles to the public at greatly inflated prices. This practice has been found to be fairly general across Canada. One glaring example in a case of this nature was that of a dealer in Western Canada who, following investigation, was found guilty of 70 charges under the price ceiling regulations.

Sugar

As in the case of gasoline, the rationing of sugar has resulted in the appearance of a certain quantity of counterfeit sugar coupons. Shortly after the new year a "black market" operator in Montreal was found to have dispensed some 45,000 spurious coupons to the trade. It is anticipated, however, that a system of coupon audit centres now being set up by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will result in a marked decline of offences of this type.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

It should be borne in mind that up to January 1945, we had only "assisted" in the apprehension of absentees and deserters, but in that month we were asked to attempt to locate some 18,000 or more delinquents under these regulations. Later the draftee deserters added to this number, and to give some idea of the work involved the following figures for the months of February and March, 1945, are given:—

Men of apparent military age questioned.....	32,372
Deserters apprehended by R.C.M. Police.....	651
Deserters apprehended by R.C.M. Police in co-operation with Army personnel	174

I have already referred in this Section of the report to the total number of cases handled under this heading during the past year and a further reference will be found under the heading of "Army Deserters and Absentees" in Section I of this report.

SABOTAGE SECTION

This year has shown a decided decrease in the number of cases reported as suspected sabotage which is, no doubt, due to the betterment in war conditions. Although we have investigated approximately 128 cases of suspected sabotage during the past year, there is no indication whatsoever that they were enemy inspired.

Faulty Parts and Damaged Machinery

A number of these cases concern various industrial incidents such as slowing up of production by manufacturing faulty parts or damaging machinery.

We were able to render considerable assistance in a case of this type when it was reported that production at a large shell case manufacturing plant near Toronto was unexplainably low with a considerable quantity of the production discarded as scrap. Although this at first looked like sabotage, our investigation disclosed considerable friction among the employees apparently caused by poor management. The president of this company was approached through the Industrial Security Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply with the result that this situation has now been rectified to the extent that production is ahead of schedule.

Fires

As in previous years, fires started under questionable circumstances have occupied a substantial amount of our investigators' time. Possibly the greatest loss by fire during the period under review occurred when Machinery Hall, one of Ottawa's landmarks in the Lansdowne Park Exhibition Grounds, being used by the R.C.A.S.C., as a temporary wartime garage, was completely destroyed on August 4th, 1944. Although this fire appeared to have started under suspicious circumstances, subsequent investigation disclosed that the prevailing hot weather, together with an accumulation of gasoline fumes in one corner of the building caused a flash fire which spread rapidly throughout the dry structure.

Another fire which occurred under similar circumstances, but which was perhaps not as spectacular, took place at Sorel, Quebec, on January 1, 1945, when a red hot shell casing was being tempered in an oil tank at the Sorel Industries Limited. Although only the roof of the building was destroyed by the fire, investigation disclosed that a rather unusual hazard was present during this operation.

The Assistant Dean of the University of McGill, formerly Dean of Chemistry, explained that this operation was similar, on a smaller scale, to the process known as "cracking" in refining crude oil in the manufacture of gasoline. He explained that each shell casing dipped would refine the oil in the tank to a certain degree, thus lowering the flash point. As circulation in this tank had been stopped for a period of twenty-four hours previous to the fire, the heavy oil would sink to the bottom, leaving the lighter, partially refined oil on the top, which would undoubtedly give off a substantial amount of volatile gas. This gas had apparently accumulated immediately above the tank in the roof of the building, with the result that the flash from dipping the red hot shell casing spread rapidly through the dry wooden roof structure. This hazard will be overcome in future by allowing the oil to circulate through the tanks for at least two hours before being used.

Cases outside of Canada

One of the few cases which have taken our investigators outside the Dominion occurred when a shipment of valuable radio equipment arrived at Goose Bay, Labrador, about June 28, 1944, in such a badly damaged condition that a definite act of enemy sabotage appeared to have been committed. A thorough examination of this equipment indicated that the greater part of the damage had been caused by a salty corrosion as though the crates had been immersed in salt water. There was also evidence of very careless crating. No evidence could be obtained, however, that these acts had been committed on this side of the Atlantic, therefore, the case was referred to the British authorities, who were able to establish that the British manufacturer was responsible.

It is most pleasing to be able to report that during the whole war period to date, not one proven case of enemy inspired sabotage has come to light.

COUNTERFEITING

We have had no major cases of counterfeiting banknotes or other negotiable scrip brought to our attention during the year, and conditions in general in regard to counterfeiting can be described as satisfactory. We still receive a number of counterfeit coins and undoubtedly there will always be a few persons willing to risk severe terms of imprisonment for minor gain. The number of these coins received during the past twelve months has, comparatively speaking, become a mere trickle.

Much of this decrease can be attributed to the fact that in the past three or four years knowledge of counterfeiting methods has been disseminated to all peace officers in Canada through the medium of lectures and the R.C.M. Police Gazette.

Quite a few cases of persons "splitting" banknotes have occurred with the result that the question of reimbursing persons accepting such notes is under revision by the officials of the Bank of Canada. We have recommended that no re-imbursement be made in such cases unless the persons concerned will suffer unduly therefrom. In these cases we are prepared to make specific recommendations. As it has previously been pointed out, there is little or no excuse for a business man accepting such notes which have only to be turned over for immediate detection.

In a recent case which occurred in the Province of Quebec, a large number of bank notes cleverly raised from \$1 to \$20 were passed in a short period of time. The gang of three persons responsible were apprehended in short order and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. It was found that this gang were also experimenting in making plates for the printing of counterfeit notes but had not reached satisfactory results when they were apprehended.

A few cases of making counterfeit banknotes by the "Transfer" method have occurred and prosecutions have ensued. A person suspected of being a particularly dangerous operator in this class of work was apprehended and is awaiting trial.

Instructions in the making and detecting of counterfeit money have been given to members of this and other police forces attending instructional classes during the year, and also to peace officers attending the Ontario Municipal and Police Training School.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The statistics covering cases handled by the force under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the current annual report year reveal an increase of approximately six per cent in the total figure over that of the previous year, while the number of convictions shown is greater by some twenty-seven per cent. In addition to this there are also seventy-five cases still before the courts; thus it will be seen that the number of prosecutions entered within the past twelve months is substantially higher than that of last year.

Theft from Stores and Hospitals

Narcotic thefts from legitimate stocks throughout the country, particularly in retail drug stores and hospitals, continue to cause some concern. A few wholesale firms have also been attacked. While such thefts are usually committed by addict criminals, as the proceeds thereof constitute practically the sole source of supply for their own as well as the requirements of other addicts, this field continues to occupy the attention of the non-addict criminal such as safe-blowers and professional burglars, who are attracted by the lucrative return that may be realized through the sale of the stolen drugs to addicts and peddlers. That it is a profitable enterprise for the professional criminal will readily be realized when prevailing prices on the illicit market are taken into consideration, for example, in Winnipeg at the present time a street peddler can get \$4.50 for a $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablet of morphine, while in Vancouver morphine

and heroin are being sold at \$20 per deck of about one grain, and in Toronto one $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablet of morphine costs the addict from \$2 to \$2.25. The usual market prices for these is approximately fifteen cents for one-quarter grain of morphine and ten cents for a grain of heroin.

The city police departments of certain of the larger centres in Canada, realizing the seriousness of the situation, have introduced measures whereby closer attention is paid to premises on which narcotic drugs are stored, and in co-operation with this force, they are making a determined effort to combat this type of crime.

Seizures

Seizures of opium smuggled ashore at Eastern Canadian ports show a decided decrease due, no doubt, to the close surveillance which is maintained on all merchant vessels entering those ports, particularly those ships, the crews of which include Chinese seamen.

Mexican Brown Heroin

The appearance in Ontario during the past year of drug known as Mexican brown heroin has been and continues to be the subject of investigation on both sides of the international border. This substance, in which the percentage of pure heroin varies, was originally processed in Mexico, although it is believed to be now produced in New York. The United States Bureau of Narcotics, with the co-operation of this force, is making every effort to track down those responsible for the traffic in this drug between the United States and Canada.

Forging Prescriptions

The usual number of cases involving the forging and uttering of narcotic prescriptions have been investigated and the majority of prosecutions resulting therefrom have been handled by this force. Local police departments and crown prosecutors, particularly in large cities where the bulk of narcotic work is done, have been most willing to co-operate at all times on matters of mutual interest.

Inspections of Drug Stores

Inspections of retail drug store narcotic records have been carried out as in the past, with the aim of inspecting each store, if possible, once every twelve months. Reports on the condition of all records checked have been furnished the Narcotic Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

It is evident from the report received from this branch that preventive measures have been fully maintained and have embraced a steadily expanding field due to additional tax legislation invoked.

The period under review constitutes the thirteenth completed year since the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assumed Preventive Service duties on behalf of the Department of National Revenue.

In addition to the prevention of smuggling and infractions of the Customs and Excise Acts, this branch is responsible for the enforcement of the Special War Revenue Act, Export Permit Regulations, Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, assistance to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue, the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in any specified area, and similar duties.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT

Seizures effected under the Customs and Excise Acts reached the highest total since the year 1934 with 3,226 seizure reports, an increase of 772 cases over last year. Convictions registered show an increase of 112 over the

previous year. A large part of this increase is accounted for by the increased number of seizures made of non-duty paid cigarettes entering from the U.S.A., and in fact, the substantial number of seizures made cover small articles of merchandise and cigarettes, thus the conclusion should not be reached that there has been a resumption of large scale smuggling on a commercial scale.

For the fourth year in succession there has been a total absence of liquor smuggling vessels off our shores, and only one instance has occurred where liquor was landed from a small vessel which had run aground off the east coast.

The number of Excise seizures made during the year was 1,280, an increase of 500 cases. This can be expected in view of the rationing of spirituous liquors now in force generally and the increase in price due to heavy taxation.

The regulations regarding the disposal of Canadian grown raw-leaf tobacco occupy much of our time.

As I mentioned in my last report, warnings were issued shortly before the Christmas and New Year holidays regarding the danger of imbibing any alcoholic liquors, other than those purchased from the official stores, and I am pleased to be able to report that this warning evidently bore good results, for since that time no fatalities in this category have been brought to our attention. There are, of course, a number of persons who might be termed addicted to the use of various toilet preparations which contain some portion of alcohol.

INCOME TAX ACT

The usual assistance has been given to the Income Tax Branch in the locating of individuals who have failed to file tax returns, a total of 769 cases being referred to us for attention.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

The Preventive Service Section is chiefly interested in the enforcement of the Regulations respecting Amusement Taxes and Entertainment Taxes. The first named relates to the Federal tax of 20 per cent imposed upon the price of admission to places of entertainment, such as moving picture theatres, etc., and as this Force has accepted responsibility for all "field work" in maintaining the necessary supervision on behalf of the Department of National Revenue, these duties involve a great number of investigations. All duties under the Entertainment Tax Regulations require that we maintain supervision over clubs, hotels and other establishments, which come within the Regulations. This involves the Federal Tax of 25% upon the purchase of all goods or services where facilities are provided for dancing and the supply of alcoholic beverages.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

We have continued to render assistance to the Foreign Exchange Control Board by conducting investigations and entering prosecutions wherever the evidence warranted such action. Practically all field work under this heading is carried out by our detachment personnel.

There has been a slight decrease in violations of these Regulations since the Board relaxed the restrictions upon Canadian residents wishing to make periodic visits to the United States for pleasure purposes. Upon application, any person may now obtain a maximum of \$150.00 United States currency annually for this purpose.

A total of forty-eight persons were convicted for violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations through the illegal export of currency or securities. Fines totalling \$41,565.00 were imposed and paid. In addition many cases involving small values of currency were closed out by simple forfeiture without court proceedings.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

By special arrangement between the Department of Justice and the local county officials, this Force has assisted in the enforcement of this Act in Beauce County, P.Q. Under the existing arrangement all investigations regarding breaches of the statute are carried out by the local municipal police department, while this Force prefers the charges and conducts prosecution in conjunction with counsel appointed by the Department of Justice.

During the past year eighty-five prosecutions were concluded. In sixty-seven cases convictions were registered, there were twelve dismissals, while charges were withdrawn in six cases.

ISSUANCE OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT WEAPON PERMITS—DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

During the past year the number of non-residents entering Canada from the United States for sporting purposes with their firearms continued at a high level and in every instance Non-Resident Weapon Permits were issued from this Headquarters, in accordance with the requirements of Section 37A of the Defence of Canada Regulations. This regulation has now been cancelled effective from February 1, 1945, insofar as bona fide tourists from the United States are concerned. It was considered that security measures no longer required the maintenance of this special safe-guard. As a result, the entry of such tourists will be governed by normal peace time requirements, which include the usual report at Customs when crossing the border and application to the Provincial authorities concerned for game licences and for permits authorizing them to carry firearms in Canada.

During the past year 12,329 Non-Resident Weapon Permits were issued and forwarded to the Customs Ports through which the applicants entered Canada.

It is pleasing to report that, notwithstanding the fact that during the valid period of these regulations from 1940 to 1945, approximately 60,000 individual permits were issued, there was not a single instance in which any untoward incident has occurred as a result of the entry of these non-resident sportsmen to Canada with their firearms.

The issuance of Resident Weapon Permits to aliens residing in Canada is still in effect. Permits have now been issued to approximately seventy-five per cent of residents in this category, who were required to surrender their firearms in 1940. In each case an application is submitted, which must be endorsed by the local police department before consideration is given to the issuance of a permit.

During the fiscal year 1944-45, 3,275 new permits were issued, while "renewals" were granted to 1,732 persons previously issued with this type of permit.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

With the improvement of the Allied position on the economic and fighting fronts, some improvement was experienced in the activities of enemy sympathizers who were no longer outspoken or became disillusioned as the war progressed. However, others have maintained their faith in the Totalitarian way of life, and it is necessary to keep them under observation. This is not always easy, and we have to seek the close assistance of other Branches of the Federal Departments to enable us to accurately estimate the measure of influence

exerted on any given community by these people or by enemy propaganda. Close attention to detail and correlating of information obtained is still vitally necessary.

Careful investigation of applicants for the Armed Forces; security enquiries in the cases of members of such Forces who are selected for special duties; security investigations of persons in the employ of Canadian and Allied governments; similar enquiries for Foreign but Allied governments; necessary enquiries of personnel for UNRRA; investigations of refugees arriving in Canada provide sufficient work for this branch. With the liberation of France and other parts of Europe, many Canadian nationals took advantage of their Canadian citizenship and returned to Canada. Some of these people had spent all their adult life in foreign countries, and it was necessary for security reasons to check the background of these people.

Close liaison is maintained with the Intelligence Branches of the three Armed Forces, with the Prisoner of War Intelligence, and of course with the United Kingdom Security services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

Espionage, an ever present possibility, has claimed much attention. From time to time suspicious circumstances surrounding persons in this country and persons arriving at our ports are brought to our attention and no effort is spared to discount the possibility that such persons are enemy agents or are acting in the interests of the enemy. Many are the interesting angles followed up in pursuing our enquiries. In a large number of cases the suspects have been the subject of enquiries by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice and the United Kingdom Security Service and every co-operation has been afforded to both these bodies.

Maintenance of security measures against the landing of enemy agents in our maritime provinces comes within the purview of this section and even with the favourable turn of events, vigilance is not allowed to relax. The possibility of agents landing on the shores of the Western Hemisphere is not restricted to Canada and our enquiries are co-ordinated with those of the United States and South American countries.

ENEMY ALIENS

The work of the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens Section is also the responsibility of this Branch and is briefly reviewed hereunder.

The field work is performed by 3,112 Registrars and Reporting Officials. Registrars are qualified to issue Parole and Exemption Certificates, take applications for exerts and accept reports. Reporting officials accept reports only. It was necessary during this period to compile and issue nine pages of amendments to the handbook "Directions to Registrars of Enemy Aliens".

The statistics set out hereunder reflect by nationality the numbers of enemy aliens holding parole and Exemption Certificates at the present time:

	<i>Parole</i>	<i>Exemption</i>	<i>Total</i>
Germans	7,935	4,730	12,665
Italians	4,078	7,527	11,605
Austrians	889	1,578	2,467
Finn's	54	13,430	13,484
Hungarians	135	8,935	9,070
Roumanians	112	4,758	4,870
Japanese	5,593	237	5,830
	18,796	41,195	59,991

During the year under review the cases of interned enemy aliens of German nationality or of nationalities whose home lands were dominated by Germany, were examined in the light of the more favourable trend of the war, and those whose liberty was no longer felt to constitute a danger to the safety of the State were released. This type of release totalled 38.

EXCHANGE OF INTERNED CIVILIANS

An exchange of interned civilians was arranged between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada on the one hand and Germany on the other. A total of 111 German internees were repatriated. In addition to the internees themselves, 24 members of their families were also included in the exchange. This Force was responsible for all arrangements in connection with the uninterned family members including their consent to repatriation and matters pertaining to their property, baggage, transportation and escort. The party embarked for departure from Canada on November 20, 1944. A comprehensive dossier on each case was prepared by this Branch for the information of the Supreme Allied Command for use when Germany should be invested.

PAROLE NATIONALS

Consequent upon changed relations existing between the United Nations, Italy, Roumania and Finland, it was decided to re-examine the cases of paroled nationals of these countries and to replace Parole Certificates with Exemption Certificates where such action was warranted.

JAPANESE

The problem confronting the Government in the disposition of Japanese in Canada also received our attention, and in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission this Force will accept applications from Japanese for repatriation and will canvass all persons of the Japanese race in British Columbia in this respect. Japanese living in other areas may apply to any detachment of the Force to arrange for repatriation.

INTERNMENTS

The improved war situation is reflected in the matter of internments of those persons whose liberty is considered to be dangerous to the welfare of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war. The trend over the past year has naturally been towards increased numbers of releases and the following table indicates the actual changes that have taken place during the period under review:

	In detention 31-3-44	Detained—Released during year		In detention 31-3-45
Reg. 21.....	452	.....	124	328
Reg. 24.....	19	.....	5	14
Reg. 25.....	297	1	*104	194
	768	1	233	536

*Includes 2 deaths.

From the above it will be seen that during the year there have actually been 231 releases; two deaths and only one new internment. Of the remaining grand total of 536 it is of interest to mention that 420 of them are Japanese.

PRISONERS OF WAR

This Force has continued the co-operation with the Directorate of Prisoners of War chiefly in the photographing and documentation of prisoners. Over 29,000 photographs of prisoners were made and the same number of descriptive forms were typed. In addition to this, whenever prisoners escaped, a large number of their photographs were made for distribution to other police forces, etc.

During the past year we rendered assistance in investigating 171 escapes. Eight of these prisoners were still at large as of March 31, 1945, although we have every reason to believe that three of them perished by drowning or misadventure. Of these recaptured, eight were taken in the United States and one of them has not yet been returned to Canada. These escapes cause much work which does not show on any statistical return.

2. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

A brief reference to this Branch has been made in Section 2 of this report. I made mention in my report last year of the formation of this Branch by the amalgamation of the Sections having to do with identification matters. The Branch was actually created on January 1, 1944, and incorporated the work of the following Sections:—

- Finger Print Section
- Modus Operandi Section
- Photographic Section
- Ticket-of-Leave Section
- Firearms Section
- R.C.M. Police Gazette Section
- Police Service Dogs Section.

The formation of this Branch was then too recent to warrant much comment in my last report, but after a full year of operation, I feel confident that the amalgamation, under centralized control, was provident, and its usefulness to this and other police forces will steadily increase.

A few remarks on each Section of this Branch may now be of interest:

(a) CENTRAL FINGER PRINT SECTION

In the Finger Print Section there has been a decrease in the over-all number of prints received for search of 129,590, due chiefly to a falling off in the number received from industrial sources. The total number received in the year was 232,955, while the number searched was 369,630, there being a surplus of industrial prints from the preceding year awaiting action. This surplus has now been reduced to a negligible quantity. Of these prints 42,581 were identified, this being an increase of 3,643.

6,979 persons requiring visa certificates for entry into the United States submitted their prints to the section for search and issue of the required certificate. This is a slight decrease over the past year.

The usual co-operation was rendered to the Finger Print Bureau of the armed services in the search of prints submitted for that purpose.

Prints of twelve unknown dead were submitted, with five identifications, and it may be of interest to give the details of two of these:—

- (1) On May 23, 1944, an unknown man was killed in an automobile accident at St. Bruno, P.Q., near Montreal. Being unable to identify the victim, the local police authorities forwarded his finger-prints to R.C.M. Police Headquarters where search of the criminal files failed to effect an identification. Search of the civilian files, however, resulted in the fingerprints being identified as Marcel Many, an employee of a war industry located at Westmount, P.Q. This case indicates one of the advantages which would accrue from "civil fingerprinting".
- (2) In April of 1927, amongst the numerous communications received at the Central Finger Print Section was one from the Superintendent of Police, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., enclosing a circular embodying the fingerprints and photograph of one, Alex Danilchik, alias Alex Stone

alias Kaminoff, wanted for the murder of Andrew Kaczmarek. Danilhik and three other men had attacked Kaczmarek, robbed him of his bank book and then killed him. Weighting the victim's body with concrete blocks, the murderers threw it into the Rouge River. They then sent the bank book and a forged order to a branch of the People's State Bank, where Kaczmarek had his money and obtained \$11,577.86 which was on deposit there.

Although a reward of \$300 was offered for information which would lead to the arrest of the killers, Alex Danilhik vanished completely from sight. Not until July 22, 1944, some eighteen years after the crime was committed, was trace obtained of him. Then in that month, a set of fingerprints was received from the Defence Industries Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, of an applicant for employment with them. Upon search being made, the fingerprints that had rested in the Central criminal collection at R.C.M. Police Headquarters for close on eighteen years, now came to light. Identification was positive and the United States authorities were communicated with. Extradition proceedings were immediately started, but notwithstanding the fact that identity was positively established by fingerprints, the extradition proceedings failed. One of the points that led to the accused being discharged was that the prosecution failed or were unable to produce the person who took the fingerprints of Danilhik in 1927.

Single Finger Print Section

The Single Finger Print Unit of the Finger Print Section established in 1935 has today a collection of 124,800 single fingerprints, and articles of all kinds, shapes and sizes, from small fragments of broken glass to a 200-lb. door of a safe have been submitted by police forces for examination. Comparisons so made during the present fiscal year have resulted in the definite identification of 47 criminals. This figure by no means conveys the amount of work involved in making these identifications, as rarely are such articles submitted without it being necessary to make additional comparisons, to eliminate the fingerprints of persons who had legal access to the articles; such as owners, employees, etc. Fifty-one such additional comparisons were made during the period under review.

(b) CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

This Section has now registered 5,629 criminals. As its name implies this Section is for the purpose of identifying criminals by means of recorded data of the methods they employ.

An example of how this Section functions is given in the following case, which also demonstrates the value and importance of the coordination of the different units engaged in the identification of criminals. In this particular instance the united efforts of the Finger Print Section (Single Finger Print Unit), the Gazette Office, and the Modus Operandi Section resulted in a number of crimes being brought home to the guilty party.

On September 27, 1943, the St. Boniface, Manitoba, Police Department issued a circular concerning one, Ralph Warren, who had stolen the sum of \$80. This man had invited the victim out for the evening. During the evening, he had excused himself and apparently returned to the victim's house, by taxi, and committed the theft. At this time, he had been posing as an agent for the McLean Publishing Company under the name of Ralph Warren. A copy of his photo, taken in a night club, was forwarded for identification purposes. A summary of the offence was immediately published in the R.C.M.P. Gazette, with the result that the photograph of Warren was immediately identified by the Kingsville, Ontario, Police Department as that of a person who had stolen a platinum ring at Kingsville on November 5, 1943.

In the meantime, through Modus Operandi records, it had been established that the National Registration Certificate of one, Ralph Warren, together with his wallet and \$152 cash, had been stolen from a boarding house at Prescott, Ontario, some time previous to the offence at St. Boniface, Manitoba. A further search of Modus Operandi records had revealed that the description of the person posing as Ralph Warren was very similar to that of one David Garrett.

The Chief Constable, Kingsville, had seized and retained, a liquor bottle handled by the person responsible for the theft at that point, and this was forwarded for examination. On arrival at this Headquarters it was found that the prints appearing on the bottle, while not in sufficient detail to allow a search in the Single Finger Print Index, did contain a sufficient number of characteristics on which to base a positive identification, when compared with the prints of David Garrett, there appeared to be no doubt that the prints appearing on the bottle were those of Garrett, thus establishing a strong presumption that Garrett was responsible for the offences at Prescott, St. Boniface and Kingsville. Garrett was subsequently arrested by the Ontario Provincial Police, Owen Sound, Ontario, for "Breach of the National Registration Regulations", and all Departments concerned were immediately notified of his arrest.

In due course, Garrett was brought to trial on three charges of "Theft from Dwelling", and sentenced to one year on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

A number of police forces in Canada still experience difficulty in subscribing to our Modus Operandi Section due to lack of personnel, but undoubtedly a greater number of submissions may be expected with the cessation of war conditions.

(c) CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

This Section plays an unobtrusive but none the less important part in the work of identification. Whilst the Section may not be in such close contact with actual cases as is the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Sections, yet the work necessary in producing 26,020 photographic prints and 319 multilith plates during the past year for news matter and photographs for the R.C.M.P. Gazette is an accomplishment of much value. These services are none the less a definite aid to peace officers in all parts of the country and not a day passes but use is made of them. Whilst there is no record of the number of identifications that have resulted from the fact that photographs are available to peace officers for their use, it is no exaggeration to say that were this possible, the figure would run into many thousands.

Attention is being given to photographic equipment and accommodation in the Photographic Units outside the Central Photographic Section at Headquarters, and, where possible, these will be improved and standardized.

Photographs of Historical Interest

For several years past, we have attempted to collect photographs connected with the early history of the Force, and any current photographs which will be of value later. We have been successful during the past year of making some important additions to this particular section.

(d) TICKET-OF-LEAVE SECTION

The volume of the work in this Section has remained about the same as last year, however, from August 1, 1942 to March 31, 1944, a number of inmates from Ontario gaols and reformatories were released under a special war purpose Ticket-of-Leave to help the war effort by working in munition plants and on farms. No special war purpose releases of this nature were granted during the past fiscal year, but a number of special war purpose Ticket-of-Leave subjects

who had been released during the two previous fiscal years and whose terms were not yet satisfied became delinquent. Revocations were secured in six cases on the recommendation of the Chief Officer of the Ontario Board of Parole on account of subjects' failures to live up to conditions of release. The Ticket-of-Leave in the cases of twelve others was forfeited on account of conviction of indictable offences.

The delinquent percentage of special war purpose Ticket-of-Leave subjects, released from Ontario Gaols and Reformatories for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945, was 15 per cent., as against 12.98 per cent. the previous year.

Accumulation of old records in this Section was found to be hampering the work. Extra office space had to be secured and this was obtained by micro-filming certain obsolete files covering a period of 41 years. The films of the records so micro-filmed now only occupy a space approximately equal to that of one drawer of an ordinary steel filing cabinet.

(e) FIREARMS SECTION

The records in this Section now show that 1,727,868 *rifles and shotguns* have been registered since the requirements of the Defence of Canada Regulations made this necessary. In the *Revolvers and Pistols Unit* a total of 222,053 weapons have been similarly recorded.

Identifications which we are called upon to make totalled 670 during the past year. One interesting identification occurred in November of last year when correspondence was received from the Chief Constable, Vancouver City Police Department, stating that a man's body was found on the beach of English Bay in that city. The man had been shot and in his right hand was found a Colt Automatic .32 calibre, Serial No. 58984. No identification papers were found on the body and a request was made to ascertain if the described weapon had been registered in the Dominion.

A search of our records disclosed that a similar weapon had been registered on April 17, 1939, by a resident of Edmonton, Alberta. Our records also showed that this person had changed his address in 1941 to Oak Bay, British Columbia, and this information was forwarded for investigation, with the result that the Vancouver City Police were able to determine that the weapon had been subsequently sold to yet another party in Edmonton, Alberta. From this lead they were able to ascertain that the body on which the weapon was found was that of one, Captain Herbert F. Curran, a discharged paymaster from the Canadian Army, and apparently was in illegal possession of the weapon in question at the time of his death. The weapon was subsequently returned to the rightful owner at a later date.

By Order in Council, P.C. 1055, dated February 20, 1945, it is now no longer necessary for *British Subjects*, and those who have been granted exemption from the provisions of Section 37 (a) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, to register *rifles and shotguns*.

(f) R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

We have been unable during the past year to extend the facilities of the R.C.M. Police Gazette as much as we would wish, due to the shortage of paper, but this publication continues to have a high valuation with all peace officers to whom it is furnished.

It was found necessary to issue a supplement to the Gazette containing descriptive data of deserters from the Armed Services, and this has proved to be of considerable value.

(g) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

Police Service Dogs continue to prove their value as aids in the carrying out of the many and varied duties of a peace officer. Though most of the work the Police Service Dogs are called upon to perform has reference to crime detection, there are a number of occasions when they are employed to locate lost children, trace missing persons, and at times recover valuable articles accidentally lost.

Since Police Service Dogs were first introduced into the R.C.M.P. Police in October, 1935, there has been an increasing call for their services in the tracking and searching for criminals. As an illustration of the work that Police Service Dogs have performed, I cite the following case of Reg. No. 153W, Police Service Dog "*PRINCE*", a Doberman-Pinscher pup, not yet three years old.

A glance at his record shows that he has been a very busy dog during the past 12 months as he has to his credit 79 cases where he was called out and rendered assistance. Following his training, "*Prince*" was for a time in Charlottetown, P.E.I., but in June, 1944, was transferred to Sydney, N.S., and whilst most of his work has been in connection with the Excise Act and the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, he has also been employed in locating missing persons. In connection with his police work, he has travelled something like 3,000 miles by automobile and 800 by train during the past year.

On June 28, 1944 "*Prince*" had been taken to Port Hood, N.S., to assist in locating the persons responsible for a series of breaking and enterings at Port Hawksbury, Craignish Station, Judique, and Port Hood. One of the stolen articles, a bicycle, was found hidden in the bushes about two miles south of Port Hood. "*Prince*" was put on the track here and eventually led the police patrol, through a trail in the bush, to a camp where all the stolen goods were discovered. "*Prince*" was then given scent from some blankets at the camp and immediately set out through the bushes "with a deep nose and working fast", indicating that the track was not more than half an hour old. After three-quarters of a mile fast tracking the dog was released and was almost immediately heard to bark. The Police were quickly on the scene when it transpired that "*Prince*" had grabbed the pant leg of Lawrence David McGean, one of the men involved and had "held" him until the arrival of the Dog Master with the police patrol. McGean was arrested and was eventually convicted on a charge of breaking and entering, and theft.

But "*Prince's*" task was not yet finished. After the apprehension of McGean, the search continued for the man who was in company with him on the various breaking and enterings. It was learned that this second man had left a camp site about two hours earlier previous to the arrival of the police.

All attempts to pick up his trail during the following night proved unsuccessful due to a number of false starts caused by the presence of the scent of people not implicated in the breaking and enterings. However, in the early morning of June 29, word was received that a quantity of bread and bacon had been stolen from a railway field kitchen car at Glendyre Station, also of an attempted theft of an automobile belonging to a doctor at Mabou. "*Prince*" was taken to the scene of the new break and on information supplied was started out on a track across a swamp leading into hilly country.

After some hours of unsuccessful working, soiled socks belonging to the wanted man were secured. Although the track was nine hours old, the dog was given this scent and allowed to case about until he picked up the correct track. After searching along the edges of a road, "*Prince*" eventually appeared to be on the right trail. The work of the dog disclosed that the man had apparently backtracked on the road and had gone into the bushes at various places, possibly to avoid detection by passing automobiles.

At one place the track led again into hill country but this time in a different direction altogether from the one that had at first been pointed out. The track was of such a nature that "Prince" was forced to work slowly with a "deep nose" through bush and swampy places for about a mile. Despite the difficulties which the dog encountered "Prince" led the police right up to a small hay barn where he stopped and gave voice. Buried in the hay fast asleep, Andrew Rankin MacGillivray, was found and arrested. MacGillivray, an ex-convict, was McGean's partner. He, too, in due course was convicted.

There are other interesting accounts of the work of Police Service Dogs, but space will not permit further examples.

The following dogs are on the strength of the force at the points named:—

P.S.D.	Location
"READY"	Three Rivers, P.Q.
"PRINCE"	Sydney, N.S.
"CHIPS"	Shubenacadie, N.S.
"DUKE"	Ohsweken, Ont.
"PAL III"	Wasagaming, Man.
"TOBY"	Headingly, Man.
"LANNIE"	Headingly, Man.
"CLIFFE"	Vancouver, B.C.
"SALLY"	Vancouver, B.C.
"TELL"	Saskatoon, Sask.
"IGNATZ"	Saskatoon, Sask.
"LAD"	Vegreville, Alta.
"ROUGH"	Morley, Alta.
"SMOKY"	Taber, Alta.
"DARK"	Yorkton, Sask.

(h) SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES AT REGINA, SASK., & ROCKCLIFFE, ONT.

I regret to have to report that up to the present we have been unable to secure a successor to the late Surgeon M. Powers to control these laboratories and consequently, we have been obliged to ask for the continuance of the unselfish and public spirited assistance of local and other scientific experts referred to in my last year's report.

Our permanent staffs have done excellent work within the limits of their qualifications.

At *Regina* we have again had the benefit of the services of Dr. Frances McGill in such cases as required autopsies and pathological examinations. She has also given us valuable assistance in instruction and advice.

We have added to our equipment during the year, more particularly that connected with metal examinations.

Dr. D. G. Moore, Pathologist for the Regina General and Grey Nuns Hospitals at that point also rendered us valuable assistance.

During the past year the Regina Laboratory handled a total of 476 cases.

At *Rockcliffe* we have had the able assistance of the scientists of the National Research Council Laboratories and also those of the Bureau of Mines and the Customs-Excise Laboratory.

It may be interesting to note that no less than 31,635 questioned documents were submitted to the Laboratory at Rockcliffe during the past year for examination.

3. Acknowledgment of Assistance

I have already referred to our indebtedness for the service of those specialists who have given us such valuable assistance during the past year and here I extend my sincere thanks to them. I also wish to express my gratitude to all

those other men and women, legal and professional, to those experts in other Police Forces and organizations, and to those in every walk of life who have gone out of their way to assist us in the conclusion of our tasks. Without their help our duties would have been much more onerous.

4. Interesting Cases, Indicating the Value of Scientific Training

Under the headings of the "Central Fingerprint Section", the "Central Modus Operandi Section", and also under "Police Service Dogs" some examples of interesting cases were cited. A few samples from the general run of cases may now be of interest:

(a) MANITOBA POOL ELEVATOR, THEFT OF WHEAT FROM—TIRE TRACKS

During the course of an investigation made by a member into this theft, a novel means of obtaining an impression of tire tracks in snow was accomplished. This was as follows:

The member cut a straight edge through the snow to the ground, cutting through the rear dual wheel marks left by the truck used for this offence. It could then be seen that the snow under the wheels had been packed harder than the snow above them.

All the snow was removed to the level of the wheel marks. A length of old hose was procured and attached to the exhaust pipe of the police car, the engine started and the heat from the exhaust used to melt the snow above the tire marks. This method was highly successful, exposing the four treads showing perfect markings and positively establishing the mark and pattern of the tires.

Evidently the reason the rear tire tracks could be brought out by this method was on account of the stolen grain being dumped directly into the truck over the rear axle, causing the back wheels to pack the snow underneath almost as solid as ice. The snow above the marks, not being so hard packed, melted faster exposing the pattern.

The impression of tire tracks secured in this case was largely responsible for the conviction of the party who committed the theft, who was given a suspended sentence, and ordered to make restitution for the stolen grain.

(b) E. T. JOHNSON, Complaint Breaking, Entering and Theft from— BOISSEVAIN, Manitoba

On January 29, 1944, Mr. Edward T. Johnson, proprietor of a hardware store in Boissevain, Manitoba, informed the R.C.M. Police there that some person had evidently broken into his store and stolen forty-five gallons of raw linseed oil from one of his tanks.

Investigation disclosed that there were four tanks in this warehouse, held together by a plank cradle. These tanks were mounted on wooden planking, with an earthen floor under all. The bottom of the tank in question was examined, but no holes could be seen. There was no oil on the floor or planking which would suggest that same had leaked out. Since linseed oil was very difficult to obtain it was believed that someone had taken it for his own use.

The entire establishment was examined carefully in order to see how entrance had been gained for this purported theft. Nothing of value was found. As no suspects were known and as examination of the premises failed to disclose the mode or method of entrance, it was decided to remove the tank from the cradle. This eventually was done.

On examination of the planks where the tank had been resting a large hole was observed, about three inches by six inches, chewed through the planks by rats. A small irregular hole, about the size of a dime, was then revealed in

the bottom of the tank, immediately below the pump line. On scraping this hole the metal was found to be badly corroded and leaking. When the tank was in place, in the cradle, the hole was found to be immediately above the rat hole in the planking. The soil, which had been excavated by the rats under the planks, was found to be saturated with linseed oil. It was then apparent that the oil had seeped through the labyrinth of rat holes and this accounted for the fact that none was visible on the floor or between the tanks.

A less careful investigation in such a case would have necessitated a great deal of wasted effort and energy in trying to solve a case due to natural causes.

We have heard of the assistance police crime detection laboratories offer in theory but the following case illustrates in a practical manner the value of microscopical analysis of materials that otherwise would not be considered as evidence:

(c) SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION, IDENTIFICATION OF GLASS, SOIL, FINGERPRINTS

At approximately 10.30 p.m. on March 15, 1944, a dark and rainy night, the City Police Department, Sarnia, Ont., received a phone call telling of two men suspiciously loitering near the Brewers Warehouse on Maxwell Street. Two patrolmen were immediately on their way by police car to view the situation. When the police arrived two men were walking away from the side of the building and had just about reached the opposite sidewalk as the police car drew up. Recognizing the police, one man (Withers) destroyed a bottle of wine by throwing it on the roadway. At that instant both men were told by the police to get off the street and go home. They both showed signs of intoxication but were not drunk enough to be oblivious to what was going on.

The police then made a quick check of the warehouse. On one side a small window (wire enforced type) was cracked and on the opposite side of the building one window was broken. This window was situated below a catch which when released permitted a section of the frame to open where entrance could be made. The two men were picked up further down the street and brought to the police station. They were charged with "attempted breaking and entering". At this time no incriminating evidence had been discovered. The case was then turned over to a detective for investigation.

The scene of crime was viewed. Below the cracked window in the damp soil a footprint was visible; this was photographed. Most of the glass of the broken window was found on the ledge approximately four feet, six inches from the ground, and on the inside of the building, indicating that it had been struck from the outside. On both windows a considerable amount of sand or soil was visible, suggesting that a heavy stone with sand adhering to it could have been the instrument used to break the window.

This foreign matter on the glass was slowly being washed away by the rain, further suggesting that the break was new. Also on the ledge to the left of the broken window foreign matter that looked like blood was found. This also was being washed away by the rain. Various finger marks were visible on the glass that remained in the frame. This glass and the loose glass was taken and checked for fingerprints, with the result that one impression in particular appeared to be of some value.

One of the suspects, Gordon Withers, F.P.S. No. 255746, was known to the Sarnia Police Department. He had a criminal record. Rolland St. Jean, F.P.S. No. 607378, was a newcomer in so far as criminal activities were concerned. Both suspects denied having any knowledge of the crime. From the sweater worn by St. Jean two small fragments of glass were found; also his left little finger was bleeding from a fresh cut. The footwear of both men was muddy and dirty.

St. Jean's and Withers' boots were taken, also St. Jean's sweater. The soil from the boots and the glass from the sweater, along with samples of soil from around the warehouse under both windows. These exhibits were sent to the Crime Detection Laboratory, R.C.M. Police, Rockcliffe, Ontario, for microscopical analysis. The glass bearing impressions was sent to the Fingerprint Section, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, for examination and comparison with the fingerprints of the two men.

Comparison made by a member of the force at the Crime Detection Laboratory, Rockcliffe, Ontario, between the glass found on the sweater with the glass from the window proved them to be similar. The comparison between the scrapings from the boots and a sample of the soil from the immediate vicinity of the crime, made by a member of the National Research Council, Ottawa, proved them also to be similar; furthermore glass similar to the broken window was also present in the soil and boot scrapings. One fingerprint impression was developed on the glass and positively identified with the right forefinger of Rolland St. Jean.

On March 29, 1944, St. Jean and Withers were committed for trial at the preliminary hearing. They elected a speedy trial before Judge M. A. Miller.

St. Jean was tried on April 13, 1944. The various members who effected the identifications or made comparisons were called to give evidence. Under cross-examination all the evidence was challenged without damaging results. It was established that the fingerprint was on the inside of the glass—this identification was conclusive evidence. The photograph of the footprint below the cracked window and the left boot of St. Jean was used as evidence and the coincidence that the boot fitted the impression was pointed out. The accused was found guilty as charged.

On April 14, 1944, Withers was tried. The evidence was a repetition of the first case but there was no direct fingerprint evidence against him. He was found not guilty.

Instruction is given to all members in the use of moulage and plaster for the taking of footcasts, tireprints, etc., and the following case illustrates the value of this tuition:

(d) PAUL DZIKOWSKI, ARSON, COWAN, MANITOBA

On May 18, 1943, Swan River Detachment, R.C.M. Police, was advised that during the previous night a vacant house on a farm east of the village of Cowan had been completely destroyed by fire which was believed to be of incendiary origin.

An immediate investigation was made. The house, constructed of logs with shingle roof, was on a farm which had recently been sold to one, Mike Gardy. This farm formerly was the property of William Kindrat who died in 1939. After his death the property went to his widow, Mary, who in 1941, married Fred Husak of Arran, Saskatchewan, subsequently moving there to live, the farm being rented. For a time the house was occupied by Paul Dzikowski and his wife, son-in-law and daughter of the owner, Mrs. Fred Husak. They moved in 1942, leaving the house vacant.

It was ascertained that Paul Dzikowski wanted this farm and when the owner decided to sell, he offered to buy but did not have the necessary funds or collateral. After the sale was made to Mike Gardy, Dzikowski endeavoured to prevent the transfer of the property by insisting that it was necessary for his wife, her sister and brother, being daughters and son of the owner and her former husband, to agree to the sale and transfer of the property and this they would not do. However, on this point the stories told by the different members of the family were conflicting.

Examination of the ruins failed to disclose the cause of the fire. There were no stoves in the building, which indicated the fire must have been of incendiary origin. The farm yard was all grass and no tracks could be found, but a short distance west of the ruins, on the muddy bank of a small stream known as North Duck River, tracks were found where some person had climbed the bank in bare feet. These tracks were greatly enlarged through the person's slipping in the mud and were not suitable for making casts. On the opposite side of the stream there were indications where some person had taken off boots and walked into the stream which was about one and one-half feet deep. There were also marks indicating this person had used a bicycle. A portion of a bicycle tire tread two inches long was found between two tufts of grass. This was carefully reproduced in plaster of paris cast and a very distinct impression obtained.

A number of bicycles, including one owned by Paul Dzikowski, were checked and only one was found with a tire corresponding to the tire tracks found, and this bicycle subsequently was eliminated. Paul Dzikowski was considered a possible suspect but no evidence directly implicating him was found until June 17 when it was learned that on May 17, Paul Dzikowski had been to the village of Cowan on a bicycle and had purchased one gallon of kerosene. He had also been seen on his way home, late at night, carrying a gallon jar on his back and further inquiries revealed that Steve Dzikowski had a bicycle which had not been checked. On examining this bicycle it was found that the rear tire was identical to the model made from the tracks found near the scene of the fire.

When questioned, Steve Dzikowski stated that a few days before the fire he had left the bicycle at his brother, Paul's place, and had taken it away the day after the fire. With this information in their possession, the investigators again interrogated Paul. At first he denied all knowledge of the fire or of having used Steve's bicycle but finally he admitted using the bicycle and setting fire to the house. He said he poured kerosene on the shingles and then threw a lighted match on the oil. The reason he gave for doing this was that he wanted the farm for his wife's sake as it was home to her, she having been born there, and Mrs. Husak at one time had promised them the farm if they would look after her in her old age. He figured that Mike Gardy would not want the farm if there was no house there and that he would then be able to get the farm himself.

Paul Dzikowski was charged with arson and pleaded guilty, being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The small clue of a portion of a bicycle track two inches long was responsible for this case being successfully concluded.

The distribution of the R.C.M. Police Gazette is much valued by all peace officers and this case is illustrative of its value:

(e) B. E. AND THEFT FROM CLOGG'S LIMITED, MONCTON, N.B.

On the night of December 11, 1943, Clogg's Jewelry Store, Moncton, N.B., was broken into and goods, mostly watches, to the value of approximately \$2,000 stolen. The Chief Constable of Moncton forwarded an itemized list of the jewelry stolen to the R.C.M. Police Gazette, and this was published in the issue of December 22, 1943.

On March 7, 1944, the Officer Commanding No. 25 Elementary Flying Training School, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, called a surprise kit inspection in search of a missing wallet. During the inspection a large quantity of watches and miscellaneous jewelry was found in the kit of LAC Alan Winkle, R.A.F. Questioned, he stated that the jewelry had been given to him by an uncle, who was a jeweler in Toronto. The fact that the goods had price tags on them was suspicious, especially when the total value was close to \$900.

This particular air training school is one of the many on the mailing list of the R.C.M. Police Gazette. The Officer Commanding remembered the list of stolen jewelry contained in a recent copy of the Gazette and had the goods found in Winkle's kit checked with this. From the comparison it appeared obvious that this was at least part of the jewelry stolen from Clogg's. Winkle was placed under arrest and the R.C.M.P. notified.

An investigation carried out on the station revealed that Winkle had sold watches to several airmen, and finally after much questioning he admitted the theft. In his confession he told how he broke into the Moncton jewelry store unaided, carefully chose the most valuable collection of watches and other goods available and returned with his loot to the R.A.F. station in Moncton.

Here he sold a couple of watches, disposing of some of the more distinctive styles of jewelry. When he was posted shortly afterwards to the school in Saskatchewan it would appear that there was little chance of his being caught. Had it not been for the alertness of the Officer Commanding at Assiniboia in remembering this Gazette item, it is probable that Winkle might never have been apprehended, or at any rate not for some time to come.

A letter was later received from the Chief Constable, Moncton Police Department, New Brunswick, and the following is an excerpt therefrom:

"Through the medium of the Gazette, the majority of the watches and jewelry were recovered in Saskatchewan, and the burglar has since been sentenced to a term of two and one-half years in the penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B."

This case, seemingly destined to be closed for want of information, was brought to a successful conclusion by an item published in the R.C.M.P. *Gazette*. This once again demonstrates the benefits to be derived in utilizing this medium for the dissemination of material.

The extent of our assistance in the collection of revenue is not generally known and the following case illustrates this:

(f) REX V. CALEDONIA FARMS LIMITED, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—
FALSIFIED INVOICES—\$40,000 DUE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

An interesting case occurred when Caledonia Farms Limited, wholesale and retail butchers, were suspected of a breach of the Special War Revenue Act.

During July, 1943 the Excise Tax Auditor commenced an audit investigation of the firm's books. His suspicions were aroused by certain unexplained discrepancies and as the work continued, it became evident that there had been an evasion of sales tax.

On June 6, 1944, an inquiry into the firm's business methods began. This inquiry was conducted under authority of Section 116, Special War Revenue Act. The act provides that the sales tax is applicable to cooked meats but not to fresh meats. From a superficial examination, the auditor suspected that the full amount of cooked meats manufactured by this firm was not being recorded and that cooked meats had been billed as fresh meats when sold.

Various detachments of the R.C.M.P. were called upon to aid in the investigation, including Toronto, Niagara Falls, Kingston, Ohsweken and Cobourg. Several things were checked: the firm's method of recording sales; methods of recording sales tax on processed meats; the amount of cooked meats, weiners, bologna, sausages, etc., manufactured. Various employees, both former and present, were interviewed, as were numerous customers of the Caledonia Farms Limited. These customers included retail butchers and "hot-dog stand" operators who had concessions with Queen City Shows and other travelling amusement concerns.

A few employees seemed reluctant to impart information of any kind, and stated that to the best of their knowledge the business had been conducted properly. Other witnesses, however, revealed that (in their opinion) much more cooked meat had been manufactured than was sold over the counter of the firm's retail store in the front of the building. These witnesses admitted being aware that a considerable quantity of meat, cooked and fresh, was sold for cash through the "back door" by Stanley Goldstein, the assistant manager, and that the sales were not recorded.

The investigators questioned further and learned that the sales invoices were in triplicate, one white sheet, one yellow and one pink. The invoices were given to the butcher who made up the orders and inserted the weights and prices; they were then passed on to the cashier to be checked. The white and yellow slips were given to the truck driver; the pink one was retained in the office. Upon delivery of the meat the driver usually gave the white slip to the customer when payment was made. If the goods were charged, the driver kept both white and yellow slips until he received payment on a subsequent visit to the customer. At closing time each truck driver turned in to the cashier the yellow copies of the orders on which he had collected the full amount, plus the cash. He surrendered the yellow invoices of outstanding accounts at the end of the day on which he collected the money for them.

Many of the pink slips were not in evidence. It was learned that the custom was to destroy them after several weeks. Those that were available aided in corroborating the auditor's theory that falsification of invoices had been practised by the firm.

Laboratory examination disclosed that in numerous instances items of fresh meat had been added to the yellow invoices AFTER same had been receipted by the customer. In other words, these items had been added subsequent to delivery of the goods to, and payment for them by the customer.

The motive was plain, to avoid sales tax on processed meat sold through "the back door" and create an untaxable and explanatory avenue of disposal for products bought by the firm and used in the manufacture of cooked meats.

An identification of handwriting was also made which proved that many of these fraudulent additions had been made by Stanley Goldstein.

One witness maintained that delivery of cooked meats had been made to her husband's store but the driver had refused to leave an invoice. Other points came up as the case progressed; Mr. Morris Goldstein, owner and manager, had never asked for any production record from the cooked meat department until after the Tax Auditor's visit; very little, if any, loss of cooked meats through spoilage had occurred; Caledonia employed salesmen who handled cooked meats that had no firm brand on the casing; the firm owned a fleet of five trucks that consumed more mileage than the business as inventoried warranted.

Subsequently the Caledonia Farms Limited were notified that the sum of \$40,000 was owing to the Department of National Revenue, this sum being representative of the amount collected by the firm, which was not properly recorded and not paid to the department.

It was decided, upon advice from crown counsel, not to proceed against the company known as the Caledonia Farms Limited nor against the Caledonia Meat Market, but to take action against the principal officers, namely, Stanley and Morris Goldstein. The attorney-general authorized prosecution on indictment in July, 1943. Five counts were preferred against Stanley Goldstein, six counts against Morris Goldstein.

After a lengthy preliminary hearing in October and November, 1943, the accused were committed for trial. Both cases were tried on February 3, 1944, before His Honour Judge Parker. Stanley Goldstein pleaded guilty to the fifth count of the indictment (unlawfully with intent to evade the provisions of the

Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations, altering invoices of goods sold, contrary to S.8 (7).) He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 or one year in jail.

A nolle prosequi was then entered regarding the other cases against him and all those against Morris Goldstein. No further proceedings were taken.

The value of identification of fingerprints found at crime scenes is well known to everyone, but in the following case the identification of a palmprint is out of the ordinary and is considered to be worthy of mention:

(g) SUDBURY WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, B. E. AND THEFT FROM —
SUDBURY, ONTARIO

On Friday morning, September 15, 1944, the Chief Constable of the Sudbury City Police Department was notified that the Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse had been broken into during the night. The safe had been forced open and the sum of approximately \$550 in cash stolen therefrom. It appeared that this safe had been opened by means of a crow bar, sledge, axe or other similar instrument.

Entrance to the premises had been effected by breaking a small window leading from the roof of the garage. Upon close examination, a palmprint was discerned on the window glass, where entry had been made.

The same night the North Country Supply Company office in Sudbury was also broken into and an attempt made to crack the safe. However, the culprits were apparently disturbed in their work and departed hastily, leaving a number of tools behind. These were taken in charge by the city police, as it was believed both crimes could have been committed with the same tools and by the same parties.

The window was forwarded to the R.C.M.P. Fingerprint Section, Ottawa, together with the palmprints of suspects. There it was found that the palmprint on the window was identical with the left hand palmprint of Michael McCollick.

The tools found at the North Country Supply Office, together with the safe door, safe door handle, and other articles from the Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse, were sent to the Crime Detection Laboratory of the R.C.M.P. at Rockcliffe, Ontario. It was hoped that the two offences committed at Sudbury could be linked together by providing scientific proof that the tools found at the North Country Supply Office made the marks on the safe door in the Sudbury Wholesale Warehouse. However, it was found on laboratory examination that the static impressions were few and very faintly impressed, therefore, it was impossible to render positive identification.

Michael McCollick was arrested September 17, 1944, and charged with "breaking, entering and theft (safebreaking)." A member of the Fingerprint Section of the Identification Branch, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, gave palmprint evidence at the preliminary hearing in Magistrate's Court, Sudbury, Ontario, November 2, 1944. This palmprint was the only evidence linking the accused to the scene of the crime. The fact that the window was on top of the garage, and not easily accessible from the street, was also a very important factor. McCollick was subsequently committed for trial in the District Judge's Court.

On November 29, 1944, McCollick pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to a term of two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Indicative of the valued co-operation between various police departments and this force, I believe that the following case is distinctly worthy of mention:

(h) JEAN PAUL GUAY—CASPER GERARD, THEFT OF GOODS FROM C.N.R. FREIGHT TRAIN, SUMMERSTOWN, ONT., CO-OPERATION

On the morning of June 3, 1944, a telephone call was received by Constable J. L. Whitty of the Ontario Provincial Police stationed at Cornwall, Ontario, to the effect that a large quantity of merchandise had been stolen from a C.N.R. freight car at Summerston, Ontario. Constable Whitty enlisted the aid of Chief Constable Hawkshaw of the Cornwall Township Police and immediately proceeded to the scene of the offence. On arrival there they observed a large quantity of cigarettes, tobacco, ladies' and gents' wearing apparel, strewn along the right-of-way a half mile from Summerstown C.N.R. station.

Two men had been observed running into the bush at this point by section men, and an attempt was made to follow their tracks. It was soon obvious that these individuals had made a clean get-away. Therefore, Sgt. Poirier of the Cornwall Township Police was given a brief resume of the affair with an oral description of the two suspects and asked to notify all motorists, proceeding east, not to pick up hitchhikers. The driver of the east-bound Colonial Coach Bus Lines was also informed of details relating to this case and warned to be on the lookout for any passengers he might pick up answering the description given.

The Summerstown district was thoroughly searched with the aid of County Constable G. Lefevre of Alexandria and the R.C.M. Police from Cornwall Detachment. It was then decided that it would be impossible to search the dense bush area where the offence was committed and Police Service Dog "Cliffe" with Cst. R. Ells was dispatched from Rockcliffe to render assistance. The police dog picked up the track and followed same in a southerly direction toward No. 2 Highway.

In the meantime, a telephone call was received from the driver of the Colonial Coach Bus Lines, stating that two men had boarded his vehicle at Lancaster and answered the description of the wanted men. The next bus stop was Dorion, Quebec. Thereupon Acting Captain Quennville of the Quebec Provincial Police, Montreal, was telephoned and these men were subsequently detained at Headquarters, Montreal, where they were held for interrogation. They gave their names as Jean Paul Guay and Casper Gerard. The C.N.R. Investigation Department was notified and informations sworn out against them.

Although a section man at Summerstown Station was able to pick out Guay from a police line-up in Montreal, it was evident that a great deal of evidence would have to be collected before these men might successfully be prosecuted. Guay and Gerard denied having any part in this robbery. However, a motorist was located who gave these men a ride from Lancaster to where they boarded the Colonial Coach Bus, and was able to identify them.

After several days of exhaustive inquiry an unsigned note addressed to a restaurant in Cornwall was intercepted, which corroborated an earlier suspicion that some of the cigarettes stolen had been disposed of to this establishment, directly implicating Guay and Gerard with the offence.

Following this, a letter written by Guay and duly witnessed, was seized at the jail. This letter, and the note previously sent to the restaurant in Cornwall, were forwarded to the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe. At the subsequent trial S/Sgt. Lett of the Laboratory was able to provide testimony to the effect that the handwriting on the note and letter was identical.

At the conclusion of the trial, held in the County Court House, Cornwall, Ontario, Guay and Gerard were each found guilty of receiving stolen merchandise from the C.N.R. and sentenced to a term of four years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

Since neither Guay nor Gerard, who were experienced criminals, made any statements to the police, it was a case in which every bit of information or evidence in the investigation had to be proven. Forty crown witnesses were called.

This case accentuates the advantages gained by mutual co-operation between different police agencies; the following departments were concerned: Ontario Provincial Police, Cornwall Township Police Department, Quebec Provincial Police, C.N.R. Investigation Department, County Police of Alexandria and the R.C.M. Police. The celerity with which these forces banded together in closing the net on these individuals and bringing them before a court of justice is a tribute to the police of this country.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations

It is obvious that a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is called upon to undertake a good deal of work in the way of investigation in which no breach of a statute has occurred or is suspected, either for the Federal Government, the Provincial Government, or Municipal Authorities. The duties referred to are divided into three main categories as follows:—

- (1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as for example, applications for naturalization; enquiries for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.
- (2) Where they may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other Police Forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.
- (3) Where we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

Last year, *the total investigations* under this heading was 155,665, and investigations of this nature during the period under review have decreased approximately 3 per cent. This is not as substantial a decrease as I had hoped, and for purposes of record, I set forth the distribution of the cases for the past year:—

Province in which assistance is given	R.C.M.P. enquiry— No breach of Statute	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance	Assistance to other Departments and Authorities carrying out routine or admini- strative duties	Total
British Columbia.....	3,932	1,222	235	5,389
Alberta.....	12,271	6,886	12,559	31,716
Saskatchewan.....	11,186	7,698	12,552	31,436
Manitoba.....	4,088	2,817	9,557	16,462
Ontario.....	11,135	3,539	1,042	15,716
Quebec.....	2,522	4,099	40	6,661
New Brunswick.....	6,765	10,757	793	18,315
Nova Scotia.....	1,738	5,033	4,402	11,173
Prince Edward Island.....	309	286	223	818
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	854	83	12,202	13,139
Totals.....	54,800	42,420	53,605	150,825

Municipal Laws and Ordinances.—The figures quoted above do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed under agreement by this Force. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C".

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

As reported last year, we continue to render many and varied services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas, we deliver mail and visit miners, traders and trappers in isolated districts, and where considered necessary, simple remedies in first-aid are given in the case of sickness or accident.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and radio services are available for all humanitarian purposes.

In some of the provinces with which we have agreements, we carry out social work at the request of the Provincial Authorities, and as we are required to patrol a large number of highways, our transport is often used in emergencies to secure medical aid for the injured and the sick.

3. Co-Operation with Youth

During recent years, this Force has fostered this idea and encouraged its members to co-operate with the youth of the country on the sport field, and in any other line of activity wherein we can be of service.

Our object is not to begin a new youth organization, but to stimulate and assist those organizations already existing. For instance, many members of the Force, prior to their joining the R.C.M. Police, were Scout Leaders and therein lies an opportunity of getting in some useful service. In one province, our men have been able to pay special attention to "lone" scouts who are too far away from any settlement to belong to a scout troop or organization.

In other directions, some members of the Force have shown a remarkable ability in organizing sports, and in one quite large town in Manitoba, extraordinary progress has been made, and as a result juvenile delinquency has been reduced 80%.

Back of our small enterprise in this direction was the idea of "Prevention of Crime", and this has now become a subject of training for members of the Force. In future, our "Personnel" Officers, and those closely associated with them, will give serious attention to this subject, in the hope that we may enlarge

the scope of our assistance to the youth of this country, through the assistance and co-operation of Ministers of Education, and similar officials, who may permit lectures by specially selected and competent police officials in primary and high schools on the functions of police duties, safety measures, and the encouragement of a better understanding of what is required of citizens in the maintenance of law and order.

As this Force is responsible for the enforcement of federal statutes, provincial laws and the criminal code in six out of the nine provinces, it is obvious that a good deal of useful work can be accomplished in the direction indicated if careful and proper plans are laid and carried out.

Other large police forces throughout the world are giving a good deal of attention to "crime prevention", both from the standpoint of assisting the youth of the country in understanding the duties of a policeman, and as well as in efforts among adults in attempting, for example, to improve its services in the field of labour disputes, and to improve relations between racial, religious and national groups. I am glad to report a good beginning has already been made.

There are many ramifications of the idea I have referred to, and readers of the R.C.M. Police Quarterly will find interesting pictures on page 296 of the April, 1945, issue, showing members of the R.C.M. Police Band, under the leadership of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., having visited the Boys' Farm and Training School, at Shawbridge, P.Q., on December 8, 1944. Here the boys can be seen walking arm in arm with the members of the Force, and it is obvious that a general spirit of friendliness, comradeship and trust prevails. This is excellent work, and we hope to foster it and encourage all those who take part in this unobtrusive but nevertheless important aspect of "crime prevention".

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Cadet Corps

For the time being, as we are very short of manpower, we have not been able to take any action under this heading.

4. Collection of Revenue

Apart altogether from the prevention and loss of revenue by the investigations conducted by this Force, and prosecutions instituted, it is surprising the amount of work which is involved in the collection of revenue for the Federal Government and for those provincial governments with which we have agreements. In one or two isolated areas, we collect revenue for some provincial authorities with whom we have no agreements.

The total collected during the last twelve months shows a small decrease over that collected in the previous twelve months.

The total for the year under this heading amounts to \$539,218.62, made up as follows:—

<i>Federal Government</i>		
Revenue	\$184,865	03
Fines	239,423	38
Costs	22,933	83
		<hr/>
		\$447,222 24
<i>Provincial Government</i>		
Revenue	\$ 40,763	07
Fines	42,722	12
Costs	8,170	27
		<hr/>
		\$ 91,655 46
Miscellaneous		340 92
Total		<hr/>
		\$539,218 62

As already mentioned, this is a decrease from the previous year of approximately 12 per cent.

"G" Division (Northwest Territories and Yukon) again made the largest collections, but "C" Division (Quebec) was a close second.

I should like to direct attention to the fact that the fines shown above should not be confused with the amount of the fines imposed. The figures given indicate the actual amounts collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C".

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

The two Territories referred to in the heading of this section, for purposes of police administration, form one Division known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government administration offices for these Territories are situated.

2. Strength and Distribution

Strength.—The strength of this Division on March 31, 1945, was 120 compared with 111 the year previous. The strength of Officers remains the same, but it is expected that there will be a shortage of other ranks after northern reliefs are effected, due to the lack of applicants for northern service and the general shortage in manpower.

Distribution.—For purposes of record, it is desired to report there are three Sub-Divisions in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, which are located at Whitehorse, Y.T., Fort Smith, N.W.T., and Aklavik, N.W.T., respectively, with detachments as shown:—

Whitehorse Sub-Division, Y.T.—

Whitehorse (Sub-Division Headquarters)
Teslin
Selkirk
Watson Lake
Carcross
Dawson
Mayo
Kluane
Old Crow

Fort Smith Sub-Division—

Fort Smith (Sub-Division Headquarters)
Yellowknife
Resolution
Reliance
Rae
Providence
Norman
Norman Wells
Camp Canol
Simpson
Liard
Coppermine
Cambridge Bay
Port Radium

Aklavik Sub-Division—

Aklavik (Sub-Division Headquarters)
Good Hope
Arctic Red River

In addition to the above, the Eastern Arctic Detachments are controlled direct from Ottawa by the Officer Commanding the Division. They comprise:—

Lake Harbour
Pangnirtung
Pond Inlet
Chesterfield Inlet
Baker Lake
Eskimo Point
Southampton Island
Frobisher Bay
Fort Chimo, P.Q.

Fort Chimo, Frobisher Bay and Southampton Island are temporary detachments established for the protection of the natives and the enforcement of the Game Act, etc., in the vicinity of defence projects.

There is one other detachment, namely, Moose Factory, in Ontario, which comes under the direct control of the Officer Commanding "G" Division.

3. Inspections

WESTERN ARCTIC AND YUKON

Superintendent D. J. Martin left Rockcliffe Airport at 9.15 a.m. of July 19, 1944, by Police Norseman Aircraft CF-MPF, on floats, to make the annual inspection of "G" Division detachments in the Northwest Territories, Western Arctic and the Yukon Territory. The Air Crew were Reg. No. 11296, Sgt. Cox, P.B., Pilot, and Corpl. K. Phillips, R.C.A.F., Air Mechanic.

The patrol proceeded to Edmonton, Alberta, by way of Sudbury, Port Arthur, Kenora, Lac du Bonnet and The Pas, and from The Pas via Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, to Edmonton. From Edmonton the flight was made direct to the Western Arctic, taking Captain Haig-Brown as passenger, making short stops at Fort Smith, Simpson and Norman where Dr. J. P. Harvey, Indian Agent and Public Health Officer, was given passage for the purpose of attending sick natives in that district. A stop was made at Coppermine detachment where Cpl. Abraham and wife were taken on board and transported to Cambridge Bay detachment. Ice conditions in Coronation Gulf appeared very good. A heavy fog came off the land and delayed the return trip for a day. On returning to Coppermine a flight was made to Read Island where outstanding matters were given attention. The return flight was made via the Eldorado Mine on Great Bear Lake, where the detachment was inspected. On approaching Norman, bad weather and high wind was encountered and on circling Norman the Pilot was unable to land, returning up Bear River and landing on a lake about 50 miles from the settlement where the patrol had to remain in the aircraft over night.

Shortly after landing on the lake, Pilot Officer J. C. Nesbitt, flying an R.C.A.F. Norseman passed over and seeing our aircraft, landed and offered any assistance. As our plane was unable to reach shore, Pilot Officer Nesbitt left and returned next morning with a drum of gasoline, and transported Superintendent Martin and passengers Captain Haig-Brown and Dr. J. P. Harvey to Norman, the Police plane followed later after drying out the leads. Dr. Harvey remained at Norman and Captain Haig-Brown was landed at Norman Wells to connect with C.P.A. Plane to Edmonton. Our aircraft proceeded to Aklavik, N. W. T. Leaving Aklavik, Inspector Forrest accompanied the patrol to Norman covering the detachments in the Aklavik Sub-Division.

The following detachments in the Northwest Territories were inspected by Superintendent Martin on this patrol:—

Coppermine	Cambridge Bay
Aklavik	Fort McPherson
Artic Red River	Good Hope
Norman Wells	Camp Canol
Norman	Port Radium
Simpson	Providence
Resolution	Yellowknife
Rae	Reliance
Fort Smith	

The Aircraft proceeded out to Edmonton where same was checked and the radio receiving set repaired, after which the aircraft proceeded to the Yukon Territory via the Liard River and Nelson Forks, B.C. Constable Lumley was taken to Providence, N.W.T., where Orderly Room was held and charges disposed of.

After refuelling at Simpson, N.W.T., a side trip was made at the request of the Indian Agent to Trout Lake in connection with a Treaty Indian suffering from blood poisoning. This Indian was taken to Simpson for hospitalization. The flight continued up the Liard River, landing at Fort Liard where the detachment was re-opened this summer.

From Fort Liard the aircraft proceeded to the Yukon Territory, via Lower Post, B.C., where the following detachments were inspected:—

Teslin, Y.T.	Whitehorse, Y.T.
Selkirk, Y.T.	Dawson City, Y.T.
Mayo, Y.T.	Kluane, Y.T.
Watson Lake, Y.T.	

The return flight was made to Edmonton, via Teslin, Watson Lake and Fort Liard, Simpson, Fort Smith, the aircraft landing on Cooking Lake on September 19, 1944.

Superintendent Martin reported that conditions in the Yukon and Northwest Territories from a Police point of view were found satisfactory.

This Inspection Patrol occupied a period of 68 days and covered a distance of 16,085 miles by land, sea and air.

EASTERN ARCTIC

Inspector C. N. K. Kirk left Ottawa on June 30, 1944, for Montreal, P.Q., to board the R.M.S. *Nascopie* on July 1, and accompanied her on the annual trip to the Eastern Arctic. This patrol occupied 94 days and covered a distance of 10,241 miles. He inspected all detachments in the Eastern Arctic, except Fort Chimo, Baker Lake and Eskimo Point. The *Nascopie* did not call at these points.

4. Sleigh Dogs and Dog Feed

Dog teams were again used extensively for patrol purposes in "G" Division, some 47,029 miles of patrol by dog teams having been carried out during the past year. At the present time, although our strength of dogs is shown as 233, 4 dogs are discharged not yet struck off, leaving an actual strength of 229; this is a reduction of 3 dogs when compared to last year. During the year 52 dogs were bred and raised at our detachments, 3 were donated to the Force and only 1 was purchased.

As a whole our fishing operations in the Mackenzie River area are somewhat improved since my previous report and I have no doubt the situation here will

continue to improve until the caches at the various detachments are back to normal. Our work in this direction in the Eastern Arctic continues to be normal.

5. Patrols

During the year under review, a total of 266,124 miles were covered in patrolling the Northwest Territories and Yukon. This is an increase of some 20,000 miles over the previous year's figure. This is partly due to the increased use of automobiles in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, since the completion of military roads in those districts.

R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER ST. ROCH

The epic patrol of the R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch", under the command of Staff Sergeant H. A. Larsen (now Sub-Inspector), from Dartmouth, N.S., through the Northwest Passage to Vancouver, B.C., in 86 days, namely, from July 22 to October 16, 1944, is the outstanding patrol of the year, and a booklet fully covering this patrol has just been published.

Inspector D. O. Forrest patrolled from Aklavik, N.W.T., to Dawson, Y.T., during January, 1945. This patrol had not been made since 1921. It arrived at Dawson on February 14, 1945, having travelled a distance of 679 miles by dog team.

A patrol from Pond Inlet to Fort Ross, via Arctic Bay by *Constable C. L. DeLisle* was an outstanding effort. He left Pond Inlet on March 12, 1943, and returned to his detachment a year later, having travelled 3,551 miles in 146 days actual travelling. The reasons for his long absence will be found in the reference to his patrol in Section 7 of this report, under the heading of "Unusual Items".

6. Motor Transport

A remarkable change has taken place in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, where, a few years ago, land transport was practically unknown with the exception of at such points as Dawson, Whitehorse and Fort Smith.

We now own and operate the following:—

- 1 passenger car at Whitehorse
- 11 trucks—2 at Dawson
 - 3 at Whitehorse
 - 1 at Mayo
 - 1 at Carcross
 - 1 at Teslin
 - 1 at Kluane
 - 1 at Watson Lake
 - 1 at Fort Smith

In addition we have taken over another truck which will be placed into service at Norman Wells. We also operate one jeep at Norman Wells, and will shortly place into operation three more; one each at Resolution, Simpson and Aklavik.

Also under this heading can be classified our Snow-Sedan, now in service at Moose Factory, Ontario.

7. Crime and General Police Work

There has been an increase in the number of crimes and offences committed in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the year under review. This year there were 446 cases under the Criminal Code alone, whereas

last year the number was 327. To a large extent the increase is accounted for by a much larger number of cases of vagrancy, (creating a disturbance by being drunk, etc.). The number of such vagrancy charges for the year was 194, the majority of which occurred at Whitehorse, Y.T.

CRIMINAL CODE

Of the serious crimes under this heading there were two cases of murder, one of attempted murder, and one of aiding at suicide.

Of the two murder cases one was that of the murder of an Indian woman named Mary Isaac by her step-mother, Indian Magdalene Isaac, which occurred at Kalzas Creek in the Yukon Territory on October 13, 1944. This also covers the case of attempted murder mentioned above when Magdalene Isaac at the same time and place fired at and severely wounded her husband, Indian Tom Isaac. The bullet is supposed to have passed through the left shoulder of Tom Isaac and lodged in the body of Mary Isaac, killing Mary. The motive may have been either jealousy or a desire on the part of Magdalene to get rid of Tom, so that she could marry some other Indian.

The evidence against Magdalene Isaac was, in our opinion, quite clear and conclusive, but unfortunately she was acquitted of the murder charge at her trial at Whitehorse on March 21, 1945, the reason for the acquittal being certain evidence given at the trial by her husband Tom, which evidence proved favourable to the Defence. She had also been charged with the attempted murder of her husband, but a stay of proceedings was entered on that charge after she was acquitted on the murder charge, owing to the fact that the evidence in the attempted murder charge would have been exactly similar to that given in the murder charge. It has not been decided whether or not the attempted murder charge will be proceeded with at a later date. In the meantime the accused has been released from custody.

The second murder case occurred at Whitehorse, Y.T. on September 27, 1944, when one Eugene L. Patterson attacked one Lester W. Cieluch with a knife, inflicting five wounds on Cieluch from which he died that same night. Both men, who were United States citizens, had been employed on a project under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army and, therefore, although civilians, were subject to the U.S. Military Laws. The cause of the attack was that Patterson found his wife and Cieluch embracing. Patterson was tried by the U.S. Army Court Martial and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour to be served in the U.S.A.

The case of aiding at suicide (the maximum offence for which is imprisonment for life), is that of two Eskimo men named Kyatook and Niptiyuk of Committee Bay, N.W.T., who are alleged to have assisted their seventy-six year old father, Allakanooak, to hang himself in his igloo with his consent. This occurred sometime in the fall of 1944. It appears that Allakanooak was a very sick man and had been bleeding from the lungs. His two sons are elderly and have families. In times past it has apparently not been an uncommon practice amongst the primitive Eskimos for the sick and aged to agree to being put to death or assisted at suicide, rather than remain a burden upon the tribe. We have not yet been able to apprehend Kyatook and Niptiyuk due to their isolation, but arrangements are under way to that end.

INDECENT ASSAULT, ETC.

There were several cases of indecent assault upon females during the year, and two cases of carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age. There was one case of attempted rape and one complaint of actual rape. In this latter case, which was alleged by a woman in Whitehorse to have been committed upon her in May of 1944, by a U.S. soldier, the complainant was unable to positively identify her assailant.

THEFTS, BREAKING AND ENTERING

A feature of the Criminal Code cases committed during the year under review, is the rather large number of thefts, 89 in all, and the number of cases of breaking, entering and theft, 12 in all. The most serious case of breaking, entering and theft, was that which occurred at Yellowknife on the night of July 7, 1944, when the Post Office there was broken into, and cash and postage stamps stolen as well as certain other articles stolen and damage done to the mails. One John Zabinski, who has a long criminal record, was apprehended for the commission of this offence and was subsequently sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

There was an unusually high number of accidental deaths for the year under review, forty-seven in all, most of them, from drowning, automobile accidents, accidental shooting, and deaths from exposure, in that order. That number includes eleven souls who perished when the native owned schooner "Cally" floundered off Cape Dalhousie, N.W.T. on September 9, 1944.

In addition to the accidental deaths and the suicides, there was thirty-eight sudden deaths which required police investigations. A fairly large number of these sudden deaths were of trappers and prospectors who had been living in more or less remote districts, and which in some cases necessitated fairly lengthy police patrols in order to reach the scene of death, at the end of which patrols our investigation member usually had to perform the burial or arrange for burial. All of these thirty-eight sudden deaths were from natural causes, a large number of them from old age.

It is noteworthy characteristic of so many "old timers" of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, that they are so independent in their ways as to make them prefer to go on living in the wilds and subsist as best they can until death overtakes them, rather than accept assistance from the Government or go to an Old People's Home, or to live in or closer to a town or settlement on Government relief. Many of them eventually are of course forced to take relief as they have no alternative. This independence seems to be more marked in the "old timers" of the Yukon Territory—those who went to the Territory during the Klondyke Gold Rush at the beginning of the Century.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The number of cases dealt with under this heading during the past twelve months was 530, a decrease of 38 from the previous year.

The principal statutes concerned were the Indian Act, the Northwest Territories Act, the Yukon Act, the Northwest Territories Game Act, the Customs and Excise Act, in order of numerical importance.

Under the War Measures Act and Regulations, five offences of taking photographs in a protected place were registered all of which occurred at the airport at Whitehorse. In these cases, three were convicted and two are still under investigation.

Under the other War Regulations, there were several cases investigated under the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, the Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations, but none were of a very serious nature.

TERRITORIAL ORDINANCES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
AND YUKON TERRITORY

During the year under review, there were 146 investigations of actual, suspected, or alleged infractions of the various ordinances of the two Territories, resulting in 129 convictions. This is a decrease from the preceding year when

the number of investigations was 248 and the number of convictions 159. There were 123 investigations under the Liquor Ordinances of both Territories during the past year, 81 of them in the Yukon Territory, mostly at Whitehorse, Y.T. The most common offences under the respective liquor ordinances were: intoxication in public places; consuming liquor in public places; possession of more than one liquor permit.

There were 10 cases of insanity investigated in both territories during the year. Sixteen cases of venereal diseases were investigated under the provisions of the respective Venereal Diseases Prevention Ordinances. All of the venereal diseases cases were obliged to take treatment. It should be added that most of these venereal diseases cases were Indians and half-breeds.

Apart from investigations under the Ordinances of the N.W.T. and Yukon Territory, the Fort Smith, N.W.T. detachment of this division also enforces the Province of Alberta Ordinances in the Fitzgerald District of Northern Alberta. There were 9 investigations under Province of Alberta Ordinances, 7 of which were cases of venereal diseases.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The amount of administrative work performed by our personnel in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory, on behalf of other departments of the Dominion Government, is very extensive and varied. The greater part of this work is carried out on behalf of the N.W.T. Administration and the Yukon Territorial Government, but we render assistance to almost every other department of the Dominion Government who have business in the Territories. In fact, in most cases, our personnel are the only persons in their districts who are available to do the work. Apart from the actual performance of the work the volume of correspondence in connection with it is very large.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our volume of work in connection with administration of estates of deceased persons in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory has remained at a very high level during the year under review.

During the year there has been a change in the office of public administrator for the Yukon Territory. The former public administrator, Mr. Charles Grant of Dawson, resigned, and Mr. Henri Milton Martin of Edmonton was appointed in his stead. Mr. Milton Martin is also the public administrator for the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., having held that position for a great number of years.

The other public administrator for the N.W.T. resides in Ottawa and his jurisdiction extends over the District of Franklin and Keewatin, N.W.T.

During the year there were 77 estates attended to in the Yukon Territory and N.W.T. which is an increase of 10 over the preceding year. The total amount of cash secured for the estates amounts to \$13,906.40. It will be understood that this cash represents a mere fraction of the total value of the estates—it is separate from the other assets of the estates, such as real estate, wage cheques, bank accounts, bonds and other securities, etc., etc.

When a person dies intestate in the territories or where there is a will and circumstances are such that the estate cannot be administered by the Executors named in the will within a reasonable time, our members take charge of all property of the estate and furnish reports accordingly to the appropriate Public Administrator and deal with the assets of the estates as directed by the Public Administrator. In many cases the assets of estates are sold upon directions of the Public Administrator and the beneficiaries of the estate or the executors

of the estate, by our personnel at auction in the town or settlement where the assets are found. Our work in this respect is very important. There is necessarily a great deal of correspondence in connection with it.

8. Mining Development in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

Since the commencement of the present war, and up to the summer of 1944, gold mining and other mining, with the exception of the radium ore mining at Port Radium, N.W.T. had been almost at a standstill, but the summer of 1944 witnessed a great deal of new activity in the gold fields of the Yellowknife District, N.W.T. This activity consisted mostly of fairly extensive prospecting and staking of new claims and diamond drilling. At the time of writing, the various mining companies and individual miners and prospectors, of the Yellowknife District, are preparing for their 1945 summer work and all indications are that there will be a considerable increase in activities during that summer. Several new finds of importance are reported in the district.

The radium mine at Port Radium on Great Bear Lake, N.W.T., is working at full capacity and is now a crown company.

During the summer of 1944 there was much prospecting in the country adjacent to the Alaska Military Highway in the Yukon Territory.

9. Fur Trade

The fur trade, which includes trapping and trading continues to be the main source of livelihood for the permanent white and native residents of the N.W.T. and Yukon Territory. A large number of the permanent white residents who had in the preceding year obtained employment on the various defence projects in the territories were not so successful in obtaining such employment during the year under review, by reason of the completion of some of these projects and finally the closing down of the Canol Project. The price of fur declined and reports to date indicate that the 1944-45 trapping season has not been very good.

10. Defence Projects

ALASKA HIGHWAY

In respect to the Alaska Highway the peak of activity had passed in 1943-44 and by the spring of 1944 only maintenance work was being done with the addition of some new bridges to be built.

Since the spring of 1944, nearly all the trucking on the Highway, all of which had previously been done by the U.S. Army, has been turned over by the U.S. Army to civilian trucking companies who were on contract for the U.S. Army. The road maintenance work has been done by civilian contractors, mostly Canadian Firms.

There is very little traffic on the highway at present as mostly all freight coming into the Yukon Territory now, comes in by rail to Prince Rupert, B.C., is then shipped by boat to Skagway, Alaska, then over the railroad of the White Pass and Yukon Route to Whitehorse, Y.T., from where it is routed by truck. This means that the long road haul from the commencement of the Alaska Highway near Dawson Creek, B.C., to Whitehorse, Y.T. is eliminated.

CANOL PROJECT

With reference to the Norman Wells—Whitehorse Oil Pipe line, the last of the pumping stations along the line was completed before the Spring break-up of 1944. The pipeline road was also made into an all-weather road by October, 1944, which made it possible to travel by car from Camp Canol, N.W.T. to Whitehorse, Y.T. in 2 days.

Our constable in charge of Norman Wells Detachment reported on the 16th March, 1945, that, as a result of the intention of the U.S. Government to withdraw from the Canol Project, the pumping of oil through to Whitehorse was discontinued on March 10, 1945, and oil production for the pipeline at Norman Wells was also discontinued on that date.

He further reports that Standard Oil of Alaska have closed their offices at Camp Canol and moved their personnel from that camp and from the various pumping stations along the pipeline road. The Elliot Construction Company (who have been maintaining the pipeline road) are said to have released a large number of their employees retaining only those who will be required to remove all equipment from the pipeline road back to Whitehorse, Y.T., which work is expected to be completed by next November.

Judging from recent press reports the future of the Norman Wells—Whitehorse Pipeline has not yet definitely been decided upon.

The oil refinery at Whitehorse, Y. T. which is operated by the Standard Oil Company under the direction of the U.S. Engineering Department and which is fed by the oil pipeline from Norman Wells, N.W.T., has been refining the crude oil from the wells into aviation gasoline.

AIRPORTS

The various airports in the Yukon Territory, which are owned by the Canadian Government and operated by the Department of Transport and which are situated at Watson Lake, Teslin, Carcross, Whitehorse, Snag and Aishihik, have received continuous improvement throughout the year. The Airport at Whitehorse alone resembles a small town in itself.

During the summer and fall of 1944, the airports at Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson and Norman Wells, N.W.T. which had been built by the American Government in connection with the Canol Project, were turned over to the Canadian Government and are now being maintained by the Department of Transport. The U.S. Army Area Engineer, who had had his Headquarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T., moved his office to Fort McMurray, Alberta, after turning over all of his equipment at Fort Smith to the Canadian Government.

11. Eskimo Affairs

During the past year the Esquimos have, as is generally the case with these people, been law abiding. Other than the case of Eskimos Kyatook and Niptiyuk who assisted their aged father to hang himself and whose case is mentioned elsewhere in this report, no serious crimes have occurred.

An epidemic of bronchial influenza broke out amongst the Esquimos of the Cambridge Bay District in April, 1944, resulting in a few deaths. Our constable stationed there got in touch by wireless with the nearest Doctor who is stationed many hundreds of miles away, and under the doctor's wirelessly instructions he rendered what first-aid he could.

The constable in charge of our Eskimo Point Detachment submitted a report under date of May 3, 1944, concerning the general health of the Eskimos of that District. Conditions there then were grave. There had been an epidemic during the previous months resulting in some 40 known deaths. Moreover, the Vital Statistics Records which are kept by our constable there for that District show that since 1935 there had been 50 per cent more deaths than births in the Districts. Later in 1944 more epidemics broke out in the District resulting in still more deaths. Our member, under wireless directions from the nearest doctor, administered sulpha drugs in the latter epidemic.

An epidemic (undiagnosed) broke out amongst the Eskimos in the Pond Inlet District in March, 1945, resulting in more deaths there. Our constable

got in touch by wireless with the Doctor stationed at Pangnirtung and followed the doctor's directions in an effort to cope with the outbreak.

A tragedy occurred off Cape Dalhousie, N.W.T. on or about September 9, 1944, when a small schooner named "Cally" owned by Eskimo Charles Rufus foundered in a storm resulting in the deaths of all aboard. There were 10 Eskimos aboard, men, women and children, and a white man named Stanley Mason who had been an employee of the N.W.T. Administration as a Reindeer Herd Supervisor. The schooner was bound for Liverpool Bay and carried a cargo of food stuffs and equipment. All hands were on their way to their reindeer herds which are in the Liverpool Bay District. The use of an R.C.A.F. plane and pilot was obtained by our Aklavik Detachment to search for survivors after the tragedy became known, but without result.

12. R.C.M.P. Guardrooms used as Penitentiaries, Gaols and Places of Confinement in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

Both the Northwest Territories Act and the Yukon Act provide that R.C.M. Police Guardrooms shall be penitentiaries, gaols and places of confinement for all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the respective Territories. By the terms of the penitentiaries Act any person sentenced in the N.W.T. or Yukon Territory to two years or more imprisonment can be sent outside to one of the Federal Penitentiaries to serve his sentence. Provision is also made in the Penitentiaries Act for the confinement of N.W.T. and Yukon prisoners in a Provincial Gaol of any of the Provinces, upon arrangements being made to that end between the Minister of Justice and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province concerned.

Actually, at the present time, only those N.W.T. or Yukon Territory prisoners who have been sentenced in the Territories to two years or more imprisonment are transferred outside to serve their sentences in a Federal Penitentiary. All other prisoners serve their sentences in an R.C.M. Police Guardroom in either one of the two Territories. Most of these prisoners serve their sentences in our Fort Smith Guardroom insofar as the Northwest Territories are concerned, and in our Whitehorse Guardroom insofar as the Yukon Territory is concerned.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Unusual Items

In section 6 of this report under the heading of "Patrols" reference was made to an outstanding patrol by Constable C. L. Delisle and the following notes regarding this patrol may be of interest:—

PATROL FROM POND INLET TO FORT ROSS VIA ARCTIC BAY, 1942-43, AND FROM FORT ROSS TO POND INLET VIA REPULSE BAY, IGLOOLIK, ARCTIC BAY, 1943-44.

On March 12, 1943, Cst. De Lisle accompanied by S/Cst. Angnatsiak and Employed Native Ehaksak left Pond Inlet to patrol to Fort Ross, Somerset Island, N.W.T., and Boothia Isthmus. Two teams of dogs totalling thirty-five in number were used. The sledges were of the heavy type used in rough ice and the runners had whalebone shoeing. Each of the sleds was loaded with nearly thirteen hundred pounds of supplies, three-quarters of which was made up of food and equipment, the remainder of dog feed.

The chief purpose of the patrol was to investigate a shooting that had been reported at Fort Ross as having occurred on Boothia Peninsula. It was also the intention to visit the various Eskimo camps and to report concerning their welfare, to register vital statistics, collect data concerning the game, and investigate any accidental deaths and misdemeanours.

OUTWARD JOURNEY

The patrol, even with the heavily laden sleds, covered the first 240 miles to Arctic Bay, Baffin Island, in eight days. During this time the temperature was on the average 45 degrees below zero, and there were days of drift when minute particles of snow raced along the sea ice in a cloud and it was impossible to prevent the cold from penetrating, other than by exercise, warm food and tea. On March 19, the sleds with drags on the runners were eased down the precipitous land crossing onto the ice of Arctic Bay where in the shelter of the cliffs a small settlement consisting of a meteorological station, Hudson's Bay Company, and R.C. Mission is located.

Here the patrol rested for two days and the equipment was overhauled and members attended to police duties. It was learned that an Eskimo youth had frozen to death the previous month when he and his father were driven out of their igloo by a hungry bear in search of a seal that they had cached.

On March 22, the patrol started on the second and more difficult leg of the route to Fort Ross. The supply of dog feed available was, moreover, rather small. Admiralty Inlet was crossed in a bad drift storm which lasted for two days. Brodeur Peninsula proved to be the first great obstacle. The route was new and sharp rocks hidden just beneath the surface of the snow ripped the ice off the heavily laden sleds. It took five days of hard work to cross the barren trackless peninsula to the salt ice of Prince Regent Inlet.

But it seemed as though the troubles for the patrol had only begun. The inlet had completely frozen over and appeared to be completely devoid of game. Day followed day with visibility limited to 100 yards. Rough ice closed the party in everywhere and the dogs suffered from the cold and undernourishment.

One morning, one of the lead dogs that had become sick and blind, had to be shot and that evening two more collapsed from exhaustion and died in the night. The next day, the ice was better and the patrol moved ahead slowly in the limited radius of visibility. The following day the dogs, suffering from cold and hunger, were hard to stir, but after an hour's sledding, they suddenly became rejuvenated and went dashing off in an oblique direction following the huge brushing tracks of a polar bear. In about two hours the bear was sighted ambling along amongst the up-ended ice, unaware of our presence. The thirty-two dogs were released and, closely followed by the three members of the party, brought the bear to bay. The bear was shot through the heart from a distance of twelve feet. The carcass was skinned and the meat cut up as much as possible, before the dogs, dodging whip and harpoon handle, came charging in and ripped the meat to bits. Both men and dogs had a good feed of excellent bear meat. Three days later a second bear was shot and a seal that had been killed also helped to stave off the dogs' hunger.

Finally, the party camped on the ice just off the historically famous Fury Point of Somerset Island. The next day the pressure barrier was crossed, a passage having been hacked through it. The dogs were swung across the numerous crevasses and supplies had to be carried through, piece by piece. This called for a "mug up" and spirits were buoyant with the most difficult stretch left behind. On April 6th, the patrol reached Fort Ross and soon was enjoying the hospitality of the Hudson Bay Company post manager and his wife.

Here too, the supply of dog feed was limited and some time was spent hunting at the floe edge to feed the dogs and give them a chance to regain their strength. E. W. Lyall was hired as a guide and along with Employed Native Ehaksak and one team of dogs, Cst. De Lisle set out for Mary Jones Bay on the east coast of Boothia Peninsula where the alleged murderer and widow of deceased Eskimo Kookieyout was reported to be living. The camps of the "Netsilingmiut" were visited. They are the most primitive of the Eskimos and are husky, healthy, and happy. They also proved to be very friendly and talka-

tive. Mitkaeyout, the alleged murderess, a young woman of about twenty-one, readily and voluntarily admitted her guilt and statements were taken from her through interpreter Lyall in the cold igloo by the light of a seal oil lamp.

A return was then made to Fort Ross and on arrival it was found that S/Cst. Angnatsiak had made good use of his time and had secured another bear and several seals. As the ice breaks up early in Prince Regent Inlet, S/Cst. Angnatsiak and Employed Native Ehaksak were sent back to Pond Inlet. Cst. De Lisle, having completed preparations, set out with Employed Civilian Lyall and patrolled to Thom Bay on Boothia Peninsula. Here enquiries were made concerning the shooting and the body recovered from the summit of a high hill where it had been cached in the rocks on the day of the shooting. The body, still frozen from the previous year, was presumably still in the same position as at the time of the shooting. The cadavre was put in a box which had been brought along from Fort Ross for the purpose and loaded on a sled and lashed down, whereupon, several of the party of relatives and acquaintances of the deceased got on top of the coffin and slid down the hill onto the sea ice, considering it great sport. The patrol afterwards returned to Fort Ross with the body.

RETURN JOURNEY

At Fort Ross the alleged murderess and the witnesses were assembled to await the arrival of the supply vessel when the trial was to be held. But for the second year in a row, ice and the lateness of the season prevented the vessel from reaching the Post with badly needed supplies. This left Cst. De Lisle with one of two alternatives; either to fly out in an American rescue plane with the Hudson's Bay Company personnel, or to patrol to Pond Inlet by sledge. As there were still investigations to be concluded in the Boothia Peninsula and Igloodik Districts, and as the N.C.O. in charge at Pond Inlet had gone out on the supply ship due to illness, it was decided to return to that point.

A start was made on October 19, 1943, with what supplies were available, and Bellot Strait was crossed in a heavily laden jolly boat which picked its way through the rapidly moving ice floes. As Prince Regent Inlet, lying between Fort Ross and Pond Inlet, would not be frozen over until latter February of the following year, it had to be circumvented. The route taken brought the patrol as far south as the Arctic Circle from whence it proceeded north again to about seventy-four degrees north latitude. All sorts of travelling conditions were met with and many obstacles overcome. The following are typical excerpts from the patrol diary:

"Wed., Oct. 27, 1943.—After struggling through the ice and snow all day in poor visibility, darkness caught us unawares. Nowhere was there good snow for an igloo. The blocks had to be cut from here and there and carried over the rough ice to a central point. Meanwhile the poorly fed dogs belonging to Employed Eskimo Oojuk were eating the seal skin traces at every opportunity and every now and then made a concerted rush for the meat on the sled.

After a couple of hours an igloo about six feet in diameter was completed. I made up the deer skin insulated beds and arranged the necessary equipment inside in pitch darkness as we haven't the luxury of a candle or fat for a lamp. Our meal was eaten by the light of the primus stove, both I and the native having to bend over due to the smallness of the igloo. Old Oojuk chattered away all the time as he had done all day and when I dropped off to sleep he was still talking.

Nov. 3, 1943.—Waited for drift to abate but no luck so left anyway. Spent few hours in rough ice and finally started land crossing at bottom of Bay. Drift on land worse than ever. In some places the snow was so deep

that we seemed to be in danger of going under and asphyxiating. Reached higher ground where there was just a couple of inches of snow. Equalla (Employed Native) became lost due to the drift and darkness and, as there was no snow on the land for an igloo, we were forced to retrace our trail to the sea ice to build one. Froze my nose to-day and had a hard time to keep from freezing altogether.

Nov. 7, 1943.—Almost lost sled and equipment altogether when the sled slammed down off a steep shore ledge onto sea ice less than an inch thick and it was only saved by the momentum, the ice actually bending under the shock.

Nov. 22, 1943.—Ate last of beans, which leaves us with 13 lbs. biscuits, 5 lbs. sugar, 3 lbs. rolled oats, and tea. Later on in day came across three families of eskimos and soon was eating delicious, freshly caught fish.

Dec. 14, 1943.—Awakened by Tonnolik (Employed Eskimo) who was up making tea. Mitts and socks still wet. Off by moonlight and soon on long narrow lake with steep sides. Ran ahead of dogs as incentive. Travelled for several hours and had just reached top of long gradual incline when the sun came up and was as glorious as a resurrection. Many sled tracks through the day and signs of recent passage. Travelled on after darkness, reaching sea ice again about 9 p.m. We have crossed Rae Isthmus without sleeping despite the fact that we only have nine dogs."

On Dec. 14, 1943 Repulse Bay on the Arctic Circle was reached and the patrol was able to get adequate food supplies for the first time. January 1, 1944, the party headed north again, and, after a few days, progress became so slow due to the heavy load, the bitter cold weather, and the fact that all travel was on land, that much of the supplies had to be left behind to be recovered later.

The diary of Feb. 10, 1944, reads as follows "Ready to go in a.m. but couldn't, due to bad storm. Started to abate in early p.m. so got sleds loaded up but by that time storm had increased in volume and just as bad as ever. Left nevertheless, as wanted to avoid task of unloading sled again. Two men with me. Travelled all night. In weird light of the storm made out a cairn on low barren beach located in vicinity of *Hall Lake* on the east coast of Melville Peninsula. The monument stood about seven feet high and was well constructed. On it was a stone plaque which by the light of a match revealed the inscription, "Reynold Bray, Ornithologist, Explorer, drowned near here Sept. 9, 1939".

Iglolik in upper Foxe Basin was reached after delays caused by the difficulty in obtaining transportation to go back and get supplies cached on the land. Arrangements were made for dog drivers to go to Arctic Bay and while they were preparing, a run was made to the Calthorpe Islands in Foxe Basin to investigate the death of Eskimo Kangoo who lost his way in a storm the previous month and drifted away on the ice.

On leaving Iglolik, both transportation and supplies were ideal and the patrol made excellent progress on the whole. On March 4, 1944, De Lisle contacted the two S/Csts. from Pond Inlet with their own dogs and continued on to Arctic Bay. On leaving there the usual route was followed through Lancaster Sound and south on Navy Board Inlet to Pond Inlet which was reached on March 17, a little over one year from the time that the patrol set out for Fort Ross.

In the areas traversed by this patrol, some seven hundred and fifty eskimos were actually contacted, one hundred and four births, deaths, and marriages were registered, an alleged murder was investigated and also six accidental deaths.

The weather met with on the patrol from Pond Inlet to Fort Ross between March 12 and April 6, 1943, when the patrol reached Fort Ross, was not unusually severe but several days of poor visibility when the patrol was crossing the unknown ice of Prince Regent Inlet made the stretch even more difficult. On the two trips from Fort Ross to Thom Bay and Mary Jones Bay in the Spring of 1943, the weather was quite good but the snow rather deep in places.

On that part of the patrol made in the winter of 1943-44 starting on October 19, a variety of conditions were met with. On the first part of the trip from Fort Ross to Thom Bay the sledding was very poor due to the seasonal deep snow and very bad rough ice that was encountered. Three particularly bad drift storms caused patrol members a great deal of discomfort and suffering from the bitter cold, especially since there was very little snow suitable for igloo building.

From Thom Bay to Pelly Bay, the patrol was favoured with many clear days which was rather fortunate as the country was new to the guide. From Pelly Bay to Repulse Bay, which was reached on December 14, the sledding conditions were average but there was hardly a day when it was not drifting.

Between Repulse Bay and Igloolik sledding conditions were good, and the usual number of drift storms were encountered as were many biting cold days, but with an adequate supply of food and better clothing that had been obtained at Repulse Bay, patrol members fared well.

The remainder of the patrol from Igloolik to Pond Inlet, having good dogs and transportation, was free from any great obstacles. The weather was cold but clear days more numerous. The patrol was held up one day on the ice of Lancaster Sound by a particularly severe drift storm. It was afterwards learned that the stretch of ice where we had remained in our igloo had broken off from the shore and moved off into Lancaster Sound only about two days later.

Cst. De Lisle, from the time that he left Pond Inlet on March 12, 1943, till return on March 17, 1944, patrolled by dog team a total of 3,551 miles in 146 days travelling. There were many obstacles to overcome, especially in that stretch of the patrol from Fort Ross to Igloolik. Dog drivers were difficult to obtain, dog feed was very scarce, the time of year was unsuitable for travelling, the supply of food was limited, winter clothing could not be obtained, patrol equipment was poor, but with the help of the Eskimos that were hired, all of whom were persevering and cheerful, there was no time when De Lisle was not confident of a successful trip. On return to Pond Inlet, Cst. De Lisle was in excellent health having gained twenty pounds.

2. Distinguished Visitors

Of the many distinguished visitors to Canada during the past twelve months and with whom this Force was concerned, a brief outline of the following visits only can be made:—

(i) *Vice-President Henry Wallace of the United States*

Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, arrived at Edmonton by plane on May 20, 1944, and left again the following

morning by plane for an undisclosed destination. The R.C.M.P. worked in conjunction with the Chief Safety and Security Officers of the United States Army Air Force in this matter.

(ii) *The Honourable John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia*

On the night of May 30, 1944, the Honourable John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, visited Ottawa on his way back to Australia, from the Conference of Empire Prime Ministers in London. Mrs. Curtin had reached Ottawa the same day from Washington. He was entertained by the Right Honourable The Prime Minister of Canada at the Country Club, Ottawa. The subsequent arrangements for his departure to Australia were in the hands of the Australian High Commissioner to Canada.

(iii) *General Charles de Gaulle*

General Charles de Gaulle arrived at the Rockcliffe airport, near Ottawa, on July 11, 1944. He was met by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada. A dinner was given at the Country Club the same evening and he left Rockcliffe for Montreal the following day. Members of this Force met the plane on arrival at Montreal.

During General de Gaulle's visit to Ottawa he gave an address on Parliament Hill and attended a luncheon given by the Governor General at Government House.

3. Appreciation of Services

I have already expressed my sincere appreciation elsewhere in this report of the services afforded to us during the past year from public spirited citizens and others outside the police force.

I have now much pleasure in recording that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of the members of the Civil Service during the twelve months under review. I desire to commend the veterans of the First Great War some of whom are still acting as Special Constable Guards at vulnerable points throughout the country, and also to thank the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve for the excellent services they have rendered, during the past year, in such busy centres as Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Calgary.

Finally this report would be incomplete if I did not express sincere appreciation for the excellent co-operation we have received from all Officers and men of the Armed Forces in Canada, especially from the Officers of the Intelligence Services and the members of the Provost Corps.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31st, 1945

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario—

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.
 Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead, I/C "A" Dept.
 Asst. Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp, I/C "C" Dept.
 Asst. Commissioner E. G. Frere, I/C "S" Dept.

Liaison Officer at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Superintendent K. Duncan

Divisions—

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
 Assistant Commissioner A. S. Cooper, M.C.
 "C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—
 Superintendent J. Brunet
 "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—
 Asst. Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch
 "E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—
 Superintendent C. K. Gray
 "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
 Asst. Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.
 "G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
 Superintendent D. J. Martin
 "H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—
 Asst. Commissioner A. N. Eames
 "J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick—
 Superintendent R. E. Mercer
 "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—
 Asst. Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock
 "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
 Inspector N. Anderson
 "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Churchman
 "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—
 Superintendent F. A. Blake
 "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
 Superintendent W. R. Day

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
Prince Edward Island— "I," Division—					1			1	1	4	3			2				2		14									
										1	1									2									
										1	1									1									
										1	1									1									
										1	1									1									
										1	1	3								4									
										1	3									4									
											1	3								4									
											1	3								4									
						1			1	2	8	11			2				2		27						14	1	1
Totals					1		2	1	12	22	63	4		2	115	52		23		300						34	2	7	
Nova Scotia— "H," Division—			1		3		2	1	12	22	2																		
											2									2									
											1								1										
											1								1										
											1								1										
										1	1								2										
											1								2										
											1								2										
												1							2										
											1	2							2										
											2								2										
											3								4										
											3								4										
											1	2							2										
											1	2							2										

[illegible]

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Sleigh Dogs	Police Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Ontario—																											
"O" Division—																											
Toronto.....			1	3			2	6	11	53	1		2	19			18	116							24	2	
Cobourg.....									1	2								2							1		
Fort Erie.....										1								2							1		
Guelph.....										3								2							2		
Hamilton.....									1	4								3							2		
Kirkland Lake.....									1	4								3							2		
Leamington.....										2								5							2		
London.....									1	4								5							1		
Manitowaning.....									1	1								1							1		
Muncey.....									1	1			1					2							1		
Niagara Falls.....								1	2	10							1	14							3	1	
North Bay.....										3								3							1		
Oshweken.....									1	3								4							3		
Orillia.....										2								2							1		
Owen Sound.....									1	1								2							1		
Sarnia.....									1	4				3				8							2		
Sault Ste. Marie.....									1	1								5							2		
Sudbury.....									1	3							1	5							2		
Timmins.....										5							1	6							2		
Toronto Town Station.....								1	1	2				4				15							2		
Wallaceburg.....									1	1								3							2		
Windsor.....							1	1	2	10				3				17							5		
On Leave.....							1	1	3	15								19							2		
On Command.....						1	1	1	4	3								9							1		
Totals.....			1	3		1	3	11	35	149	2		3	29			21	258					1		67	2	3

<i>Manitoba</i> — "D" Division—	1	2	3	1	4	9	22	42	4	5	3	14	110	27	3
Alonsa.....								1	1				1	1	
Arbours.....								2	2				2	1	
Ashern.....								3	3				3	1	
Beausjour.....						1	1			1			2	1	
Berens River.....								1	1				1	3	
Boissevain.....			1		3	3	3	3	2	1		1	14	3	
Brandon.....													1	1	
Carberry.....								2	1				2	1	
Carnan.....					1			2		1			2	1	
Churchill.....								1					3	5	
Cold Lake.....								1					1	1	
Crystal City.....								1					1	4	
Dauphin.....			1		3	3	1	11	1			17	1	1	
Deloraine.....													1	2	
Emmerson.....					1	1	1	1	1			3	1	1	
Flin Flon.....					1	1	1	5	1			2	1	1	
Fort Frances, Ont.....								1				1	1	1	
Fort Garry.....								1				1	1	1	
Fort William, Ont.....					1		1	3				1	5	2	
Gillam.....								1				1	1	1	
Gimli.....								1				1	2	1	
Gladstone.....								1				1	1	1	
God's Lake.....								1				1	1	1	
Gretna.....								1				1	1	1	
Hamiota.....								1				1	2	2	
Headingley.....								1				2	1	1	
Hodgson.....								2				1	1	1	
Kelwood.....								1				1	1	1	
Kenora, Ont.....						1	1	1				3	3	1	
Killarney.....								2				2	1	1	
Lac du Bonnet.....								1				1	1	1	
Manitou.....								1				1	1	1	
Melita.....								2				1	2	1	
Minnedosa.....								1				1	1	1	
Morden.....								1				1	1	1	
Morris.....								1		1		1	3	1	
Nipigon, Ont.....								1				2	1	1	
Norway House.....								1		1		1	1	1	
Oak Point.....								1				1	2	1	
Piney.....								2				1	1	2	
Pine River.....					1	2	1	7	1			10	1	1	
Portage la Prairie.....								1				1	1	1	
Reston.....								2				1	1	1	
Reynolds.....								2				2	1	1	
Roblin.....								2				2	2	1	
Roseburn.....								1				1	1	1	
Russell.....								2				2	2	1	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
Manitoba— "D," Division—Concluded Ste. Rose du Lac..... Selkirk..... Shoal Lake..... Souris..... Steinback..... Stonewall..... Swan River..... Teulon..... The Pas..... Transcona..... Treherne..... Tuxedo..... Virden..... Wasagamung..... Whitemouth..... Winnipeg Beach..... Winnipegosis..... On Command.....											6	6							6							1			
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Saskatchewan— "F" Division—												
1	1	1	1	3	5	7	15	4				
Regina.....						1	2					38
Assiniboia.....						1	1					1
Avonlea.....						1	1					2
Balcarres.....						1	1					2
Bengough.....						1	1					3
Biggar.....						1	2					1
Big River.....						1	1					2
Blaine Lake.....						1	1					2
Broadview.....						1	1					2
Bromhead.....						1	1					1
Cabri.....						1	1					1
Calder.....						1	1					1
Canora.....						1	1					1
Carlyle.....						1	1					2
Carnduff.....						1	1					1
Climax.....						1	1					1
Consul.....						1	1					1
Craik.....						1	1					1
Cumberland House.....						1	1					1
Cutknife.....						1	1					1
Delisle.....						1	1					1
Elbow.....						1	1					1
Esterhazy.....						1	1					2
Estevan.....				1	1	1	1					2
Fillmore.....						1	2					1
Foam Lake.....				1	1	1	1					4
Fort Qu'Appelle.....						1	1					1
Fort Walsh.....						1	1					4
Fox Valley.....						1	1					1
Glaslyn.....						1	1					1
Goodsoil.....						1	1					1
Gravelbourg.....						1	1					2
Gull Lake.....						1	1					1
Haford.....						1	1					2
Hanley.....						1	1					1
Herbert.....						1	1					1
Hudson's Bay Junction.....						1	1					1
Humboldt.....						2	3					5
Ile a la Crosse.....						1	1	1				2
Imperial.....						1	1					1
Indian Head.....						1	1					2
Iuna.....						1	2					2
Kamsack.....						1	1					1
Kelvington.....						1	1					1
Kerrobert.....						1	1					1
Kindersley.....						1	2					3
Kipling.....						1	1					1
Kyle.....						1	1					1

[illegible]

Alberta—
"K" Division—

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	
Alberta— "K" Division—Concluded										2			1						4						1			
	Clareholm.....								1	1			1															
	Coal Valley.....									1																		
	Cochrane.....									1																		
	Coronation.....									1																		
	Coutts.....								1	1																		
	Crossfield.....									1																		
	Derwent.....									1																		
	Drumheller.....							1		1	6			1														
	East Coulee.....								1	2	1																	
	Edson.....									1	2																	
	Empress.....										1																	
	Evansburg.....									1	1																	
	Fairview.....									1	1																	
	Field, B.C.....										1																	
	Foremost.....										1																	
	Fort Chipewyan.....									1	1																	
	Fort McMurray.....									1	1																	
	Fort Vermilion.....										1																	
	Gleichen.....									1	4			2														
	Grand Prairie.....									1	1																	
	Hanna.....									1	1																	
	Hardisty.....										1																	
	High Prairie.....									1	2																	
	High River.....									1	3																	
	Hilda.....									1	1																	
	Innisfail.....									1	1																	
Irricana.....									1	1																		
Jasper.....									1	1																		
Lac la Biche.....										1																		
Lamont.....									1	1																		
Leduc.....										1																		
Lethbridge.....								2	5	13									21									

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
			2	2			1	7	5	48	1		3	54			7	130				1			19	2	
										2								1							1		
									1	2								2							1		
									1	15				36				56							1		
									1	2								8							2		
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North West Territories—											
"G," Division—											
Headquarters, Ottawa...	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
Aklavik.....		1		1	6						11
Arctic Red River...					2						8
Baker Lake.....			1	1							3
Cambridge Bay...			1	1	1						3
Chesterfield Inlet...			1	1							3
Fort Chimo, P. Q....				1	1						1
Coppermine.....				2	2						3
Eskimo Point.....				5	5						9
Fort Smith.....	1		1	1	2						9
Good Hope.....				2	2						3
Lake Harbour.....				1	1						3
Liard.....					1						1
Moose Factory, Ont...			1								8
Norman.....			2	1	2						2
Norman Wells.....			1	1	1						9
Pangnirtung.....				2	2						1
Pond's Inlet.....				2	2						4
Port Radium.....				1	1						1
Providence.....				2	2						4
Rae.....				1	1						3
Reliance.....				2	2						3
Resolution.....			1	1	1						3
Simpson.....			1	2	2						4
Southampton Island...			1	1	1						4
Yellow-knife River...			1	1	1						3
Camp Canol.....				1	1						1
Frobisher Bay.....				1	1						1
Totals.....	1	2	1	4	11	47	21		2	89	227
Yukon Territory—											
"G," Division—											
Whitehorse.....	1		1	2	13						17
Carcross.....				1	1						1
Dawson.....				1	1		1				3
Kluane.....				2	2						2
Mayo.....				1	1						1
Old Crow.....				1	1						2
Selkirk.....				1	1						1
Teslin.....				3	3						6
Watson Lake.....				2	2						1
On Command.....				1	1						1
Totals.....	1	1	1	5	25		1			33	6
Totals.....											
1 10											

<i>Yukon Territory—</i>	
“G” Division—	
Whitehorse.....	
Carcross.....	
Dawson.....	
Kluane.....	
Mayo.....	
Old Crow.....	
Selkirk.....	
Teslin.....	
Watson Lake.....	
On Command.....	
Totals	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1945—Concluded

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Detective Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Security Service	National Selective Service	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
"L" Division, P.E.I.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	8	11	7	1	2	2	115	57	29	2	27	27	30	32	3	14	14	1	1
"H" Division, N.S.....	1	1	1	5	3	3	3	18	42	151	66	1	3	3	69	8	5	29	433	11	11	11	3	97	2	2	3
"J" Division, N.B.....	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	10	31	168	1	4	4	4	35	8	27	52	195	30	2	32	3	107	3	3	3
"C" Division, Que.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	12	35	6	5	2	5	5	5	8	8	355	30	2	32	3	1	3	4	10	
"N" Division, Ont.....	1	5	5	12	6	6	16	53	118	181	5	2	15	304	5	34	34	756	30	2	32	3	31	1	3	3	
"A" Division, Ont.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	35	149	2	3	3	29	3	21	258	77	31	1	32	1	67	2	3	3	
"O" Division, Ont.....	1	1	2	5	1	1	5	21	51	148	8	2	11	3	3	15	271	314	77	1	32	3	92	3	3	1	
"D" Division, Man.....	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	6	20	14	8	2	12	6	6	35	102	31	1	32	3	13	131	3	3	3	
"Depot" Division, Sask.....	1	1	1	3	4	4	2	22	77	172	8	8	12	12	14	18	367	314	77	1	32	3	129	4	2	2	
"F" Division, Sask.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	5	28	73	200	6	6	14	14	14	18	367	314	77	1	32	3	40	2	2	2	
"K" Division, Alta.....	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	10	23	92	1	1	5	117	1	9	265	314	77	1	32	3	1	40	2	2	2
"E" Division, B.C.....	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	10	23	92	1	1	5	117	1	9	265	314	77	1	32	3	1	40	2	2	2
"G" Division— N.W. Territories.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	11	47	1	1	21	1	1	2	89	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yukon Territory.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	162	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On Leave— Provost Coy., C.A.A.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	152	1	1	1	1	1	1	162	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C.M.S.C.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	152	1	1	1	1	1	1	162	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	1	9	22	50	2	20	53	204	543	1581	44	2	110	697	65	27	236	3,667	138	3	141	16	265	2	780	40	29

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	5	7	2	12	24	55	54	5	11	4	26	210	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D.C.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Leave—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost Coy., C.A.A.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C.M.S.C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	1	9	22	50	2	53	204	543	1581	44	2	110	697	65	27	3,667	138	3	141	16	265	2	780	40	29

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVIC-
TIONS, ETC., FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31, 1945

1. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED
UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STA-
TUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....	4	265	107	998	.....	27	494	47	14	217	2,173
Alberta.....	72	260	173	760	4	60	1,693	48	.....	337	3,407
Saskatchewan.....	124	644	17	471	.....	47	1,121	26	.....	236	2,686
Manitoba.....	33	186	2	1,169	.....	12	1,281	27	.....	166	2,876
Ontario.....	5	595	3,205	7,600	1	212	2,319	86	38	2,005	16,066
Quebec.....	1	6,586	356	24,834	1	66	2,893	47	2	14,284	49,070
New Brunswick.....	.....	250	253	1,446	1	13	497	7	.....	186	2,653
Nova Scotia.....	4	169	257	1,039	.....	7	528	26	96	190	2,316
Prince Edward Island.....	10	308	6	82	1	13	220	27	2	15	684
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	.....	3	4	145	.....	3	317	12	.....	46	530
Total.....	253	9,266	4,380	38,544	8	460	11,363	353	152	17,682	82,461

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....	.....	1	11	8	.....	23	18	12	4	4	81
Alberta.....	77	46	934	384	14	227	1,944	217	17	252	4,112
Saskatchewan.....	326	250	630	553	.....	194	1,295	147	1	147	3,543
Manitoba.....	79	146	405	322	3	5	971	62	5	178	2,176
Ontario.....	1	6	166	122	.....	32	139	13	18	40	537
Quebec.....	.....	12	3	107	.....	6	128	5	1	53	315
New Brunswick.....	298	59	489	228	17	116	864	102	22	112	2,307
Nova Scotia.....	114	27	447	371	7	58	907	181	126	159	2,397
Prince Edward Island.....	30	14	84	77	.....	21	166	23	.....	20	435
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	7	4	43	96	.....	6	325	7	.....	71	559
Total.....	932	565	3,212	2,268	41	688	6,757	769	194	1,036	16,462

1. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED
UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....		6		41		57	4,313	113		51	Nil
Alberta.....	29	39	48	317		52	2,361	50		54	4,581
Saskatchewan.....	16	164	5	910			2,009	26		108	2,950
Manitoba.....				1							3,238
Ontario.....											1
Quebec.....										1	1
New Brunswick.....	1	1,351	538	403	7	35	1,647	30	11	161	4,184
Nova Scotia.....		4,043	7	1,091	16	29	3,048	72	149	80	8,535
Prince Edward Island.....	1	391	20	163		6	320	9		6	916
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							1				1
Total.....	47	5,994	618	2,926	23	179	13,699	300	160	461	24,407

Northwest Territories Act.....	1	30	63	5	7	106	106	106														
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (in- cluding thefts).....	10	90	264	1	23	193	39	8	75	703	3	703										
Passenger Ticket Act.....						3	1			1		1										
Post Office Act.....						1				1		1										
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.....						1				1		1										
Radiotelegraph Act.....						1				1		1										
Railway Act.....						170				1		1										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....						2	84	1		63	23	82	1	1								
Special War Revenue Act.....	1					2	1			1												
Ticket of Leave Act.....	6	65	262			446	29	2	18	196	197	2	1	1								
Tobacco Restraint Act.....	6	194				255				88	167		1	1								
Transport Act.....						1				1			1	1								
Unemployment Insurance Act.....						1				1			1	1								
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....						1				1			1	1								
Weights and Measures Act.....	1					41				41			1	1								
War Charities Act.....						1				1			1	1								
Yukon Act.....						105				105			105	105								
Yukon Game Act and Regulations						4				4			4	4								
WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED ACTS AND REGULATIONS																						
Suspicious Actions and State- ments.....	6	111	877	1,283		8	80	11		320	2,696	193	182	21	110	1,256	390	117	409	1	17	2,896
Arms.....	1		105	776		2	82			109	1,075	30	175	22	154	183	56	156	273	2	24	1,075
Censorship.....			4	305	331	1	3			55	699	64	22	1	15	147	77	87	280	2	4	699
Drugs.....						8	6	1		1	15	5	2			9						15
Excises.....						1					8	2	2			4						8
Interment.....						23	91			8	123	2	70		2	22	9		17		1	123
Merchant Seamen.....						5	148			19	172	92	1	148	2	3	74				1	172
Protected Areas.....						2	3	51		5	63	35	7		1		17				3	63
Purchase Alien Enemy Property.....						3	1			3	1	2		1							1	1
Defence Air Regulations						1				1	1	1		1							1	1
Radios and Cameras.....						7					7	7									1	7
Trading with Enemy.....						1					2					2						2
Warlike Prices and Trade Board Regulations.....	2	1	22	196																		
Foreign Exchange Control Board Regulations.....	1	20	75	407																		
						10	166	1		74	754	153	37	17	35	340	106	47	17	1	1	754
						11	244	21	2	270	769	11	351	69	47	101	85	20	65	18	2	769

WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED
ACTS AND REGULATIONS

Suspicious Actions and State-
ments
Arms
Censorship
Drugs
Exacts
Interment
Merchant Seamen
Protected Areas
Purchased Alien Enemy Property
Defence Air Regulations
Radios and Cameras
Trading with Enemy
Wartime Prices and Trade Board
Regulations
Foreign Exchange Control Board
Regulations

2. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE
FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—*Concluded*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces								Total					
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Terri- tories and Y.T.			
MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY ACT																									
Gas and Oil Regulations.....	.....	25	340	688	.....	94	1,190	30	33	211	2,611	41	198	209	39	1,281	499	162	167	14	1	2,611	
Tires and Tubes Regulations.....	.....	4	14	95	.....	15	102	10	1	30	271	5	41	.....	15	119	58	15	18	.....	.....	271
Speed Regulations.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	482	2	.....	5	498	.....	244	60	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	498
Transit Regulations.....	.....	2	.....	51	.....	.....	42	1	.....	2	98	3	50	.....	15	4	10	15	.....	.....	1	98
Trucking Regulations.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Explosives Regulations.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	133	2	.....	60	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	1	.....	.....	.....	205
War-time Industry Control Regu- lations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
National Registration Regulations	2	11	37	598	1	36	404	16	13	145	1,263	35	98	52	26	268	464	73	226	12	9	1,263			
National Selective Service Mobil- ization Regulations.....	2,060	2,156	29,939	6	106	2,742	36	5	15,346	56,398	.....	97	231	87	795	9,359	44,228	1,527	60	6	8	56,398		
National Selective Service Regu- lations.....	1	2	4	35	.....	7	187	3	.....	14	253	4	78	85	31	34	14	.....	.....	3	4	253
Total.....	253	9,266	4,380	38,544	8	460	11,363	353	152	17,682	82,461	2,173	3,407	2,686	2,876	16,066	49,070	2,653	2,316	684	530	82,461			

3. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

	Disposition by Provinces											Total									
	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total										
Offences against Public Order, external and internal (73-141) Part 2.....		1				1	63	2			67	44	23								67
Affrays and Duels.....																					
Explosive Substances (Dynamite P.O.).....						2	4	2			2		2								6
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....																					
Information illegally obtained and communicated, Illegal information.....																					
Offensive Weapons.....	11	3	61	31	1	2	63	5	3	5	1	24	33	16	1	2	69	36	1	3	185
Seditious Offences.....				1							1										1
Assisting a Deserter.....			1	2		1	10	2		7	23	1	9	1	1	7	1	2			23
Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4.....																					
Common Law.....				5		1	13				19	1		6			2	10			19
Corruption and Disobedience.....			1	4		2	2	2			11	3				7		1			11
Bribes and rewards <i>re</i> Judicial (P.O.).....			2	1		4	43	3	7	5	3	1			2					3	3
Escapes and rescues.....			1	2		1					65	5	11	20	1	1	20	1	6		65
Misleading Justice.....		1		2		1	7	1			15		12				3				15
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	3					2					24	10	2		2	2	2	6	2		24
Fabrication of evidence.....	2		3	3			2		1		2	1			1						2
Obstructing, resisting or neglecting to aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....																					
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....	1	1	6	1		7	135	9	1	2	156	27	36	18	3	16	37	9	2	8	156
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239) Part 5.....				3			2			2	14	2			12						14

[illegible]

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusements Act.....		1		1		1	15	1			19
Billiard Room Act.....							16				16
Boilers Act.....							4				4
Brands Act.....		1					4				5
Child Welfare Act.....				4		1	64	2			71
Dangerous Dogs Act.....							2				2
Domestic Animals Act.....				1		3	38	4			46
Domestic Relations Act.....				1		2	2	1			6
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....							2				2
Factories Act.....							2				2
Forest and Prairies Fire Prevention Act.....							123	3			126
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				4			150	4		2	160
Game Act.....		2				4	125	8		3	142
Hours of Work Act.....							5				5
Irrigation Districts Act.....							7				7
Liquor Act.....		2		13		9	1,122	29		12	1,187
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							4				4
Masters and Servants Act.....				1		10	31	18		1	61
Mental Diseases Act.....				3		8	143	6		1	161
Mines Act.....							19			1	20
Noxious Weeds Act.....							7	2			9
Pharmaceutical Association Act.....							1				1
Public Health Act.....				1			20				21
Public Highways Act.....							24				24
Public Service Vehicles Act.....				5		9	1,062	2		16	1,094
Public Works Act.....							2				2
Trades and Businesses Act.....							1				1
School Act.....							3				3
School Attendance Act.....							15			1	16
Stallion Enrolment Act.....							1				1
Stock Inspection Act.....							5			1	6
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....				1			24			4	29
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....				4		8	1,181	32		8	1,233
Veneral Diseases Prevention Act.....				2			1			1	4
Municipal Laws Act.....						2	90	1			93
Total.....		6		41		57	4,313	113		51	4,581
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....	2	1	1	5		1	4				14
Child Welfare Act.....	1			11		6	10	1		2	31
Crop Payments Act.....	1										1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	1			1		5	8	2			17
Drugless Practitioners Act.....				1							1
Education Tax Act.....				4			3			5	12
Fur Act.....		6	1	4		1	21	1			34
Fisheries Act.....							3				3
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....			2	3			88				93

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Contc.</i>											
Game Act.....			1	2		2	22				27
Hawkers and Peddlars Act.....				3			8				11
Highways and Transportation Act.....				1		1	5			2	9
Hotel Keepers Act.....				1							1
Injured Animals Act.....		1	1	20							22
Liquor Act.....	3	12	23	180		11	747	14		30	1,020
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1		1	2				4
Masters and Servants Act.....		1		2		1	9	3			16
Medical Profession Act.....				1							1
Mental Hygiene Act.....	3	5	1	21		1	78	9			118
Medical Services Act.....						1	3				4
Noxious Weeds Act.....								1			1
Open Wells Act.....	1		1				2			3	8
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	8	1	10	4		1	41	1			66
Public Health Act.....				3		1	3				7
Pure Bred Sires Act.....						2	11	1		1	15
Plumbing and Dredging Act.....							1				1
Rural Municipality Act.....	1			1							2
Saskatchewan Election Act.....			1	1							2
School Act.....										1	1
School Attendance Act.....				1			1				2
Stray Animals Act.....	6	5	3	1		10	28	7			60
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....				1							1
Vehicles Act.....	2	7	3	42		5	933	8		10	1,010
Veneral Diseases Act.....				1							1
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....						2	330	1			333
Total.....	29	39	48	317		52	2,361	50		54	2,950
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				12			1	1		1	15
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1			2			19	1			23
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....							2				2
Child Welfare Act.....				2							2
Crown Lands Act.....				2			1				3
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	3	1	6			17	1			30
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Fish Dealers Act.....							1				1
Game and Fisheries Act.....		27	1	22			58			5	113
Government Liquor Control Act.....		106	3	268			734	14		67	1,192
Highway Traffic Act.....	12	11		549			846	8		28	1,454
Mental Diseases Act.....		3		17			91				111
Minimum Wage Act.....				1							1
Petty Trespass Act.....		1					4				5
Pounds Breach Act.....							2				2
Pharmaceutical Act.....				1			1				2
Public Health Act.....		1		9			7			4	21
School Attendance Act.....							2				2
Securities Act.....				1							1
Slot Machine Act.....							2				2
Wages Recovery Act.....		1		7							8
Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....	1	9		7			14	1		2	34
Municipal Laws.....		2		3			207			1	213
Total.....	16	164	5	910			2,009	26		108	3,238

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—Continued

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Game Act.....				1							1
Total.....				1							1
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....										1	1
Total.....										1	1
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....				1		1	1	1			4
Boys Industrial Home Act...							1				1
Children's Protection Act....	1			2		1					4
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....						2	5	3		1	11
Forest Fires Act.....			1				5	3			9
Game Act.....		1	2	7		1	16	1			28
Gasoline Tax Act.....		1	4	7			11			2	25
Highway Act.....			3	1		3	2			1	10
Innkeepers Act.....										1	1
Illegitimate Children's Act..			1			2	5	2	1		11
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		1,346	505	369	7	22	1,132	16	9	155	3,561
Motor Vehicles Act.....		1	21	15		3	454	4			498
Provincial Hospitals Act....			1								1
Schools Act.....							2				2
Slot Machine Act.....							6				6
Theatre and Cinematograph Act.....				1			1		1	1	4
Transient Salesmen Act.....		2									2
Municipal Laws.....							6				6
Total.....	1	1,351	538	403	7	35	1,647	30	11	161	4,184
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Lands and Forests Act.....				6		2	96	10	12	6	132
Liquor Control Act.....		4,043	4	442	16	22	1,963	47	122	57	6,716
Medical Profession Act.....				1							1
Mines Regulations Act.....							8				8
Motor Carriers Act.....				1			2			1	4
Motor Vehicles Act.....			3	636		5	905	13	7	16	1,585
Public Highways Act.....				3			71		8		82
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Summary Convictions Act.....							3	2			5
Theatre and Cinematographs Act.....				1							1
Total.....		4,043	7	1,091	16	29	3,048	72	149	80	8,535

4. CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945—*Concluded*

	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned for Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Dog Act.....	1			48							49
Domestic Animals Act.....			1								1
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....				1							1
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....			3	6							9
Game Act.....			1	20			1				22
Gaols and Prisons Act.....				2							2
Highway Traffic Act.....				8			113				121
Idiots and Lunatics Act.....		1		47							48
Prohibition Act.....		390	14	31		6	200	9		6	656
Public Health Act.....			1								1
Public School Act.....							6				6
Total.....	1	391	20	163		6	320	9		6	916
<i>Prince Edward Island—Cont.</i>											
<i>N. W. T. and Y. T.—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
Total.....							1				1

5. SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	1	4	427		Opium Pipes.....10
Opium Dross.....		5½	202		Opium Lamps.....7
Opium—Tincture.....		36½			Opium Needles (Yen Hocks).....17
Opium Water.....		48			Opium Pipe Scrapers.....4
Opium Poppy Heads.....	25	2			Opium Scales.....1
Opium Poppy Head Tea.....		494			Hypodermic Syringes.....46
Morphine.....		4	431	60	Improvised Syringes.....60
Heroin.....		¼ (sol)	362		Hypodermic Needles.....77
Cocaine.....		½ (sol)	130		Automobiles.....4
Codeine.....		3½ (sol)	241	239	(Used in Transporting)

6. SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED IN GROUP 1 CASES FROM
APRIL 1, 1944, TO MARCH 31, 1945

British Columbia.....	\$ 37,258 50
Alberta.....	107,014 00
Saskatchewan.....	81,300 00
Manitoba.....	79,601 54
Ontario.....	144,823 95
Quebec.....	130,860 00
New Brunswick.....	71,635 37
Nova Scotia.....	117,424 81
Prince Edward Island.....	38,342 10
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	19,737 06
Total.....	<u>\$ 827,997 33</u>

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Canada Royal Canadian Mounted Police
1946

(DOMINION OF CANADA)

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-A56

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1946

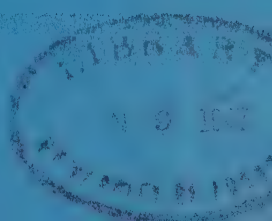
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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1946

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*To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1946.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

July 8, 1946.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—

	PAGE
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.....	8
3. The Force at Large.....	8
Extra War Duties Pay.....	8
Recruits.....	8
Low Medical Category Men for Guarding Vulnerable Points.....	8
Special Constable Guards.....	8
Security Service.....	8
Personnel Section.....	9
Release of Uniformed Members of the Force from Office Work.....	9
Office Space and Housing at Headquarters.....	10
Marine and Aviation Sections.....	10
Motor Transport.....	10
Canadian Police Colleges.....	10
4. New Duties.....	10
General.....	10
The Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	10
Shortage of Trained Investigators.....	10
"Youth and the Police"—Article by Reg. No. 12001, Sergeant Kelly, W. H.....	11
5. Health.....	11

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—

1. Strength of the Force.....	12
Uniformed Strength.....	12
Marine Section.....	12
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	12
Table Showing Rates of Pay and Distribution.....	12
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	14
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths.....	14
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	17
Identification Branch.....	17
5. Administration in the Field.....	17
The Regular Uniformed Land Force.....	17
First Provost Company.....	18
Ranks Attained, Decorations and Honours—Second Great War.....	18
Other Awards—Land Force.....	19
Marine and Aviation Sections.....	19
Marine Section Personnel.....	19
Ranks Attained, Decorations and Honours—Second Great War.....	20
Aviation Section.....	21
New Aviation Section Personnel.....	21
Fire Protection in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	21
R.C.M. Police Band.....	22
6. Accommodation.....	22
Small Buildings Completed.....	23
Building Requirements.....	23
Regina.....	23
Rockcliffe.....	23
Detachments.....	23
Accommodation in Public Buildings.....	23
Property Damage.....	23
7. Discipline.....	23
8. Honours and Awards to Serving Members, etc.....	23
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal...	23
King's Police and Fire Services Medal.....	23
St. John Ambulance Society.....	24
Royal Canadian Humane Society.....	24
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	24

CONTENTS—*Continued*SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—*Concluded*

PAGE

10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	24
11. Cemeteries.....	24
12. Transport.....	25
13. Horses.....	25
14. Clothing and Supplies.....	25
Financial Audit.....	25

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting.....	26
Engagements.....	26
Men Called Up Under Authority of Order in Council P.C. 4974.....	26
2. Training.....	26
Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	26
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	26
Swimming.....	26
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	27
Training Other than at Regina and Rockcliffe.....	27
3. Musketry Practice.....	27
4. Revolver Practice.....	27
MacBrien Shield.....	27
Best Revolver Shot.....	27
Minto Cup.....	27
Crossed Revolver Badge.....	28
5. Equitation.....	28
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	28
7. Instructional Staff.....	28

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. Review.....	28
Criminal Code.....	29
Murders.....	29
Provincial Statutes.....	30
Federal Statutes.....	30
Black Market.....	30
Food Ration Coupons.....	30
Textiles.....	30
Motor Cars and Trucks.....	31
New Tires.....	31
Sabotage Section.....	31
Counterfeiting.....	32
Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	32
The Mexican Brown Heroin.....	32
Thefts of Narcotic Drugs.....	32
Article by Reg. No. 12780, Constable Price, H. F.....	33
Inspection of Drug Stores.....	33
Preventive Service.....	33
Customs Act.....	33
Cigarettes.....	34
Hay and Feed Grains.....	34
Cloth.....	34
General.....	34
Special War Revenue Act.....	35
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	36
Income Tax Act.....	36
Canada Temperance Act.....	36
Regulations of Firearms—Defence of Canada Regulations.....	36
Automatic Firearms Regulations—1945.....	37
Special Section.....	37
Enemy Agents.....	38
Espionage Enquiry.....	38
Other Duties.....	38
Naturalization Investigations.....	38
Prisoners of War.....	39

CONTENTS—Continued

SECTION 4—CRIME—Concluded	PAGE
2. The Identification Branch.....	39
Central Finger Print Section.....	39
Non-Criminal Finger Prints.....	39
Finger Prints for Visa Certificates.....	39
Firearms Section.....	39
Re-registration of Pistols and Revolvers, etc.....	39
Central Modus Operandi Section.....	40
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	40
Photographic Section.....	40
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	40
Police Service Dogs.....	40
Scientific Laboratories at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont.....	41
Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	41
3. Interesting Cases.....	41
(a) R. v. Jonasson—Murder—Crime Detection Laboratory—Circumstantial Evidence gives Quietus to Accused's Testimony.....	41
(b) R. v. Lauzon et al—Armed Robbery Theft of Automobile—Escape from Lawful Custody—Courage Under Gun Point—King's Police Medals Awarded.....	43
(c) Dominion Stores Limited—B. E. & Theft from—Ottawa, Ontario.....	46
(d) R. v. Lazaruk—B. E. and Theft from Dwelling House—Crime Detection Laboratory—Police Dog—Minute Clues Lead to Conviction.....	48
(e) R. v. Ernest Bean—Single Finger Print Section—Identification Branch..	49
(f) R. v. Vendette; Kent—Attempted Breaking and Entering—R.C.M.P. Scientific Laboratory.....	50
(g) R. v. Joseph Hawley—Excise Act Illicit Distillation of Spirits—Admissi- bility of Evidence Regarding Arrest of Accused after being tracked by Police Service Dog.....	51
(h) Orfeo Feroli.....	52
SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.	
1. "Other" Investigations.....	53
Totals of Other Investigations.....	53
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	53
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	54
3. Co-operation with Youth.....	54
4. Collection of Revenue.....	54
SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY	
1. General.....	54
2. Strength and Distribution.....	55
The Strength.....	55
Distribution.....	55
Whitehorse Sub-Division, Y.T.....	55
Fort Smith Sub-Division.....	55
Aklavik Sub-Division.....	55
The Eastern Arctic Detachments.....	55
3. Inspections.....	55
4. Patrols.....	57
R.C.M. Police Schooner <i>St. Roch</i>	57
5. Motor Transport.....	58
6. Crime.....	58
Criminal Code.....	58
Federal Statutes.....	59
Customs Act.....	59
Excise Act.....	59
Indian Act.....	59
Territorial Ordinance.....	59
7. Assistance to Other Departments.....	59
Department of Mines and Resources, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch— Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs.....	59
Indian Affairs Branch.....	60
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	60

CONTENTS—*Concluded*SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON
TERRITORY—*Concluded*

	PAGE
8. Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory....	61
Yukon.....	61
Northwest Territories.....	62
9. Alaska Highway—Now Known as the Northwest Highway System.....	62
10. Eskimo Affairs.....	63
Payment of Family Allowances in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and Northern Quebec.....	64
11. Fur Trade.....	65

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors.....	65
(i) Field Marshal The Right Honourable Jan Christen Smuts—Prime Minister of South Africa.....	65
(ii) His Royal Highness Abdul Ilah, Regent of Iraq.....	65
(iii) General Charles deGaulle.....	65
(iv) Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China.....	66
(v) His Excellency Dr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile.....	66
(vi) The Right Honourable Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of Great Britain.	66
(vii) The Right Honourable Herbert Morrison, M.P., P.C., Lord President of the Council.....	66
(viii) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the United States Army	66
2. Appreciation of Services.....	66

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

"A" List of Officers Commanding as at March 31, 1946.....	67
1. Article—"Youth and the Police", by Reg. No. 12001, Sergeant Kelly W. H.....	68
2. "The Criminal Addict" by Reg. No. 12780, Constable H. F. Price.....	73
"B" Strength and Distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	83
1. Recapitulation by Divisions.....	99
Distribution of the Marine Section.....	99
2. Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	100
"C" Returns of investigations, cases entered and convictions, etc., for the 12 months ended March 31, 1946.....	101
1. Recapitulation of the disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	101
2. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.....	104
3. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.....	106
4. Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.....	111
5. Return of seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.....	114
6. Summary of fines imposed from April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.....	115

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS, Ottawa, June 15, 1946.

To The Right Honourable LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1946.

The form of the Report is similar to that submitted last year. It has been shorn of detailed extracts from the Annual Reports of Officers Commanding, as they are available at this Headquarters if they should be required.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the year under review, but the R.C.M. Police were represented on a Committee appointed by the Honourable the Treasury Board in April, 1945, to consider the advisability of amending the Militia Pension Act and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act to conform with the Civil Service Superannuation Act. The Committee has concluded its deliberations and I have written you at length on the inadvisability of this proposal at the present time, insofar as it relates to the R.C.M. Police.

On account of the activities of the Committee referred to above, we did not proceed with certain administrative amendments which are considered necessary, as the question as to whether my representations to you will be concurred in or not has not yet been finally settled.

One good result came out of the Force being represented on the Committee in question and that is we have learnt a good deal more about the benefits provided under Part IV of our Act than we knew before. Furthermore, Part IV already provides greater benefits in many respects to dependents than the Civil Service Superannuation Act, and as the fund is self-sustaining, it should not be interfered with by any retrograde step.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

I gave the details of the existing situation under this heading, in my last Report and as no renewal of these agreements will become due until June, 1949, no action was necessary during the past twelve months.

The agreements are so worded that it is possible to increase or decrease the strength upon request and one or two Provinces have asked for a few more men to be furnished during recent years, upon the usual financial terms.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the Attorneys General of all the Provinces within the Dominion during the past twelve months, but particularly with those of the six Provinces in which we act as Provincial Police. Our agreement with Saskatchewan for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in such matters will, in a few months, have run for eighteen years. In the cases of the other five Provinces, they have run for fourteen years.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

It is still impossible for us to accede to every request received to increase our responsibilities under this heading, on account of the shortage of trained men, but whenever it was possible for us to comply, through local or other advantages, we have done so. We entered into eleven new agreements during the past year and these were distributed as follows:—

Alberta	1
Saskatchewan	2
Manitoba	5
New Brunswick	2
Prince Edward Island	1
	<hr/>
	11

This means that the totals of Towns and Cities being policed by this Force, in the various Provinces are as follows:—

British Columbia	Nil
Alberta	21
Saskatchewan	23
Manitoba	14
Ontario—Isolated points such as Moose Factory only.	
Quebec—Isolated points such as Chimo and Port Harrison only.	
New Brunswick	4
Nova Scotia	1
Prince Edward Island	1

3. The Force at Large

EXTRA WAR DUTIES PAY

In my last Annual Report, I recorded that an Order in Council had been passed extending this pay to the 31st March, 1946, and I am glad to report that authority has recently been given to continue it for a further period of twelve months from April 1, 1946, which is sincerely appreciated.

RECRUITS

After V-E day on May 8, 1945, and V-J Day on August 15, 1945, we felt it possible to attempt to secure some recruits which are very badly needed and at last we have been able to start training again at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario. Further reference to this matter will be found in Section 3 of this Report.

LOW MEDICAL CATEGORY MEN FOR GUARDING VULNERABLE POINTS

We were very glad to retain the services of these men until Germany and Japan were defeated but soon after that we began to discharge them.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE GUARDS

A large body of men under this heading had been recruited during the war and they performed various services in connection with guarding Government Buildings and public utilities. As soon as the enemy was defeated, it was found possible, after consulting the different authorities affected, to gradually discharge these men and only a few are now serving. We are grateful to these men and all others who came to our assistance at a most difficult time.

SECURITY SERVICE

The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers we received from the Fighting Forces under this heading were all returned to their respective units soon after V-J Day. They rendered invaluable services and we had no trouble whatever with the selected personnel. They performed their duties with efficiency and despatch, and they adequately filled a most important need.

PERSONNEL SECTION

This newly created section has rapidly become an integral part of the Force, its work having continued progressively during the past year and the value of "Personnel" methods has been recognized by all ranks.

As the Officers and other members of the Force who comprise the Section have gained in knowledge and experience, it will be possible in the near future, to discontinue the assistance of the Officer loaned to us (Major V. H. Prewer) by the Director of Personnel Selection (Army), who is to be released to his own Unit. Inspector G. J. Archer will take his place as Senior Personnel Officer.

The distribution of Divisional Personnel Officers throughout the Force is as follows:—

Nova Scotia	} One Divisional Personnel Officer
Prince Edward Island.....	
New Brunswick	
Quebec	One Divisional Personnel Officer
Ontario, Northwest Territories and Yukon..	One Divisional Personnel Officer
Manitoba and Saskatchewan.....	One Divisional Personnel Officer
Alberta and British Columbia.....	One Divisional Personnel Officer

The Personnel Section has now assumed the responsibility of recruiting for the Force, and, as a result the applicant first meets a Personnel Officer for the purpose of psychometric test and interview, is again interviewed upon arrival at a training division, and from then on at intervals during his entire service.

The Divisional Personnel Officers have shown a keen interest in their work and have been able to recommend many adjustments of various kinds for the betterment of conditions affecting individual members. The duties of these Officers are most exacting and it is gratifying to be able to report that they have not spared themselves nor lost any of that high enthusiasm which is so necessary in this type of work.

It is intended shortly to appoint a limited number of senior Non-Commissioned Officers as "N.C.O. Interviewers". Their duties in this regard will be confined to giving the psychometric test to applicants and to interviewing them. In order that their training may be complete, it is hoped that a course of instruction may be given them, in the elementary principles of psychology and psychiatry, the lectures to be on a professional level. The appointment of these N.C.O. Interviewers will relieve, to some extent, the present pressure on Divisional Personnel Officers, who will then be able to devote more time to interviewing and counselling serving members.

It may be of interest to note that since the inception of this Section, 2,185 serving members have written the psychometric test and 611 have been interviewed with a view to setting up personnel records. Special interviews were carried out in 242 cases and 176 candidates for engagement in the Force were specially interviewed by Divisional Personnel Officers, apart from the many other interviews which occur, and which, for obvious reasons, are not recorded.

I should like to express sincere appreciation for the professional advice and assistance rendered this Section, not only by Captain Haig-Brown and Major V. H. Prewer of the Directorate of Personnel Selection (Army), in its formation, but also by Colonel W. Line, O.B.E., and Lieutenant Colonel D. E. Smith of that Directorate for their professional advice and assistance in matters of psychology and its application to personnel methods, made possible through the kind co-operation of the Deputy Minister of National Defence (Army).

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM OFFICE WORK

By force of circumstances we were obliged to use men trained in office work for outside duties and during the war to replace them with female Civil Servants. We shall not be able to return to our former practice for many months yet, even if we finally decide to do so, which at the time of writing, is by no means certain.

OFFICE SPACE AND HOUSING AT HEADQUARTERS

In spite of the fact that V-J day has long since passed, the housing situation in Ottawa is very little, if any, better. If an expert's services are required here on any urgent matter, it is useless to think of providing him with quarters for his wife and family. Further reference to this and office space will be made under "Accommodation" in Section 2.

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

The re-formation of these Sections is now being undertaken and details regarding them will be found in Section 2 of this Report.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

Our Purchasing Branch has shown considerable ability and ingenuity in maintaining our motor transport in its efficiency, notwithstanding the unusual difficulties due principally to the fact that for years, passenger cars have been difficult to secure, and so many of ours have reached a very high mileage. We have continued to receive every reasonable assistance from the Oil Controller and other Government officials and also from the manufacturers whose tasks have not been easy.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGES

I am glad to be able to report that the vacancy caused by the death of the late Surgeon Powers has been filled. In August, 1945, we obtained the services of Major Charles D. T. Mundell, B.Com., M.D., C.M., formerly of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, whose appointment as successor to the late Surgeon Powers dates from the 16th August, 1945.

It is also a pleasure to record that Dr. Frances McGill of Regina, Saskatchewan, who has been of such great assistance to this Force for many years, was appointed an Honorary Surgeon to the Force by Order in Council of the 16th January, 1946, in recognition of her outstanding and public-spirited services to the R.C.M. Police. She has kindly consented to continue as a "consultant" and we hope to be able to call upon her to lecture at the College. Further references to the Police Colleges will be found in Section 3 of this report.

4. New Duties

GENERAL

As was the case soon after the termination of the First Great War, we have dropped a number of war duties and assumed an equal number of others and more are likely to follow.

As a result of certain features of the responsibilities of the Price Control Board, our Preventive Service will be strengthened.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY

It will be necessary to increase the number of our Detachments in the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon Territory, where there are new duties to perform and additional new responsibilities to assume. The patrolling of the Alaska Highway and its contributory roads within those Territories, for example, will most likely devolve upon us. We are already doing it in the Yukon.

SHORTAGE OF TRAINED INVESTIGATORS

We are still suffering from the conditions mentioned in my last Report under this heading and until some of our recruits have received some very substantial training, there will be very little relief.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

A few years ago Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead conceived the idea that this Force might originate and develop a movement among the youth of the Country which in due time would bear fruit in increasing the number of law-abiding citizens and decrease the number of young people being dealt with under the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

He considered that while the duties of all police forces were for the prevention of crime as well as for the detection of criminals, nevertheless he felt that much more could be done than was being undertaken in the direction of "prevention".

He started in a small way at first, but at the time of writing the organization has now grown whereby selected personnel of this Force are being used to give periodical lectures on citizenship, etc., and their efforts are being aided and encouraged by most of the Provincial Authorities with which we have agreements for the services of the Force, and the youth of the land are being contacted through other avenues such as sports activities, Boy Scouts Association and similar channels. For example, in one City the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of our Post there has been selected as the organizer for the whole sports activities for the youth in the City.

All Divisions are now organized for this work and Officers Commanding have shown commendable zeal, interest and understanding of the objects and aims in mind.

By these and similar activities, a knowledge of good citizenship is being instilled into our youth, and their characters are being developed along the lines of co-operation and good services. They are also of course being taught and shown that the average policeman is a valuable and considerate friend and not a dictator.

We have now had sufficient experience to know that the ramifications of this plan are endless and before long it will be necessary to make special provision for the expenses and responsibilities of the work in hand. We have already been permitted to extend our work into some of the Industrial Schools for delinquents.

Our selected personnel have done well during the past year under this heading and there is promise of much good work for the future.

Article by Reg. No. 12001, Sergeant Kelly, W. H.

For the information of those interested, an article on the objects of our work in this connection, by the above-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, will be found in Appendix A.1.

5. Health

It is a pleasure again to report that during the year under review, the health of the Force has been good and that very few infectious and contagious diseases have occurred among its members. Those reported were "measles" and "mumps".

According to the record of the Nomenclature of Diseases, Influenza was the principal cause of absence from duty, accounting for a total of 1,596 days. The common cold came next with 651 days. The total number of days lost from all causes during the year was 16,744 compared with 16,786 last year. Of the total of 16,744, the number of days spent in hospital was 9,750. The number of days lost through Tuberculosis was again heavily reduced during the past twelve months. The reduction was from 551 to 237 days.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to give us excellent services in our medical, hospital and dental requirements and the existing arrangements which have been in operation for many years now are efficient, economical and most satisfactory.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1946, the total strength, including Civil Servants, was 3,585, made up as follows:—

(a) Uniformed Strength			
Officers	105		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	2,351		
Special Constables	173		
			2,629
(b) Special Constable Guards.....		303	
Employed Civilians	212		
			515
(c) Civil Servants			
Permanent Civil Servants.....	63		
Temporary Civil Servants.....	378		
			441
			3,585

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed force, which includes the regular Special Constables, was 2,629, as compared with 2,642, the previous year—a decrease of 13.

MARINE SECTION

Since my last Report, the Marine Section which was transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy upon the outbreak of war, is being re-established and a statement of the personnel and other particulars will be found later on in this section of my report and at the end of Appendix "B".

SPECIAL CONSTABLE GUARDS, ETC.

Since my last Report, there has been a steady decrease in the strength of the different categories of Special Constable Guards and also in the number of Employed Civilians. The following table gives the comparison between the 1945 and 1946 figures:—

	March 31, 1945	March 31, 1946	Decrease	Increase
Special Constable Guards (Including Security Service and National Selective Service).....	789	303	486	.....
Employed Civilians.....	236	212	24	.....
Total.....	1,025	515	510	

The reductions under this heading will continue.

TABLE SHOWING RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, as well as the classifications of Special Constables and Employed Civilians (but not Civil Servants), their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by Provinces as at March 31, 1946. The rates of extra War Duties Pay are noted at the bottom of the table.

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Leave Provost Coy. C.A.A.	On Leave C.M.S.C.	On Command Wash., D.C.
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,000.....	1														
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	4,500.....	1														
9	Assistant Commissioners.....	3,600.....	2	2				1	1	1	1						1
22	Superintendents.....	2,720 to \$3,120.....	3				1	3	3	3	3	2			1		
43	Inspectors.....	2,140 to \$2,540.....	7	1	3	2	4	7	4	6	2	4	2	1			
28	Sub-Inspectors.....	2,000.....	3		9	1	1	3	1	7	2		1				
1	Surgeon.....	3,600.....								1							
72	Staff Sergeants.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50.....per diem	10	1	15	5	5	14	4	10	7	1					
218	Sergeants.....	3.75.....	30	2	25	9	11	44	22	34	26	9	3	2		1	
572	Corporals.....	3.00.....	60	10	52	31	39	102	60	100	80	24	9	3	2		
1475	(Constables, 1st Class.....)	(Not exceeding \$2.75 per diem.	44	10	197	78	125	252	135	267	188	74	39	20	16		
	Constables, 2nd Class.....																
	Constables, 3rd Class.....																
12*	Sub-Constables.....	(Not exceeding \$1.75 per diem.	1		3	2			2	2	1		1				
2*	Trumpeters.....																
173	Special Constables.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	14	2	38	3	4	30	12	23	16	5	25	1			
303	Special Constable Guards.....		2		6	1	3	178	3	8	13	52	10				
212	Employed Civilians.....	At rates as Authorized by the Minister.	25	1	27	2	32	34	16	45	19	8	3				
3144	Totals.....		203	27	378	136	252	698	263	509	358	179	83	37	19	1	1
141	Saddle Horses.....							29		112							
2	Team Horses.....							2									
143	Totals.....							31		112							
17	Police Dogs.....				2	1		1				13					
280	Sleigh Dogs.....							4	10	10	9		241	6			
4	Aeroplanes.....							3			1						
768	Motor Cars.....							104	88	138	129	40		1			
40	Motor Trucks.....		1	15	96	60	96	7	3	6	4	2	2	9			
29	Motorcycles.....				11	3		14	1								
841	Totals.....		1	15	109	65	99	128	92	144	134	42	2	10			

NOTE:—In addition to above rates of pay, members receive Extra War Duties Pay as follows:

Officers.....	Constables.....	\$0.75 per diem.
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	Special Constable Guards.....	.50 per diem (as approved by the Commissioner).
Ordinary Special Constables.....	Special Constable Guards.....	.50 per diem (as approved by the Commissioner).
*These ranks since abandoned.		

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and fifty-three Detachments throughout the different Provinces and Territories of the Dominion, as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	36
New Brunswick.....	"J"	33
Quebec.....	"C"	30
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	31
Manitoba.....	"D"	60
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	91
British Columbia.....	"E"	25
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	38
Totals.....	13	453

The number of Divisions is the same as last year, but there is an increase of seven in the number of Detachments. A detailed list in the number of Detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this Report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, six hundred and fifty joined the Force as follows:—

Officers Appointed.....	1
Recruits.....	45
Re-engaged after leaving.....	209
Regular Special Constables.....	111
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	135
Employed Civilians.....	149
Total.....	650

During the same period, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., was one thousand one hundred and seventy-three, made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength.....	331
Regular Special Constables.....	51
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	618
Employed Civilians.....	173
Total.....	1,173

There is, therefore, a net decrease of 523 since last year.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent C. K. Gray
Superintendent F. A. Blake

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector G. W. Fish
Inspector F. P. Baxter
Acting Superintendent D. C. Saul
Inspector T. B. Hutchings
Inspector R. Armitage
Inspector F. W. Zaneth
Inspector W. Mortimer
Inspector J. P. A. Savoie
Inspector G. J. M. Curleigh
Acting Superintendent J. Brunet
Inspector F. W. Allan

Appointed Surgeon:

C. D. T. Mundell, B. Comm., M.D., C.M.,

Appointed Acting Superintendent:

Inspector D. L. McGibbon

Inspector J. Howe

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector J. C. Story

Sub-Inspector M. F. A. Lindsay

Sub-Inspector F. A. Regan

Sub-Inspector E. Brakefield-Moore

Sub-Inspector J. H. T. Poudrette

Reg. No. 12131, Staff Sergeant H. W. Coffin

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 12133, Staff Sergeant J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.

Reg. No. 12134, Staff Sergeant A. R. Ascah

Reg. No. 12135, Staff Sergeant G. C. Roberts

Reg. No. 12137, Staff Sergeant R. J. Herman, O.B.E.

Reg. No. 12166, Staff Sergeant A. H. Cassivi

Reg. No. 12199, Staff Sergeant R. A. S. MacNeil, O.B.E.

Reg. No. 12187, Staff Sergeant J. A. Reader

Reg. No. 11467, Staff Sergeant J. S. Cruickshank

Reg. No. 10339, Sergeant L. M. Lapointe

Reg. No. 11745, Sergeant F. S. Spalding

Reg. No. 10170, Acting Sergeant C. B. Macdonell

Reg. No. 12387, Acting Sergeant R. P. B. Hanson

Reg. No. 11207, Acting Sergeant J. B. Harris

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp

Assistant Commissioner P. R. Forde

Superintendent J. Kelly

Superintendent R. E. Mercer

Superintendent P. H. Tucker

Superintendent G. Binning

Superintendent F. E. Spriggs

Superintendent A. Drysdale

Superintendent G. W. Fish

Inspector E. Carroll

Inspector P. Hobbs

Inspector R. C. Bowen

Invalided to Pension:

Superintendent W. R. Day

Superintendent E. W. Radcliffe

Inspector E. Stott

The following removals and deaths took place amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:—

Retired to Pension:

Reg. No. 5414, Sergeant Major Wilson, H. E.

Reg. No. 6193, Sergeant Major Camm, F. C., D.C.M.

Reg. No. 6316, Sergeant Major Stallworthy, H. W.

Reg. No. 7576, Sergeant Major Tutin, E., M.M.

Reg. No. 5677, Staff Sergeant Bryant, W. H.

Retired to Pension—Concluded

- Reg. No. 6257, Staff Sergeant Small, J.
- Reg. No. 6397, Staff Sergeant Barker, F. W. J.
- Reg. No. 6433, Staff Sergeant Bennett, L. P.
- Reg. No. 6452, Staff Sergeant Cameron, E.
- Reg. No. 9077, Staff Sergeant Miller, P. H.
- Reg. No. 5188, Sergeant Olsen, F. A.
- Reg. No. 5525, Sergeant Fielder, H.
- Reg. No. 9809, Sergeant McBride, F.
- Reg. No. 10427, Sergeant Watson, G.
- Reg. No. 5263, Corporal Engel, K. W. H.
- Reg. No. 6163, Corporal Nutt, G. S.
- Reg. No. 6538, Corporal Blatta, E.
- Reg. No. 9132, Corporal Whetstone, A.
- Reg. No. 11361, Corporal Davis, W. E. J.
- Reg. No. 5589, Constable Powell, E. C.
- Reg. No. 9432, Constable Parsons, G. R.

Invalided to Pension:

- Reg. No. 8250, Sergeant Major Lewis, W. H.
- Reg. No. 5331, Staff Sergeant Purser, R. D.
- Reg. No. 11315, Staff Sergeant Walker, A. R., M.M.
- Reg. No. 11317, Staff Sergeant Renton, G. A.
- Reg. No. 6299, Sergeant MacLean, M.
- Reg. No. 6442, Sergeant Collett, J. H. S.
- Reg. No. 6480, Sergeant Dobbin, W. B.
- Reg. No. 6697, Sergeant Ellison, R.
- Reg. No. 7850, Sergeant McBeth, H. A.
- Reg. No. 8925, Sergeant Young, C. J.
- Reg. No. 9136, Sergeant Spear, W. A.
- Reg. No. 9271, Sergeant Christie, C. A.
- Reg. No. 9878, Sergeant Butcher, C. A. G.
- Reg. No. 10444, Sergeant Pyne, R. S.
- Reg. No. 11325, Sergeant Magowan, H.
- Reg. No. 11703, Sergeant Heacock, K. E.
- Reg. No. 5954, Corporal Little, R. W.
- Reg. No. 7613, Corporal Mason, A. D., M.C. & Bar, M.M.
- Reg. No. 8072, Corporal O'Neill, J.
- Reg. No. 8311, Corporal Clearwater, R. W.
- Reg. No. 8406, Corporal Foster, M. F.
- Reg. No. 8720, Corporal LeMay, J. E.
- Reg. No. 9113, Corporal Jolicoeur, I.
- Reg. No. 9124, Corporal Leveille, L.
- Reg. No. 9132, Corporal Gregoire, N.
- Reg. No. 9141, Corporal Arthur, A. G.
- Reg. No. 9167, Corporal Jewers, S. A.
- Reg. No. 9610, Corporal Battison, T. E.
- Reg. No. 9831, Corporal Moule, A. C.
- Reg. No. 9851, Corporal Johnes, F. C.
- Reg. No. 10016, Corporal McAndrew, P. B. F.
- Reg. No. 10067, Corporal Carter, J.
- Reg. No. 10418, Corporal Chappuis, M.
- Reg. No. 11347, Corporal Hanna, W. H. A.
- Reg. No. 11952, Corporal Lapensee, H. J. G.
- Reg. No. 12118, Corporal Ladd, F. A.

Invalided to Pension—Concluded

Reg. No. 6721, Constable Warren, H. R.
 Reg. No. 6809, Constable Salkeld, H. M.
 Reg. No. 8098, Constable Nielson, I.
 Reg. No. 9344, Constable Sims, S. T. R.
 Reg. No. 9947, Constable Graham, H. L.
 Reg. No. 10138, Constable Charron, O. W.
 Reg. No. 11083, Constable Waring, J. D.
 Reg. No. 11366, Constable McLean, J. S.
 Reg. No. 11423, Constable LeBlanc, P. B.
 Reg. No. 12018, Constable Gibbons, J.
 Reg. No. 12210, Constable Hart, L. M.
 Reg. No. 12230, Constable LeBlanc, F.
 Reg. No. 12132, Master "A" Class McCarty, J. C.
 Reg. No. 12145, Master "B" Class Bonner, W.
 Reg. No. 12147, Master "B" Class MacLeod, J. A.
 Reg. No. 12217, Engineer 4th Class MacNichol, M. O.
 Reg. No. 12220, Engineer 4th Class Journeault, T.
 Reg. No. 12228, Engineer 4th Class Roberts, A. F.
 Reg. No. 12139, Coxswain, Ascah, J. W. G.
 Reg. No. 12172, Coxswain Orr, J. A.
 Reg. No. 12226, Boatswain Roberts, P. R.
 Reg. No. 12306, Cook Steward Bond, J. J.
 Reg. No. 12274, Able Seaman Clothier, J. W.

Died:

Reg. No. 10255, Sergeant Crowe, R. N.
 Reg. No. 10134, Corporal Solway, W. P. O.
 Reg. No. 12109, Corporal McIsaac, J. P.
 Reg. No. 9130, Constable Peterson, P. E.
 Reg. No. 10602, Constable Kennedy, A. E.
 Reg. No. 14415, Constable Dodds, J. R.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no important changes in the organization at Headquarters and any administrative difficulties which have arisen during the past twelve months, have not been of a serious or of an important nature.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The main function of this Branch, which is now over two years old, is to act as a clearing house in identification matters, not only for this Force but also for all other Police Forces, both domestic and foreign, and of course, for the many Government Departments. The results achieved have fully justified the formation of this Branch.

5. Administration in the Field

THE REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

There is very little change to report under this heading. That part of the regular uniformed Land Force which remained on duty in Canada during the period of the war, had no sinecure with the multitudinous demands made upon it. Its members performed most important duties under difficult conditions, and I consider this word of recognition at least is long overdue. I am grateful to them.

FIRST PROVOST COMPANY

There are still a few members of the First Provost Company who have not yet returned to the Force, but it may be of interest to make here a brief reference to some of the *ranks attained, and decorations and honours awarded to the members of this Company of the Canadian Active Army.*

More than two hundred men were supplied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the No. 1 Provost Company, Canadian Active Army, and the following table sets forth some of the ranks attained by its members:—

Colonel	1
Lieutenant Colonel.....	3
Major	14
Captain	13
Lieutenant	15
W.O. 1.....	4
W.O. 2.....	6

*Decorations and Honours:—**Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division)—*

- Reg. No. 11507, Sergeant G. W. Ball
- Reg. No. 12482, Acting Sergeant J. A. Stevenson _
- Reg. No. 12074, Constable N. Cooper

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division)—

- Superintendent L. H. Nicholson
- Reg. No. 10400, Acting Sergeant R. J. Kidston
- Reg. No. 11144, Acting Corporal W. G. Lloyd
- Reg. No. 11849, Acting Corporal H. C. Forbes
- Reg. No. 12005, Acting Corporal H. McCallum
- Reg. No. 12370, Constable E. H. Steveson

British Empire Medal (Military Division)—

- Reg. No. 10757, Constable J. Wynne
- Reg. No. 12924, Constable F. E. Doyle
- Reg. No. 13099, Constable M. R. Stewart

Mentioned in Despatches—

- Superintendent L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.
- Sub-Inspector J. B. Harris
- Reg. No. 10569, Corporal F. A. Love
- Reg. No. 11302, Corporal R. H. Barker
- Reg. No. 11498, Corporal F. H. B. Bailey
- Reg. No. 10417, Acting Corporal J. E. McCardle (Twice)
- Reg. No. 11017, Acting Corporal A. MacKenzie
- Reg. No. 12738, Acting Corporal J. R. Gauthier
- Reg. No. 11063, Constable R. W. Duff
- Reg. No. 12088, Constable H. A. Hunter
- Reg. No. 12736, Constable C. Stanyer (Twice)
- Reg. No. 12772, Constable D. R. Henzie
- Reg. No. 13099, Constable M. R. Stewart, B.E.M.
- Reg. No. 13237, Constable J. H. Bumphrey
- Reg. No. 13263, Constable F. S. Morris
- Reg. No. 13784, Constable W. A. Dwyer
- Reg. No. 13901, Constable I. W. Pickerill (Twice)
- Reg. No. 14145, Constable R. Boyes.

Other Awards, Land Force

The following serving members who re-engaged after the Second Great War, but who did not necessarily serve with the Provost Company are also known to have received the following Decorations and Awards.

Military Cross—

Reg. No. 13005 Constable J. H. Poole

Distinguished Flying Cross—

Reg. No. 12922 Constable I. G. Edson

Air Force Cross—

Reg. No. 12466 Acting Sergeant D. W. Dawson

MARINE AND AVIATION SECTIONS

During the twelve months under review one hundred and twenty-five men returned to the Force from the Provost Company, and at the time of writing the strength of the Company is only nineteen. There are also a number of former members of the Provost Company who have received important appointments in the Active Canadian Armies who are not returning to the Force, whose decorations and honours are unknown at the present time.

Some time before the actual cessation of hostilities, it became apparent that it would be necessary to re-form and re-establish these Sections and in my last report, I mentioned that some preliminary steps were being taken.

Marine Section

A survey of the vessels which constituted our former Marine Section and which had been turned over to the Naval Service of Canada and to the Marine Section of the Royal Canadian Air Force at the outbreak of war, showed that practically all of them were no longer of any use for the prevention of smuggling by sea, or for heavy duty in saving life at sea, which are the reasons for the existence of our Marine Section.

The vessels referred to had been subjected to extremely arduous duties for nearly six years in the Atlantic and Pacific, and it was, therefore, considered absolutely necessary that we be supplied with new and modern vessels for the reformation of our Marine Section.

Accordingly, negotiations were opened with the War Assets Corporation and the Force has now acquired four "Bangor" class escort vessels, four "Fairmile" class motor launches, and thirteen forty-eight foot "Harbour Defence Patrol Craft" and these vessels will be converted to suit our requirements.

The peace-time duties of these new vessels will of course necessitate certain alterations and they will be furnished with the most up-to-date equipment for searching and position-finding which has been developed during the war.

It is also a pleasure to report that under special agreement with the Naval Service of Canada, the Technical Officers of that Service will be made available to us for periodic surveys of hulls and machinery of the new vessels acquired and the Naval Service will also attend to our requirements when refits and emergency repairs are required, which will obviate the necessity of the R.C.M. Police maintaining a technical staff of its own on shore.

Marine Section Personnel

I regret to report the loss of approximately forty-five per cent of the former strength of the Marine Section through casualties in war, invaliding and other causes, but it is gratifying to record that about fifty-five per cent of our former strength—officers and men—have returned to the Force for duty, where their knowledge and experience will be invaluable in re-establishing an efficient Marine Section.—(see the end of Appendix "B").

Recruiting for replacements is slow at the present time, but those we are receiving are up to standard in every respect. The first class is undergoing a three month's training course at Rockcliffe Barracks. We have dispensed with our former ranks in the Marine Section and are using those of the land force, including those of the commissioned officers.

During the past winter, we were able to undertake a patrol of the eastern seaboard by one of our new craft and assistance was rendered to one vessel in distress.

The members of our former Marine Section served with the Royal Canadian Navy and in the Marine Section of the Royal Canadian Air Force with distinction throughout the entire war, and in many cases with great gallantry. The following details on the ranks attained and decorations and honours awarded to its members may be of interest.

Ranks attained:—

Commanders, R.C.N.R.	2
Commanders (E) R.C.N.R.	2
Lieutenant Commander, R.C.N.R.	10
Lieutenant Commander (SB), R.C.N.V.R.	1
Lieutenants, R.C.N.R.	27
Lieutenants, R.C.N.V.R.	1
Lieutenants (E), R.C.N.R.	8
Mates, R.C.N.R.	2
Chief Skippers, R.C.N.R.	5
Commissioned Engineers, R.C.N.R.	3
Gunner (T), R.C.N.R.	1
Warrant Engineer, R.C.N.R.	4
Warrant Shipwright, R.C.N.R.	1
Wing Commander, R.C.A.F.	1
Flight Lieutenant, R.C.A.F.	4
Flying Officer, R.C.A.F.	4

Decorations and Honours:—

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division).

A/Commander R. J. Herman (now S/Inspector)
 Commander (E) C. M. O'Leary
 Lieutenant Commander R. A. S. MacNeil (now S/Inspector)
 Lieutenant Commander R. R. Kenny

Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenant Commander J. P. Fraser (now S/Inspector)

British Empire Medal.

Chief Skipper N. C. C. Roberts
 Chief Petty Officer W. L. Harding
 Chief S.B.S. R. P. Arseneault

Mentioned in Despatches.

Commander R. McD. Barkhouse (retired)
 Lieutenant Commander K. W. N. Hall
 Lieutenant H. D. G. Bould (retired)
 Lieutenant (E) R. A. Conrad
 Chief Petty Officer R. J. Cook
 Chief Motor Mechanic, 1st Class, D. E. Gillis
 Petty Officer M. P. Furlong

Commendation.

Lieutenant F. E. Smith (deceased)
 Lieutenant W. E. F. Bell

*Foreign Decorations.**French Croix de Guerre.*

Lieutenant Commander K. W. N. Hall (now S/Inspector)

Norwegian King's Medaljen.

Lieutenant Commander R. A. S. MacNeil, O.B.E.

There were slightly over 200 officers and men and some thirty ships in our former Marine Section at the outbreak of war and almost 90 per cent of the personnel went to the Armed Forces. The remainder were not accepted because of age, etc.

The Aviation Section

During the past twelve months, we began a re-organization of our Aviation Section. As previously reported, at the outbreak of war, our former small Aviation Section, with the exception of one "Norseman" was transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

We have now purchased three new aircraft of modern design, these being two twin-engine "Beechcraft" and one "Grumman Goose" amphibian plane. They will be used to transport police personnel quickly and for use in conjunction with our Marine Section when required.

The headquarters of the Section is at "N" Division, Rockcliffe.

I regret that it is not possible at this time, to report any details of decorations or honours received during the Second Great War by former members of our Aviation Section.

New Aviation Section Personnel

Experienced pilots are being engaged and are under the direction of a sub-inspector of the Force who is fully qualified by training, administrative and other experience, to efficiently and effectively meet our requirements.

We have made a good beginning, and we are receiving substantial assistance from the Royal Canadian Air Force in the use of airport services, etc.

FIRE PROTECTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

The services of Mr. Donald Dear as Chief Fire Prevention Officer have been continued throughout the year and the thorough inspection of the large number of buildings in use by the Dominion Government in Ottawa has been carried on without respite. We have been most fortunate in maintaining the Government Fire Warden Service and the Department of Public Works has been kept fully informed of the results of all inspections and requirements.

In his annual report to the Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, the following notes appear:—

There were nine occasions on which the Ottawa Fire Department were called to fires in government buildings, but only one occasion on which the fire was of any consequence. I refer to the fire in the Morris building, Sparks Street. This was a third alarm fire which was caused by a defective chimney. Large stocks of paper and forms were damaged, belonging to the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, but some of this paper was of the type of outdated forms which were no longer in use and of little value except as waste paper. The total damage to the building and contents is not more than \$25,000.00, the building being very little damaged.

The number of government buildings and occupancies under our jurisdiction remains approximately the same as during last year.

The total damage apart from the Morris Building, previously mentioned, amounted in the total to a few hundred dollars only.

In many of the government buildings there is a traffic hazard due to the prevalent use of storing filing cabinets, etc., in halls and passageways. At the Records building, Experimental Farm, this condition is very bad. If there was ever cause for a rapid evacuation of this building, there may be accidents. During our last visit to this building, filing cabinets were stacked on both sides of the hallways and if drawers were left open, the hallways were completely blocked. It is realized that this building is sadly overcrowded, but an effort should be made to provide additional storage space for filing cabinets stored in hallways, which are certainly not meant for such a purpose. At the earliest possible time, it is recommended that the Department of Public Works take a firm stand in this matter and prohibit the practice of keeping filing cabinets in hallways in all government buildings.

During the past year we have enjoyed the pleasant relations and co-operation with officials of the Department of Public Works to whom it is desired to express our appreciation.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

This band under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., is stationed at Ottawa. Since the cessation of hostilities, it has not been called upon to participate in so many parades as formerly, and the orchestra section has had a somewhat easier time, as the number of dances for the benefit of service personnel has considerably decreased.

As the members of the band are employed in a clerical capacity during the daytime, most of their engagements must of necessity take place in the evenings.

Inspector Brown has not had an easy task in keeping the band up to full strength and efficiency due to attractive offers made to his men elsewhere.

This is no doubt partly due to our policy of requiring the members of the band to qualify by examination to become eligible for extra pay.

The examinations are taken from the regular syllabus of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and candidates are examined by the officials of that college.

During the year under review, 32 members of the band tried instrumental Examinations in Grades IV, VI and VIII and 31 members qualified; 2 received 1st Class Honours and 14 received Honours. In addition 27 members tried Theoretical Examinations, which are required in conjunction with the Instrumental Examinations Grades I and II and of the 27 members referred to 25 qualified; 21 received 1st Class Honours and 1 received Honours.

It may also be interesting to note that one member of the band tried Grade V Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint, History and Form, in preparation for taking the A.T.C.M. Diploma—he qualified in all papers—the average mark being "Honours."

6. Accommodation

SMALL BUILDINGS COMPLETED

A number of small buildings, mostly detachment quarters were completed last year at Winnipegosis, Man., Wakaw; Sask., High River, Alta., Grande Prairie, Alta., Wetaskiwin, Alta., Port Harrison, P.Q., Norman Wells, N.W.T., Eskimo Point, Dundas Harbour and Baker Lake, N.W.T.

Non-commissioned officers' quarters at Regina, Sask., and a garage were also completed.

BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

Regina

I mentioned last year what was required at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., and it is hoped that during 1946-47, a new barrack building will be erected to replace "B" Block at Regina which was erected in 1886 and has become a fire hazard.

A new laboratory building with proper rooms for modern equipment, giving lectures, etc., has been provided for in the estimates, which it is hoped will meet with the approval of Parliament.

We have also asked for the construction of a few double houses at Regina for the accommodation of married non-commissioned officers.

Rockcliffe

In view of the scarcity of homes in Ottawa, we hope to be able to construct one duplex and two single married officers' quarters at this point.

A new Quartermaster's Stores and Artisan's Shop is also anticipated as its need has been felt for a long time.

Detachments

We also hope to add six new detachment buildings to our permanent quarters during the next twelve months and to provide new quarters at Chipewyan, Alta., Norman, N.W.T., and Yellowknife, N.W.T.

ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Last year I mentioned that through the Department of Public Works, we were granted accommodation in public buildings at sixty-five points throughout the country and during the past year, that Department increased this total by three more.

The Department of Mines and Resources (Indian Affairs) and the Department of National Defence, also furnish similar accommodation at three or four points.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

The only damage caused was through several small fires. We lost two cars in a fire at Selkirk, Man., on February 1, 1946.

7. Discipline

It is a pleasure to report that the discipline of the Force has been maintained at a high standard and there have been only a few serious breaches to contend with. Prompt action was taken in each case.

8. Honours and Awards to Serving Members of the Force, etc.,

The following Honours and Awards were made during the year:—

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Serving Officers	3
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables....	42
Ex-Members	1

King's Police and Fire Services Medal

Reg. No. 10288, Corporal Pooke, J. W., of "K" Division for his courage, determination and initiative in entering a burning building and rescuing Gloria Bart (infant) in a vain attempt to save her life, on April 20, 1945, at Athabasca, Alberta.

Reg. No. 12963, Constable Warner, W. H., of "L" Division for the determination and conspicuous courage he displayed under gun point in effecting the arrest of Ulysses Lauzon and Walter Koresky, dangerous criminals, on September 12, 1945, near Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Reg. No. 13610, Constable Keefe, T. J., of "L" Division for the determination and conspicuous courage he displayed under gun point, in effecting the arrest of Ulysses Lauzon and Walter Koresky, dangerous criminals, on September 12, 1945, near Charlottetown, P.E.I.

St. John Ambulance Association

Reg. No. 11775, Corporal Downey, A. H. McK., of "Depot" Division, was granted a Vote of Thanks of the Commandery in Canada of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John in Jerusalem.

Royal Canadian Humane Society

Reg. No. 12332, Constable Charron, J. T. A. of "C" Division, was granted a Parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Antonio Doyon from drowning near St. George de Beauce, P.Q., on August 4, 1944.

Reg. No. 14529, Constable Dupuis, J. A. J. P., of "C" Division, was granted a Parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in rescuing one Carmel Veilleux from a burning building near St. George de Beauce, P.Q., on August 10, 1944.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this report, I have already expressed our appreciation for the economical and efficient services rendered by the Department of Veterans Affairs under this heading.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1946, classes were held at Ottawa and Regina. These classes were under the jurisdiction of the R.C.M. Police centre and in connection therewith the following awards were made:—

Certificates (First Examination).....	11
Vouchers (Second Examination)	40
Medallions (Third Examination).....	39
Labels (Fourth and subsequent Examination).....	50
Total	140

This is a very slight increase over last year when the number of awards was 102. However, with the commencement of recruits classes and general increase in training throughout the Force, it is probable that much more activity in this regard will be forthcoming.

All uniformed members of the Force are in possession of First Aid Manuals and are expected to keep in touch with this subject.

11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting some headstones in Police Cemeteries, with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Gravestones were provided for twelve graves during the year under review, in memory of eight serving members and four former ex-members.

12. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars.....	768
Motor trucks	40
Motor cycles.....	29
Gas cars.....	5

This is a decrease from last year of twenty-six motor cars, due to the difficulty of securing new cars and the impossibility of further repairs on some cars which have seen long service.

Our air transport and marine transport will be found under the headings of the "Aviation" Section and the "Marine Section" respectively.

13. Horses

In general, the health of the horses during the past year has been good, and there has been no outbreak of disease.

The number of horses on strength on March 31, 1946, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	141
Team Horses	2
Total.....	143

This is an increase of two over last year. The details of the losses and gains are as follows:—

	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Gains</i>
Cast and sold	16	..
Lost	2	..
Died	2	..
Destroyed	3	..
Transferred to the Dept. of Agriculture.....	2	..
	25	
Purchased		7
Foals from police mares.....		20
		27
Gains	27	
Losses	25	
	2	
Increase.....	2	

14. Clothing and Supplies

All our requirements under this heading have been filled, within the restrictions of war conditions. The Supply Branch has undertaken a large volume of work with commendable zeal and dispatch. All materials and supplies with few exceptions have been of good quality commensurate with the restrictions previously mentioned.

Our Purchasing Branch has again demonstrated its ability and ingenuity in many a difficult situation.

The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is carried out by the personnel of the Supply Branch.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried out by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the service rendered us in this respect is much appreciated.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

As already intimated elsewhere, the Police Personnel Section attends to the examination of all prospective recruits.

Recruiting was resumed as soon as possible after V-E Day and during the year under review, one thousand three hundred and sixty-one applications were received. Only forty-five recruits were engaged and we were able to begin training the First Recruits Squad at Regina on February 20, 1946. The second one commenced on March 25th last.

Of the forty-five recruits referred to in the preceding paragraph, the larger proportion were our regular enlisted, uniformed land Force, the remainder were for the Marine Section which is now being re-formed. The recruits for the Marine Section comprised young men who had served with the Navy or Merchant Service during the war.

ENGAGEMENTS

As mentioned above, forty-five recruits were engaged during the year, and in addition two hundred and nine members re-engaged in the Force after leaving it. (This number includes one hundred and thirty-five for duty in the Marine Section). The number of regular Special Constables engaged, was one hundred and eleven, including thirty-eight for the Marine Section and one hundred and thirty-five men were engaged as Special Constable Guards. In addition, one officer was appointed Surgeon in charge of our Scientific Laboratories, and one hundred and forty-nine persons were engaged for duty as Employed Civilians—a grand total of six hundred and fifty.

MEN CALLED UP UNDER AUTHORITY OF ORDER IN COUNCIL, P.C. 4974

Only four men were called up under the authority of this Order in Council during the past twelve months. This Order in Council was passed on June 15, 1942, and gave authority to call up for duty with this Force, certain young men who were unfit for service in the Armed Forces on medical grounds. They were used as guards at vulnerable points.

All four men have since been discharged.

2. Training

Acknowledgment of Assistance

We still are most fortunate in retaining the most willing and able assistance of public-spirited scientists, professional and other men and women to maintain these Colleges at a high level of efficiency.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

As already mentioned in this Section, training of recruits has re-opened again and it is hoped that several classes will now be held annually to endeavour to make up for the losses of trained personnel sustained during the period of the war, during which time we secured no recruits at all. In normal times, the training of recruits consists of two parts, each of three months duration. One part of it is usually given at Regina, the larger of the two training depots,—the other being at Rockcliffe, Ontario.

SWIMMING

Swimming and life-saving will shortly resume their important positions in our training curricula and we have a fully qualified staff of properly appointed examiners.

During the past twelve months, one hundred and twenty-seven men received training in swimming and life saving. Thirty-seven of these have passed tests for their bronze medallion and seventeen secured the Award of Merit as laid down by the Royal Life Saving Society.

In addition to members of our own Force and others, amputees under the Department of Veterans Affairs were granted permission to use the pool during the past year.

Pool attendance records for the year under review may be of interest. The total for the year is 47,910 as compared with 35,336 the year before.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

During the year, only one Police College Class was held at Regina, Sask. It was attended by members of this Force specially selected, and in addition, two members of the Newfoundland Rangers and one member of the Raymond, Alta., Police Force also attended.

Refresher courses were held at both Regina and Rockcliffe.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA AND ROCKCLIFFE

The manpower situation has been acute during the past year and the duties heavy, consequently the time devoted to training in the various Divisions has been limited. However, Officers Commanding have done everything in their power to maintain smartness and efficiency.

3. Musketry Practice

Only a few members participated in the Musketry Practice this year, and the winner of the Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was Reg. No. 10229 Acting Sergeant Major Stevens, W. H., of "Depot" Division with a score of 133 points out of a possible 140. Considerable use of indoor ranges is made during the winter months.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions with the exception of "H" and "L" fired the revolver practice this year and with exceedingly good results.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield, which is awarded annually to the Division making the highest aggregate, was again won this year by "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, with an average of 203.54 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

As two members of the Force, i.e. Reg. No. 11283, Sergeant Griffiths, G. H., of "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, and Reg. No. 11986, Constable Waters, A. J., of "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta, made the same score of a possible 240 points, thereby tying for the position of best shot in the Force; they will be required to fire the complete course again in order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund, and a Trophy to the value of \$10.00. As they both made a perfect score they are granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund, and a trophy to the value of \$5.00 is, in normal times, awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years service, firing his first classification practice and

making the highest score. It is known as the Recruits' Prize. As no recruiting has been undertaken during the past several years, no member was eligible for this competition.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members of this Force who make a score of 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 582 of whom 12 were members of the Reserve Force, qualified. Indoor ranges are popular in the wintertime.

5. Equitation

On March 31, 1946, the disposition of the horses of the Force was as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.....	87
Regina, Saskatchewan	25
Rockcliffe, Ontario	31

No musical rides were possible during the past year and none will likely be given for a year or more.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The present strength of our Reserve Force, as at 31st March, 1946, was 441, compared with 523 the year previous—a decrease of 82.

The members of the Reserve Force continue to be of great assistance in many ways and their services have been especially valuable during the past twelve months. They are situated at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

7. Instructional Staff

With the possibility of securing a number of desirable recruits the instructional staff will be re-assembled and re-enforced. They have been kept up-to-date through Refresher Courses, both within and outside the Force during the past few years. We have great expectations of using their services to the full from now onwards.

SECTION 4—CRIME

The favourable conditions regarding the enforcement of the provisions of the criminal code and the provincial statutes in the six provinces with which we have agreements for the services of this Force, mentioned in my report last year, could not be expected to continue, once actual hostilities ceased. Furthermore as soon as restrictions on the purchase of gasoline and other commodities were removed or lessened, the situation was expected to change rapidly. However, the increase in our work under the two headings, previously mentioned, has not, so far, reached our usual "peace-time" average.

Review

A comparative table of the gross figures showing the numbers of cases handed during the past twelve months, compared with the previous year, in the categories of Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes, and Federal Statutes, may be of interest and is set forth below:—

<i>Criminal Code—</i>	Year ended March 31, 1946	Year ended March 31, 1945
British Columbia	61	81
Alberta	4,555	4,112
Saskatchewan	4,123	3,543
Manitoba	2,426	2,176
Ontario	611	537
Quebec	302	315
New Brunswick	2,727	2,307
Nova Scotia	2,545	2,397
Prince Edward Island.....	463	436
Northwest Territories and Yukon....	409	559
Total	18,222	16,462

<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>	Year ended March 31, 1946	Year ended March 31, 1945
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	4,828	4,581
Saskatchewan	3,921	2,950
Manitoba	4,095	3,238
Ontario	9	1
Quebec	2	1
New Brunswick	3,690	4,184
Nova Scotia	8,179	8,555
Prince Edward Island.....	1,151	916
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	11	1
Total	25,886	24,407
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia	2,011	2,173
Alberta	2,833	3,407
Saskatchewan	2,063	2,686
Manitoba	1,925	2,876
Ontario	8,411	16,066
Quebec	23,730	49,070
New Brunswick	944	2,653
Nova Scotia	1,631	2,316
Prince Edward Island.....	950	684
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	522	530
Total	45,020	82,461

When the figures for all three classifications are considered it will be noted that there are increases in the total cases under the criminal code and provincial statutes as previously mentioned, and which was forecast last year, but approximately forty-five per cent decrease under the federal statutes and it is much to our relief that this is the case. This will be dealt with below.

CRIMINAL CODE

The increase of approximately one thousand seven hundred cases for last year over the previous twelve months, under this heading, is only an increase of approximately ten per cent and this was to be expected.

Dealing with the various classes of crime under the criminal code, if the figures in appendix "C" are examined with those of the previous year, it will be found that "thefts" and "assaults" have increased but both totals are well below the past five year average.

It is a pleasure to report that safeblowings have decreased by twenty cases, or nearly thirty per cent. Breakings, enterings and thefts show a total of one thousand six hundred and forty-five cases for the year, which is a decrease of twenty-nine from the previous year, but even this is an increase over the five year average, but other than this, the statistics reveal a reasonably satisfactory state of affairs.

Murders—

During the period under review, investigations were made into the murder of twenty-three persons. This is an increase of four over last year. Twenty-two persons were involved in the commission of these offences and a summary of the dispositions of the trials is shown below:—

Convicted—Executed	2
Convicted—Awaiting Execution	2
Convicted—Sentence commuted to life imprisonment.....	1
Charge reduced to concealment of birth.....	1
Unfit to stand trial—insane.....	1
Murderer committed suicide.....	3
Acquitted	5
Awaiting trial	3
Still under investigation.....	4
Total	22

In addition, two German prisoners of war were murdered by camp comrades in the year 1943 and after long and difficult investigation two prisoners, during the year under review, were convicted of the offence in one case, and are awaiting execution, while a third prisoner, also involved, is awaiting trial.

In the second case it is expected that sufficient evidence will soon be available to establish a *prima facie* case against two or more prisoners.

Two men were also tried for a murder which took place in 1928, the matter not having been lost sight of for eighteen years. They were found "not guilty," the charges being dismissed through lack of identification, etc., on account of the lapse of time.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

An increase of 1,479 cases is to be noted under this heading. Increases under the different provincial highway and traffic acts and provincial liquor acts account for most of this. The lifting of the restrictions regarding the sale of gasoline, tires, etc., and to the fact that the general public has ready money available for the purchase of intoxicants, contributed to the increase in these types of offences.

Fatal automobile accidents increased from 177 to 238—an increase of 61.

FEDERAL STATUTES

As noted above, there is a considerable decrease in the number of investigations under this heading, the actual decrease being 37,441 investigations. This was caused through the lifting of many Wartime Acts and Regulations.

It should be noted that while the cessation of hostilities has resulted in the removal of a large number of wartime controls, nevertheless it has brought with it no appreciable lifting of the pressure on our "black market" squads.

BLACK MARKET

Food Ration Coupons—

To offset the relief felt due to the lifting of certain controls on such articles as tires and gasoline with the end of the war, the twelve months under review have been noteworthy for an increase in the number of investigations involving the circulation of counterfeit food ration coupons. A system of ration coupon audit centres set up at different points by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has achieved excellent results in the detection of spurious food coupons and in numerous instances it has been possible for our investigators to trace back to the individuals responsible for the circulation of counterfeit coupons. An outstanding example of this type of work was the detection of several sheets of counterfeit coupons passed to obtain sugar for a soft drink manufacturer in Northern Ontario. The investigation led, through several individuals, back to Montreal where seizure was effected of a printing press and approximately 200,000 counterfeit coupons ready for distribution.

Textiles—

Since the early months of 1946, there have been indications of a black market of considerable magnitude in the textile field and while preliminary investigation has resulted in some seizures, considerable work remains to be done in this connection. One aspect of this type of enquiry is that of income tax evasion and in consequence our members probing into the situation, work in close co-operation with not only the W.P.T.B. but also Income Tax investigators.

Motor Cars and Trucks—

Regulations covering the sale of new and used automobiles have been relaxed to a certain degree but the scarcity of cars and trucks still lends itself to black market operations in this field. It is not uncommon for used car owners to advertise cars for sale at the ceiling price and then demand greatly inflated prices from the would-be purchaser. It is considered, however, that this situation will correct itself in the coming year with the production and sale of new vehicles.

New Tires—

The rationing of tires was dispensed with following the end of the war, but, while tire control was in effect, enforcement of this measure demanded considerable attention. Noteworthy in investigations in this field was the uncovering of a flourishing black market in new tires conducted in a large eastern city during 1945. An employee of a tire wholesale outlet was able by manipulation of genuine tire permits, to divert thousands of tires to the black market at prices ranging as high as \$75.00 per tire. An indication of the lucrative nature of this individual's operations was his admission, following the arrest of the ringleader and three confederates, that in a little over nine months he had netted \$18,000.00. All principals in this ring were convicted and stiff fines were imposed by the courts.

That the efforts of the Force in endeavouring to combat "black market" offences have not gone unnoticed is evidenced by the statement of the Enforcement Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the effect that without the assistance of this Force it might well have been impossible at times for the Board to carry out its policy of anti-inflationary measures and price control.

SABOTAGE SECTION

I believe it should be recorded here that Canada was fortunate to survive the second great war without once having permitted the enemy to injure our war effort by way of sabotage. During the period under review, thirty-three investigations were commenced into suspected sabotage but our enquiries reveal that in each instance the act in question was either wilful damage or mischief.

Although there were the usual number of fires reported, perhaps the most outstanding incident took place at the pier at St. Martins, N.B., near Saint John, N.B., on August 14, 1945, (V-J Day), when a scow loaded with explosives salvaged from the wreck of the S.S. *Beaverhill*, caught fire while tied to the wharf. The explosives were to have been taken to sea and dumped, but the persons employed on this operation were attempting to salvage the brass shell cases, from the ammunition which formed part of the cargo before proceeding to the dumping area. The detonators and cordite had been placed on the deck and it is alleged that some boys, who had been given bags of cordite to burn, had accidentally thrown a lighted bag on deck which ignited the cordite there and soon enveloped the scow in flames. For a time, the pyrotechnic display caused by the exploding ammunition gave forebodings of another 1917 disaster; however, the fire was brought under control before dawn the next day with very little damage to the surrounding property.

The production of munitions and war supplies having been considerably curtailed in line with the more favourable position gained by our fighting forces, resulted in an almost total absence of what might be called 'industrial sabotage'. There was only one incident of this nature and it was shown to have been the result of mischief caused by employees of a radio manufacturing concern who had been given their notice due to cancellation of war contracts.

COUNTERFEITING

The situation in regard to the amount of counterfeit money in circulation is excellent. There was not one instance of the counterfeiting of banknotes which came to light during the year, while the amount of counterfeit coins in circulation is negligible.

One serious case of attempting counterfeiting was brought to our attention in which two or three expert technicians had made a serious attempt to simulate genuine banknote paper, but action was taken before the necessary "plates" were made, a printing press and other paraphernalia being seized and prosecution action being taken. This case might have proven serious had not early action been taken.

There are still some instances of spurious notes being made by the "transfer" method but we are in constant consultation with the officials of the banknote companies, who are bending every effort to establish new processes which will make this offence impossible. Within the next few months it is hoped to establish a printing process which will prevent "transfers" being taken from the banknotes in circulation, but until all the older issues of notes are withdrawn we shall, without doubt, have a few cases of this nature occurring from time to time.

A few cases of "splitting" banknotes have occurred, but there is a distinct drop in this type of offence as compared with the previous years. Here again, the banknote companies are establishing new processes which, it is hoped, will soon make this practice impossible.

Again, all peace officers attending courses of instruction during the year have received instruction in the detection and making of counterfeit moneys. We feel that the dissemination of this knowledge is a great help in the curbing of the offence.

I might again point out that if the general public will only examine their money, and business firms train their cashiers in the detection of counterfeit moneys, this offence would be practically wiped out for few counterfeits reach the perfection of the genuine and can be detected with ease by any careful person.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

The total number of narcotic investigations handled during the current twelve month period is less than that for the preceding corresponding period by approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, however, a more noticeable decline appears in the number of convictions recorded, there being a reduction of some 26 per cent in this figure.

A development of particular interest during the past year is the re-appearance of opium, particularly on the west coast, which during the war years had virtually disappeared from the illicit market. This is due undoubtedly to the increase in merchant shipping following the cessation of hostilities. It is hoped to be able to keep the supply of illicit opium reaching Canada at a minimum by means of close supervision over vessels arriving from foreign ports. Reports received at Headquarters indicate that, with the limited quantity of opium becoming available to addicts, a slight lowering of the previously prevailing high prices for other drugs has resulted.

The Mexican brown heroin of which mention was made in my last report, is still being smuggled into this country and the traffic in this particular drug has now extended to Vancouver.

Thefts of narcotic drugs from sources such as retail drug stores, hospitals, physicians' offices, etc., have been fairly numerous although it is believed that on the whole the quantity of drugs stolen is smaller than in past years. This is due in all probability to the fact that additional precautions have been taken

by the owners or proprietors of such places who are becoming more aware of the constant menace from this type of crime. In the larger centres such as Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, close co-operation is maintained between the members of our narcotic squads and the local city police departments in efforts to combat organized attacks on premises where narcotics are stored. The courts are also taking a firm stand in this matter and several exemplary sentences have been meted out in some of the larger cities.

Article by Reg. No. 12780 Constable H. F. Price

Whilst on the subject of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, an informative and instructive article on this subject by the above-mentioned constable will be found in appendix A 2.

Inspection of Drug Stores.

As far as possible, the narcotic records of all retail drug stores in the Dominion were inspected during the year and the results of such inspections have been reported to the Narcotic Division, Department of National Health and Welfare. We have also been called upon to handle the usual cases involving the forging and uttering of narcotic prescriptions and in instances where prosecution has not been instituted by this Force, full assistance has been rendered to the local authorities.

The Force is working in close harmony with the United States Bureau of Narcotics in matters of mutual interest and at the moment, an investigation of considerable importance is under way at Vancouver. It is expected that our combined efforts will result in the prosecution of certain important traffickers who have been instrumental in illicit narcotics reaching Canada from below the border.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

There has been considerable activity in this branch of the Force and the special conditions which have developed from time to time, due to shortages of certain lines of staple foodstuffs, cigarettes and tobacco on both sides of the international border have resulted in a two way flow, involving illegal exports from Canada and smuggling goods into the Dominion and consequently special measures had to be taken to meet them.

For the second consecutive year, there was an increase in revenue collected as represented by fines paid under the Customs and Excise Acts, plus the proceeds of voluntary penalties and sales of forfeited goods. The sum of \$203,302.68 was collected, as compared with \$188,535.00 the previous year.

There were no amendments to the Customs and Excise Acts which had any bearing upon preventive service enforcement.

As reported last year, the Preventive Service Section is also now responsible for the enforcement of the Special War Revenue Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, Export Permit Regulations and assistance to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue.

CUSTOMS ACT

The quota and nature of Customs seizures during the past year have varied considerably at different periods as the result of special situations which developed both in Canada and the United States, causing shortages of certain products in the domestic market of each country. During the summer months of 1945 there was an acute shortage of meats in the United States and as a result a considerable traffic developed in the export of live stock and meat including poultry, to the United States. Since Canada was faced with meeting

a substantial export quota to the United Kingdom, it became necessary to strictly control the exportation of all live stock and meat through the Export Permit Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which worked in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of National Revenue. Numerous seizures of meats and poultry, for attempted illegal export, were effected under the Customs Act and it became necessary to actively patrol the border in order to establish suitable preventive measures against the illegal export of cattle.

Cigarettes.

During approximately the same period in 1945, there was an extreme shortage of cigarettes in the United States, a situation largely attributed to the huge quantities which were being shipped overseas to the United States Armed Forces. This brought about a most unusual situation since, notwithstanding, the much lower prices applicable to the United States market for cigarettes, residents of that country were purchasing Canadian manufactured cigarettes for export across the border. This situation, however, was of short duration and the tide has again reverted as reflected by the fact that Customs seizures of smuggled cigarettes, principally of United States origin, represented the largest quota of Customs seizures and involved a total of 5,427 cartons or 1,085,400 cigarettes.

Hay and feed grains.

Another special situation which became more acute during the period January to March, 1946, concerned a shortage in the States of New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine of hay and feed grains for live stock. The Canadian domestic supply in the adjoining provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec was also below average and it became necessary for the Department of Trade and Commerce to restrict the exportation of these commodities in order to ensure that Canadian dairy farmers would have sufficient available to feed their live stock during the spring of 1946. It is apparent that the shortage of feed for cattle in those parts of the United States referred to above, created a demand which enhanced the price structure and this in turn resulted in illegal exportation from Canada on a considerable scale. Numerous seizures including vehicles used in the transportation of grains for illegal export have been effected under the Customs Act and the question of prosecution of persons engaged in this traffic is at present under consideration.

Cloth.

A shortage of cloth available to tailoring establishments in Canada proved the incentive for large-scale thefts of bolts of cloth arriving at the Port of Halifax on consignment to Canadian importers from British manufacturers. Investigations reveal that an organization existed in the Halifax area which acted as receivers of cloth stolen by longshoremen from vessels upon arrival in port. These thefts occurred before proper entry had been made at Customs, consequently seizures of this nature were reported under the Customs Act.

This situation is still under active investigation as considerable quantities of smuggled cloth have been recovered and placed under seizure pending identification by the firms to whom these goods were consigned. It is probable that a number of persons will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Customs Act when the investigation has been completed.

General.

With the exceptions referred to above, Customs Act infractions in general have been largely confined to the smuggling of small quantities of goods by individuals for personal use and there have been few cases of large-scale smuggling of merchandise for commercial purposes. The fact that wide con-

cessions were granted by Customs Regulations and the Customs Tariff to personnel of the Canadian Armed Forces returning from overseas, bringing with them souvenirs and other goods including a limited quantity of cigarettes or tobacco has called for the exercising of considerable discretion, particularly at the principal sea ports where troop ships disembark their passengers. It is gratifying to report that the provisions of the Customs Act were enforced with a minimum of friction or inconvenience to those concerned.

During the year under review there have been no definite indications of a resumption of large scale smuggling of liquor or other commodities by full-time rum-running vessels. Seizures along the seaboard have consisted largely of small quantities of bottled liquors, cigarettes or ordinary merchandise from members of the crews of vessels, where the goods were not reported inwards at Customs on the manifest but were concealed in the crews' quarters or other parts of the vessel and intended to be smuggled ashore at any convenient time.

The possibility of former rum-runners resuming their traffic has not been overlooked but the fact that the R.C.M. Police Marine Section is now being re-organized will provide ample Preventive Service facilities along the Pacific and Atlantic seabords and in the lower St. Lawrence areas.

There have been extremely few cases where seizure action was necessary for violation of Tourist Permit Regulations by non-residents entering Canada with their automobiles for temporary periods. This is due to the fact that privileges granted to tourists visiting the Dominion for health or pleasure have been gradually extended during the past few years, in order to encourage tourists, through the removal of any restrictions, which are considered unnecessary, in the interests of the protection of the revenues.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

The duties of the Force under this Act consist in the enforcement of Part XV covering the amusement tax and Part XVI of the act which deals with entertainment taxes.

The first named involves all moving picture establishments with respect to a tax of 20 per cent payable to the federal government based upon the prices of admission charged to patrons. Our duties are chiefly of a preventive character by arranging for detachment personnel to visit all theatres in their detachment areas at intervals of three months. At such times tickets of admission are purchased and serial numbers supplied to the Department of National Revenue in order that their auditors may ascertain when visiting the theatres whether or not the serial numbers correspond with the records of sales for the dates in question. This system discloses any cases where "dummy roll" of tickets are used for the purpose of evading the federal tax. In few instances has it been found necessary for the Department to instigate prosecution proceedings under this heading.

Part XVI of the Special War Revenue Act is most important from a Departmental viewpoint since it provides for the payment of a tax of 25 per cent upon prices of admission and the sale of goods or services by hotels, cafes or similar establishments whenever the sale of alcoholic beverages is made in conjunction with facilities for dancing. It will be readily seen that the revenue derived from this source is very substantial and this Force has assumed responsibility for maintaining adequate supervision by periodical visits to all places subject to this tax to ensure that revenue stamps are applied to all bills issued to patrons for purchases made under conditions in which the tax applies.

During the past year, forty prosecutions were concluded for violations of Part XVI of the Special War Revenue Act. Thirty-six convictions were registered and four dismissals. In certain other cases where infractions were

uncovered by our investigators the department, in lieu of prosecution, had their auditors make an assessment of the approximate amount of tax evaded and made a demand upon the management for the total amount involved.

Prosecutions for violations of Parts XV and XVI of the Special War Revenue Act are entered only upon direct instructions of the Deputy Minister for Customs and Excise.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

During the past year our detachments have continued to perform the bulk of the field work involved in enforcement of these regulations, by carrying out investigations and entering prosecutions as directed by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

There has been a sizable decrease in investigations and prosecutions under this heading due to the fact that since the cessation of hostilities the regulations have been considerably relaxed, particularly with regard to the amount of currency which may be exported by residents of Canada who wish to visit the United States or outside points for purposes of health or pleasure.

It is generally believed, however, that certain provisions of the Foreign Exchange Control Order and Regulations which were enacted as a war measure in 1939 will remain in effect for some considerable time, until proper financial stability has been maintained. Consequently, our detachments will be required to continue to render assistance to the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

During the past year, forty-nine prosecutions under the Foreign Exchange Control Order were concluded resulting in forty-six convictions and three dismissals. Fines totalling \$24,070 were imposed and paid. In addition, a much larger number of cases were closed out upon instructions of the Board without prosecution by forfeiture of the currency or securities involved in the violations.

INCOME TAX ACT

The usual assistance has been given to the Income Tax Branch in locating individuals who have failed to file tax returns, a total of 310 new enquiries were made. We have also laid information, obtained search warrants and similar services.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

The special arrangements which existed for approximately three years whereby this Force assisted in the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in Beauce County, P.Q., have been discontinued.

All investigations regarding infractions of this Act are now carried out by the local provincial or municipal police forces. The federal government assists only to the extent of providing permanent counsel to act for the crown.

REGULATION OF FIREARMS—DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

During the year under review the sections of the Defence of Canada Regulations which required all aliens and certain other defined persons to surrender their firearms for the duration of hostilities, also the provision that such persons, including non-British subjects, visiting Canada for temporary periods must obtain permits for possession of firearms, from the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, have been revoked.

As a result the control of firearms (with the exception of fully automatic weapons referred to in a separate heading hereunder) has reverted to pre-war policy which is covered exclusively by the criminal code. This in turn places the responsibility for the issuance of permits upon the Attorney General's Department of the province concerned.

At the present time our principal problem is in facilitating the return of firearms which were surrendered by aliens and others while the Defence of Canada Regulations were in full effect. While a large number of weapons have already been returned it will be a considerable time before all such weapons have been disposed of, since in many instances, the former owners of weapons have moved and their present addresses are unknown, while in other cases persons who surrendered firearms are now deceased and it is frequently necessary to make enquiries regarding the disposition of their estates. We are hopeful that during the current fiscal year, the number of surrendered firearms on hand will be reduced to a minimum.

AUTOMATIC FIREARMS REGULATIONS 1945

With the cessation of hostilities in the European theatre of war, it became apparent that included in the numerous souvenirs brought back to Canada by returning servicemen, were a large number of fully automatic firearms of the sub-machine gun type. This presented an entirely new problem with regard to firearms control since there was no special provision under the Criminal Code for dealing with firearms in this category.

Realizing the potential danger to the interests of maintaining law and order, should weapons of this type be acquired in large numbers by the criminal element, certain recommendations were made by this Force which resulted in the enactment of the Automatic Firearms Regulation, which became effective July 10, 1945.

This order in effect prohibits the possession of fully automatic firearms, except for police or military use or the use of federal, provincial or municipal governing bodies, except by virtue of a permit issuable by the Attorney General of the province concerned, or by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Weapons for which no such permit was obtained were required to be turned over to the R.C.M. Police for forfeiture and disposal, upon instructions of the Minister of Justice in his capacity as Attorney General for Canada.

As far as can be ascertained, the provincial authorities have held to a minimum, the number of permits issued to private individuals for weapons of this type, and to date approximately 270 sub-machine guns have been seized or turned over to this force for disposition. Arrangements will be made whereby all such forfeited weapons will be completely destroyed.

SPECIAL SECTION

This section was formerly known as the Intelligence Section and was referred to as such in my last Annual Report.

During the latter part of the twelve months under review, much of the wartime legislation was revoked and many restrictions under the Defence of Canada Regulations were cancelled, involving the release from internment of many remaining in detention and the abrogation of restrictive orders.

A Dominion-wide survey of the reaction among Germans in Canada to the collapse of Germany was conducted and the reports submitted by our divisions were reassuring. They disclosed that the majority of the German population of this country were relieved that the conflict was over, although their concern appeared to be for their fellow countrymen, in the homeland, rather than in appreciation of the fact that Canada was no longer involved in an internecine war. Only a few die-hards expressed regret that the Nazi hierarchy had failed in its purpose; these latter few can be expected to continue to foster such ideals, although it is reasonable to assume that their activities will have

little or no effect at this time. They will likely confine their influence to their own circle and will not make overt efforts to proselytize the younger members of the German Canadian element.

The activities of other so-called minority groups, particularly Europeans which, even at this distance, feel the impact of political reforms in their homeland are kept under observation and we keep reasonably well informed of the political trends of these groups. This supervision and the correlating of the information obtained requires great attention to detail and takes much time.

We continue to check up on the background and activities of refugees who arrived in Canada from Europe and, although the volume of work has decreased, it is still necessary to devote much time to this phase of our operations. The enquiries into the antecedents of these people were originally prompted from a security viewpoint during the war and with the cessation of hostilities it might be expected that such supervision could be relaxed entirely. However, in my opinion, complete relaxation is not advisable.

ENEMY AGENTS

Although the danger of enemy agents landing on these shores to conduct espionage and to commit sabotage is not now present, the possibility exists of war criminals and others attempting to escape from Europe, making this hemisphere a goal of refuge. With this possibility in mind our vigilance is not allowed to relax, and, with the limited facilities at our disposal, every effort is being made to assure that none of the persons in this category obtain refuge within our shores.

ESPIONAGE ENQUIRY

Espionage, even with the end of the war, is an ever-present factor and our vigilance in this particular respect cannot be allowed to relax. The necessity for constant watch being maintained is established by the "espionage enquiry" which was instituted towards the end of the period under review, as a result of which, thirteen defendants are presently before the courts.

OTHER DUTIES

In addition to work of a special character, this section also undertakes a number of duties, of a routine nature, involving a great deal of correspondence in vetting, for security reasons, applicants for the armed forces and persons in the employ of British and American governments.

We continue to render assistance to U.N.R.R.A. in the matter of providing security clearance for prospective employees. In many cases this involves a great deal of correspondence in communicating with our divisions for enquiries in the district where the applicant resides. This exhaustive system of enquiry is necessary, in many cases, due to the fact that the information provided by U.N.R.R.A. is insufficient on which to grant a clearance by a check of our file records. In other cases it is only necessary to check files at this Headquarters. As the appointment of these applicants is usually a matter of urgency, priority is given to such requests and the consequent attention paid to these matters takes a great deal of time.

NATURALIZATION INVESTIGATIONS

During the latter half of the period under review, the responsibility of supervising naturalization investigations was transferred to the Special Section from the Criminal Investigation Department. This was a logical move, inasmuch as it became apparent, that in the majority of cases, references were made to files which were dealt with in that section and which did not involve any

criminal or other enquiries. This, of course, is understandable when it is considered that in the majority of instances, applications for naturalization are now received from persons who have come to this country comparatively recently and have not become involved in any criminal undertakings. On the other hand, by virtue of their recent foreign affiliations, their relation to organizations known to be anti-democratic must be thoroughly investigated.

PRISONERS OF WAR

During the year under review, we continued to render assistance to the Directorate of Prisoners of War. One hundred and fifty prisoners escaped during that period, one hundred and forty-five of whom were recaptured.

As of March 31, 1946, the following prisoners of war were still at large:—

Escaped	
1944	1
1945	5
1946	2
Total	8

2. The Identification Branch

As reported last year, this Branch consists of the following Sections:—

- Central Finger Print Section
- Firearms Section
- Central Modus Operandi Section
- R.C.M. Police Gazette Section
- Photographic Section
- Ticket-of-Leave Section
- Police Service Dogs Section

but space will not permit of more than a brief reference to the work of each during the past year.

(a) CENTRAL FINGER PRINT SECTION

During the year under review, 41,198 criminal finger prints were received and the total number of prints in this category now on file approximates 900,000.

The co-operation received from police forces in submitting contributions, has been excellent.

NON-CRIMINAL FINGER PRINTS

The recording of finger prints of war workers and others has now ceased, but this collection is valuable for search when the prints of unknown dead, amnesia victims, etc., are received. We have more than a million prints in this section. It has proved its value on many occasions.

FINGER PRINTS FOR VISA CERTIFICATES

The number of persons submitting finger prints to obtain visa certificates for residence in the United States for the year was 13,107.

(b) FIREARMS SECTION—RE-REGISTRATION OF PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

The five year re-registration of pistols and revolvers has been somewhat extended due to a large number of such arms being brought into the country as souvenirs and war trophies. In general, the co-operation received from ex-service personnel in registering these firearms has been excellent, although we have, on occasion, found it necessary to return certain small arms to the Branch of the Armed Forces concerned, when such weapons have been found to be the property of the Canadian Government. Not less than 30,000 of these weapons have been registered and we already have some 200,000 registrations of this type of weapon,

there are at the present time 230,000 known hand guns in Canada. The majority of these weapons, I have no doubt, are seldom used by their owners except possibly for target practice. These weapons do, however, constitute a possible source of supply from which criminals might obtain guns by purchase or theft for use in the commission of serious crimes.

I might also add that when we ceased registering rifles and shotguns last year, almost one and three quarter millions of such arms were registered.

(c) CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

The services of this section have been utilized by all members of this Force and by other police forces as is usual. The section works in close co-operation with the Fingerprint Section and Gazette. The total number of criminals indexed during the year was 17,222, a grand total of 124,835, names being now indexed.

(d) R. C. M. POLICE GAZETTE

The R. C. M. Police Gazette has become more popular than ever, however, due to paper shortage, we are unable to satisfy all requests to be added to our mailing list. In conjunction with the Gazette, a new card index system was started for our own Detachments. We do most of the clerical work for the men in the field by giving them the information on a perforated card ready to be filed.

The Gazette continues to be a medium for supplying information on notorious criminals who come to our attention to almost every police force in the Dominion. Never once have we failed to get it out on time and this, I think, for a weekly bulletin, is a good record.

(e) PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

The members of this section have been kept fully employed in supplying photographs of criminals, copying of documents, etc. They also make up the plates with which we print the R.C.M. Police Gazette. The establishment of this section has, I believe, saved us much expense for it is far more economical to do our own photographic work.

This section gave excellent service in the "Espionage Case" previously mentioned under the "Special Section."

(f) TICKET-OF-LEAVE SECTION

A total of 34,156 prisoners received favourable consideration and were released from institutions on ticket-of-leave since 1899. Only five per cent were returned to institutions for not living up to the trust placed in them. This year, 711 were released on ticket-of-leave. The ticket-of-leave section renders services between the Department of the Secretary of State, the Department of Justice and all police forces throughout the Dominion.

(g) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

This Force had as of March 31, 1946, twelve Police Service Dogs, posted at various points throughout the Dominion, and three young dogs undergoing training at Vancouver, B.C. Their service and assistance continues to be of great value to crime detection. We now can add crime prevention to their achievements. In locating lost persons, Police Service Dogs have given wonderful assistance. We are indebted to them for many a life saved.

(h) SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES AT REGINA, SASK., AND ROCKCLIFFE, ONT.

I have already reported that a successor to the later Surgeon Powers has been appointed in the person of Major Charles D. T. Mundell, B.Com., M.D., C.M., formerly of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, to be in charge of these laboratories and efforts are now being made to extend the scope of our work at these points.

Acknowledgment of Assistance

I am very glad to be able to report that we still receive the able assistance of old and new friends with scientific training and experience from time to time, as well as from other professional men and women, and we are most grateful to them for their public-spirited services.

As the years go by it is easy to see what a marked influence the training in the laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe has had upon R.C.M. Police personnel in our efforts to prevent crime and in the identification of the perpetrators of offences.

I desire to express my admiration of the members of the Force and their staffs who have kept these laboratories filling a most useful purpose during the years they have been without a resident director, although as already intimated, we have had the voluntary and hearty assistance of scientific and professional friends.

3. Interesting Cases

Cases indicating the value of training in our Colleges and at the Scientific Laboratories, will be found in the following examples:—

R. v. Jonasson**(a) Murder—Crime Detection Laboratory—Circumstantial Evidence Gives Quietus to Accused's Testimony**

Early on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 1945, a farmer came upon Baldwin Jonasson, a middle-aged farmhand, lying on the road approximately eleven miles north of Portage la Prairie, Man. Jonasson's throat and left arm were badly cut, but, although in critical condition from loss of blood, he was conscious and able to speak. He said that he had had an accident and that his car was in a ditch further up the road with the dead body of his girl companion in it.

The farmer, assisted by his brother, rushed him to a hospital in Portage la Prairie and communicated the facts of his discovery to the R.C.M.P. in that city.

The investigators found the body of 16-year old Pearl Dell in Jonasson's coupe which was ditched on a lonely road and almost concealed by willow trees. She was on the seat in a sitting position and her head leaned against the door on the right. Her throat was cut deeply from ear to ear and coagulated blood adhered to her clothing and every visible part of her body.

The windshield of the car was broken and most of the glass was on the floor boards. There was no blood on the pieces of windshield remaining in the frame, nor any on the instrument panel. The motor had been turned off and the key was still in the ignition switch.

In the ditch beside the car were a few fragments of glass and near the right running board was the empty cardboard scabbard of a straight razor.

The ground was muddy and slippery from recent rain and the route taken by the car was easily followed—a zigzag course indicating the car had been in and out of the ditch several times on both sides of the road. The tire tracks

led to a meadow and near the gate, one gatepost of which had blood stains on top, a blood-stained razor was lying open in some weeds. In the meadow the investigators found a claw hammer and some broken glass.

At the hospital, Jonasson told the police that on Sunday night he and Miss Dell were driving through heavy rain to the farm where they were employed, and the car ran off the road throwing both of them partly through the windshield. He lifted the girl off the edge of the glass on which her neck rested but her throat had been slashed and she died in his arms. He managed to drive a short distance but the car got out of control again and he ran it into the ditch where it stopped. He had been in the vicinity all night and all the next day and night and during this interval had crawled to where he had been picked up.

He did not try to explain away the blood-stained razor or blood-stained gatepost and his account was contradicted by the fact that most of the windshield glass had fallen inwards.

Because of these and other inconsistencies, Jonasson was questioned again. This time he changed his story. The girl, he said, had committed suicide. First, she had asked to see his hand and when he held it out she cut his wrist with a razor. He then got out to crank his car which had stalled and when he was about to get back in the car she cut her throat, threw the razor out of the window, and finally kicked out the part of the windshield in front of her. Afterwards, Jonasson concluded, he drove along the road a short way, struck a culvert and was thrown against the windshield, which cut his throat.

A post-mortem examination made on the body of Pearl Dell by Dr. J. W. Kittlewell, Portage la Prairie, showed that a very clean regular laceration extending from the left side of the thyroid cartilage across to the right of the neck had completely severed the right carotid artery and jugular vein. This incision lacked the jagged appearance which usually characterizes incisions caused by broken glass and there were no particles of glass in it. In the doctor's opinion the wound had been caused by a strong and extremely sharp instrument and signs of violence indicated that it had not been self-inflicted.

On the forehead was a crescent-shaped laceration one-half to three-quarters of an inch long whose ends extended into a concentric contusion and the underlying frontalis muscle was crushed. Death had resulted from a massive exsanguinating hemorrhage.

At the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, Sask., scientific examination established that the glass particles retrieved from the ditch and meadow were parts of one windshield; that the blood on the razor was of the same type as Jonasson's and that the hammer was free of blood stains. There was insufficient blood on the gate-post to be properly classified and a sample of the deceased's blood had hemolyzed making it impossible to determine its type.

Jonasson was charged with Murder, s. 263 C.C., and on November 11, 1945, appeared before Mr. Justice J. E. Adamson and jury at Portage la Prairie. W. D. Card, K.C., and H. Sparling, both of Portage la Prairie, appeared for the Crown and defence respectively. The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted on November 17 and sentenced to hang at Headingly, Man., common gaol on February 8, 1946, on which date he paid the penalty for his crime.

At the trial the accused testified in his own behalf but after a few vague replies in cross-examination resorted to the refuge of saying "I don't remember". Medical evidence was adduced to the effect that it would be impossible for the victim, fatally wounded as she was, to throw a razor forty feet (distance from the car to the point where the razor was discovered), as the accused alleged she did after using it on her throat.

It is believed that Jonasson and Miss Dell drove into the meadow and there an argument took place between them; that he dealt her a sharp blow

on the forehead with the hammer and then slashed her throat with the razor. Thereafter he attempted to commit suicide, with the same weapon but his nerve deserted him before he could effect his purpose. He denied ownership of the razor but it was identified as having at one time been his.

The court complimented both counsel on the way each had handled his case. "Mr. Card," Mr. Justice Adamson said, "conducted the case with efficiency and moderation; it was almost a model of the way a Crown case should be conducted."

Commenting on the case afterwards, the Crown Prosecutor said in a letter to the Commissioner of the Force:—

I cannot let the opportunity pass of expressing to you my appreciation and admiration for the work done by your Force here, not only generally but particularly in this matter . . . The demeanour of members in the witness box and their full and fair answers to questions were a credit to your Force.

R. v. Lauzon et al

(b) Armed Robbery—Theft of Automobile—Escape from Lawful Custody—Courage Under Gun Point—King's Police Medals Awarded

Heavy betting and free spending by two men and a woman at Covehead race track near Charlottetown, P.E.I., on September 12, 1945, attracted attention, and R. C. M. Police investigators checked up on the trio on the remote chance that they might be linked with a series of major bank hold-ups perpetrated in Ontario.

No official information regarding the fugitives or details of their depredations had been provided. The police patrol was based solely on suspicion engendered by press and radio publicity given Ulysses Lauzon, 23, and Joseph Beverly Peltier, 19, both of Windsor, Ont., who on July 19, 1945, escaped from the county gaol at Kitchener, Ont., yet it resulted in the capture of two desperadoes wanted in five provinces and the recovery of many thousands of stolen dollars.

At the time of their escape, Lauzon and Peltier were awaiting trial for bank robbery. Peltier was recaptured in Montreal, Que., on August 31 while attempting to negotiate some stolen bearer bonds but Lauzon was still at large.

At the race track, Reg. No. 12963, Cst. H. Warner and Reg. No. 13610, Cst. T. J. Keefe, located a Ford coupe in which it was alleged that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Jensen of Halifax, N.S., and another man—the party plunging at the pari-mutuels—were travelling. Before the final race of the afternoon had been run, two men and a woman approached the car, and when asked by the police to do so, produced registration certificates. These certificates appeared to be *bona fide* but the men's answers to certain questions were not satisfactory and the driver of the car had no operator's licence. So the three of them were told that they would have to go to Charlottetown for further questioning.

Constable Warner got into the coupe with Jensen and his wife, Jensen driving, while Constable Keefe and the other man—Walter Peter Kerr of Chatham, Ont.—according to his registration certificate—followed in the police transport. These arrangements were permitted because at that time the constables had no definite suspicions of the strangers' identities.

After going about two miles, Jensen seemed to lose control of the car and it swerved off the road to the right and bumped along the ditch for 75 feet or so before stopping. Mrs. Jensen's head struck the windshield. She groaned, then slumped as if in a faint. An expectant mother, she was the first concern of the police and Constable Warner tried to make her as comfortable as possible

under the circumstances before he got out of the car. Meantime Constable Keefe had stopped the police car and, with Kerr, hurried up on foot to see what was wrong.

When Constable Warner turned after backing out of the car, he found himself staring into a revolver held by Jensen. By this time, Kerr also had drawn a revolver and the two constables, neither of whom was armed, found themselves at gun point.

Jensen, who appeared to be the leader, ordered the investigators to lie flat on the ground. The command was ignored. Instead, Keefe, started a slow advance and both revolvers turned in his direction. Warner rushed forward at that moment and Jensen, diverting his aim to him, pulled the trigger four times. The only response was four hollow clicks.

Warner seized Jensen firmly and knocked his revolver to the ground where unfortunately it bounded out of reach of both constables. Jensen screamed to Kerr to shoot Warner but the latter prevented this by holding his captive in front of him as a shield.

Keefe was now edging closer to Kerr, talking calmly to him—reasoning with him that escape was impossible because they were on an island; that if he shot, neither he nor Jensen would escape to the mainland or get away with it.

With Jensen helpless in his grip, Warner urged Keefe to rush Kerr. "His gun isn't loaded," he said. "Oh, it isn't eh?" replied Kerr, and he fired a shot that passed between the two constables.

Warner added his comments to Keefe's argument which was beginning to have effect on Kerr. Finally the latter's bravado deserted him and he handed over his revolver.

The other weapon was found to be fully loaded with four of the cartridges marked by the firing pin. The cartridges were of the rim-fire type and the revolver, designed for centre-fire ammunition, failed to explode them—the policemen owe their lives to this fact. Believing that sudden action on his part might have precipitated gun play, Keefe had made no attempt to get hold of this weapon; rather he had preferred to keep Kerr's mind occupied with persuasive talk. By thus drawing Kerr's attention and keeping him occupied, Keefe exercised sound judgment, as it turned out; had he attempted to reach Lauzon's weapon the outcome might have been far different.

In Charlottetown it was established that Mr. and Mrs. Jensen were in reality Lauzon and his wife, Eileen Cornell Lauzon, 20, and that Kerr was Walter Koresky, 22, also of Windsor. The national registration certificates were forged, their names and addresses fictitious. When searched, Lauzon and Koresky each had in his possession over \$2,000.

Lauzon's avowed intention had been to shoot both constables, put their bodies in his car and head for Borden where he planned to throw them off the wharf, or overboard during the ferry journey to Cape Tormentine, N.B.

In a cabin at Cavendish, P.E.I., which had been used as temporary headquarters by the three prisoners, eight \$500 Victory bonds were found that subsequently were identified as loot taken during a bank robbery in Ontario.

The automobile they were travelling in was one they had stolen on August 31 in Quebec City, P.Q. They had substituted New Brunswick licence plates, also stolen, but Michigan and Quebec plates as well were recovered with the car. On September 17, both men were arraigned in court of sessions at Québec City before Judge A. Geron, charged with Theft of Motor Car, s. 377 C.C., and pleaded guilty. Each was sentenced to one year in gaol with hard labour.

Lauzon voluntarily explained how he and Peltier had made their getaway from the Waterloo County Gaol which up till then had been considered escape-proof. He had secreted four saws on his person, which the guards didn't find

and, with a pal in an adjoining cell singing to drown the noise, used them to saw through the bars, filling the resulting slits with soap as he progressed. When the singing stopped, it was a warning to cease operations quickly. The bars revolved, he said, which made them extremely hard to hold. He fashioned a 30-foot rope of blankets, also a hook from a spring off his cell cot, to scale an 18-foot wall that surrounded the building and which he had sized up when entering the place on the day of his incarceration. In the escape the rope with the hook attached was thrown over the wall and the escapers shinned up it.

On November 19 at Kingston, Ont., Lauzon, Peltier, and Koresky appeared before County Magistrate J. B. Garvin, with Ontario Deputy Attorney General C. L. Snyder, K.C., Toronto, Ont., representing the prosecution, and J. S. Allan, K.C., Windsor and H. A. McNeill, Kingston, representing the defence.

Peltier and Lauzon were charged jointly on three separate charges of Robbery While Armed, s. 466 (c) C.C., as follows: (1) Canadian Bank of Commerce, Ayr, Ont., May 9, 1945, in which the total haul consisted of \$53,700 in bonds and \$19,600 cash—up to that time the biggest bank robbery in Canadian crime annals; (2) Canadian Bank of Commerce, Port Perry, Ont., August 6, 1945, which netted \$2,832; (3) Royal Bank of Canada, Bath, Ont., August 20, 1945, where the take totalled \$300,000 in bonds and securities and about \$11,000 cash—creating a new record as the biggest bank robbery in Canadian history. They were also charged jointly with Escaping Lawful Custody at Kitchener, July 19, 1945, s. 189 (b) C.C.

Both pleaded guilty to all charges and each was sentenced to 12 years on the first charge, the same on the third, eight years on the second, and three years on the fourth—all sentences to run consecutively, making a total of 35 years' imprisonment.

When recaptured in a Montreal bank on August 21, Peltier had been shot in the back by the teller, the bullet almost severing his spinal cord and leaving him a paralytic for the remainder of his life. He had been wheeled into court on a stretcher to face trial with Lauzon. Made consecutive to the eight-year term he is serving for bank robbery at Windsor in the summer of 1945, his new sentences render him subject to a total of 43 years' imprisonment.

Koresky was charged jointly with Peltier and Lauzon for his part in the hold-up of the Port Perry branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce on August 6 and the Bath branch of the Royal Bank of Canada on August 30. He pleaded guilty to both charges and received three years' imprisonment on the first and 12 years' imprisonment on the second—both sentences to run consecutively, making a total of 15 years' imprisonment.

All terms will be served in Kingston, Ontario, Penitentiary. At the request of the Crown, five lesser charges against Lauzon and Peltier were withdrawn—including one for stealing revolvers from the Bank of Toronto, Preston, Ont., on May 4, 1945, and another for robbery at Port Perry. Mrs. Lauzon was released from custody on November 5 following withdrawal of the holding charge on which she had been held.

In the afternoon of January 22, 1946, Constables Warner and Keefe were presented with the King's Police and Fire Service Medal by Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Bernard of Prince Edward Island. The ceremony took place in the Confederation Chamber of the Parliament Buildings at Charlottetown.

After pinning the medals on the breasts of the two constables, the Lieutenant-Governor said:—

Actions such as you have performed while in your line of duty as guardians of the law, have been regarded by your superiors as being worthy of special meritorious consideration and this investiture therefore gives me much pleasure.

That the action occurred in our province brought to it as well as to you constables, unexpected and favourable publicity and it is to the credit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that the training you have received has been utilized in bringing you this honourable recognition.

Your courage and bravery in the face of what might well have been tragedy, are examples of heroism which cannot be refuted, and in presenting you these medals I wish to add my congratulations and best wishes for a successful future in your chosen profession, the upholding of the law under all conditions.

An illustration of the capabilities of our Laboratory staff and the assistance rendered to other police forces is related in the following case:—

(c) Dominion Stores, Limited, B.E. and Theft From—
Ottawa, Ontario

On the night of April 7-8, 1945, the grocery store of the Dominion Stores, Limited, 489 Rideau Street, Ottawa, was broken into by prying a padlock off the front door. The thieves then opened the rear door from the inside, removed the bolts securing the safe to the floor and carried it bodily from the premises.

At 9.00 a.m., April 8, a special constable of the R. C. M. Police, off duty and homeward bound, found a safe lying in a ditch on the Russell Road, some five miles from Ottawa. He immediately telephoned the Ottawa City Police.

Detective F. Syms was immediately sent to the location given and transported the safe back to the city police headquarters. It was ascertained, from a search of its contents, that it had been stolen from the Dominion Stores, Limited. The base of the safe had been ripped open and the contents, including approximately \$1,115.25 in cash, some cheques and War Savings Certificates, stolen therefrom. About \$50 of the cash stolen was in silver.

The scene now changes. On the early morning of April 19, two men—Arthur Mann and Russell Mallett—both of Ottawa, were arrested in Ottawa by city police officers in a radio patrol car. They were charged with attempted shopbreaking of Simpson's Food Market on Rideau Street, where the front door had been pried open. Shortly afterwards, a motor car owned by Arthur Mann was located in a laneway in the vicinity of the store and this was also driven to police headquarters.

Samples of dust, etc., were taken from the trouser cuffs of both Mann and Mallett and sealed in separate envelopes. A careful search of the motor car driven by the above revealed several tools which were removed by the police. Samples of a substance believed to be plaster particles were taken from the floor of the car by police officers and sealed in separate envelopes for later examination. A chisel was also found in the car.

On the same day, these objects were taken to the Crime Detection Laboratory of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Rockcliffe, Ont., and handed over personally to Sub/Inspector J. A. Churchman with a request for examination. The safe was also transported to the laboratory.

On May 11, Arthur Mann and Russell Mallett were found guilty on the charge of attempted shopbreaking of the Simpson store. The Preliminary Hearing was then held charging them with shopbreaking in connection with the Dominion Store. This case was adjourned until May 17.

Sub/Inspector Churchman of the Scientific Laboratory produced photo-micrographs in court illustrating comparisons of tool marks, comparisons of safe packing material in order to:—

- (a) Associate the cold steel chisel, found in the possession of the accused, with the marks on the safe, and

- (b) To illustrate the similarity between particles of safe packing material taken from the safe and what they found in the car, and in the cuffs of the suspect's trousers.

Dr. M. H. Haycock produced spectrographs and defraction patterns to further illustrate the similarity between the specimens and safe packing material.

Regarding the comparison of tool marks, there were three static tool impressions available for microscopical examination. One of these marks was found at the base of an impression in the packing material. This mark was on the angle iron which formed the frame of the safe. The remaining two marks were found on a twisted piece of angle iron which had been detached from the safe during the breaking operations. The relationship of the angle iron to the safe was proven by the coincidence of welding spots which had a random placement and which were fractured, leaving approximately one half of each spot on the safe frame and the opposite half on the twisted angle iron. The three marks varied in length from approximately 1 mm. to 1.5 mm. The largest was an impression of one end of the cutting edge of the tool.

Inspector Churchman related how test cuts were taken with the suspected tool on sheet lead. The mark on the frame of the safe was dealt with first. A piece of metal approximately .5" by .5" bearing this mark was cut away. Comparisons revealed the presence of three outstanding corresponding characteristics. The same procedure was adopted with the two marks on the angle iron. Seven points of similarity were found on one and eight points on the other. Conspicuous elements alone were considered. A number of other corresponding characteristics were found but not reproduced photomicrographically.

Invoking the law of probabilities and basing the computation on tests made in the Laboratory, it can be stated, dealing with the reproductions herein made, that the probability of concurrence on the basis of these comparisons is once in trillions. Hence there was no alternative but to find that the tool in question did make the marks indicated.

As the dust from Russell Mallett's trousers did not show any safe packing and as Mallett was not the owner of the car or the chisel mentioned above, the charge against him was dismissed at the preliminary hearing.

Dr. M. H. Haycock produced a series of comparison spectra in court photographed in the ultra-violet region. He also produced X-ray diffraction patterns.

On September 5, 1945, at the General Sessions of the Peace, at the County of Carleton, Arthur Mann was convicted on the charge of B.E. and Theft from the Dominion Store, 489 Rideau Street, Ottawa, on the night of April 7-8, 1945. On September 21, 1945, Judge J. P. Madden sentenced Mann to a term of three years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Undoubtedly this case was brought to a successful conclusion by the presentation of the scientific evidence by Inspector J. A. Churchman, Scientific Laboratory, Rockcliffe; and Dr. M. H. Haycock of the Laboratory of the Dominion Government, Department of Mines. The Ottawa City Police are to be commended on the thorough investigation they instituted in this case and for the preservation of all evidence, however infinitesimal, which might be of value for expert examination.

It is interesting to note that on October 1, 1945, Arthur Mann in company with David Huard escaped from the County of Carleton Gaol in Ottawa; Arthur Mann was awaiting transfer to Kingston Penitentiary to begin his sentence of three years. David Huard had been remanded on a charge of theft with violence.

Despite an extensive search they succeeded in making a clean getaway.

On November 5, 1945, Arthur Mann was recaptured by the Windsor, Ont., Police Department, and subsequently returned to Ottawa. On November 12, 1945, Mann was sentenced to a term of four years on the charge of escaping custody, to run consecutively to the previous one of three years.

David Huard was still at large. Early in the evening of November 17, 1945, two Ottawa City Policemen in a patrol car accosted the driver of an automobile in Ottawa, which was driven away at terrific speed.

An exciting chase followed over icy roads—through streets, over highways, down sideroads—with the Ottawa City Police car in close pursuit. Finally the leading vehicle drove into a blind alley in Carleton Place by mistake, some thirty-five miles from Ottawa. The driver of the auto, trapped, jumped out of the car with a pistol clutched in his hand and fired at Detective A. Cavan of the Ottawa City Police. Detective Cavan returned the fire. After an exchange of shots, the other man fell mortally wounded. It was only then that the gunman was identified as being David Huard. Thus a career of violence was concluded.

Another case indicative of the valuable assistance rendered by members of the Laboratory staff and showing also the use of police dogs, is the case of:

(d) *R. v. Lazaruk*

B.E. and Theft from Dwelling-house—Crime Detection Laboratory—Police Dog—Minute Clues Lead to Conviction

That insignificant clues may often be the deciding factor on which hinges the success of a case was borne out by the police investigation that followed the breaking, entering and theft from Andrew Mospan's dwelling at Shaughnessy, Alta., on December 8, 1944.

While the owner, a miner, was absent from his one-room shack between 3 p.m. and midnight, someone removed the screen from an unlocked window, raised the sash and entered, stole \$65 in cash and left by the same route.

Picture Butte R.C.M.P. Detachment investigated and discovered several small clues—some brown wool fibres caught in the rough wood of the window casing, a partially-burned paper match and in the light snow outside near the window a two-dimensional footprint. There was no other physical evidence except that a suit-case in which the complainant kept his money and clothes had been pulled out from under the bed and its lock forced open; the clothes were heaped on the floor and on top was Mospan's emptied wallet.

Police dog Smoky was put to work, but with negative results owing to the lack of definite scent and the confusion of tracks; it was found later, however, that he did lead in the direction the thief had taken.

Suspicion pointed to Frank Lazaruk, another miner, not only because he was familiar with Mospan's habits and knew where the money was hidden, but on the day of the offence had been without funds, yet in the evening had cashed a \$20 bill and taken part in a poker game. At his home which was searched under a warrant, the investigators found \$79 and seized a brown wool sweater, two packets of paper matches and a pair of shoes.

All exhibits together with a photograph of the footprint were examined at the R.C.M. Police Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, Sask., where scientific comparison disclosed that the wool fibres taken from the window sill of Mospan's shack were of the same colour and texture as the fabric of the suspect's sweater, that one of the shoes could have made the imprint in the snow as demonstrated by photographs and, most important of all, that the burnt match stub found in the shack definitely came from one of the folders found in Lazaruk's sweater pocket.

Lazaruk was committed for trial by Police Magistrate A. Beaumont, K.C., on a charge of Breaking and Entering and Theft from a Dwelling-house, s. 458 (a) C.C. He elected speedy trial and pleaded not guilty before Judge R. M. Edmanson of the district court at Lethbridge on April 10. J. H. Prowse, K.C., conducted the prosecution and M. E. Moscovitch, K.C., defended. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in Lethbridge Provincial Jail. An appeal heard at Calgary on June 5th was dismissed.

(e) R. v. Ernest Bean

Single Finger Print Section—Identification Branch

On October 26, 1944, the Single Finger Print Section of the Identification Branch, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, received five soft drink bottles and one milk bottle from the Ontario Provincial Police, Bala, Ont., for fingerprint examination in connection with Breaking, Entering and Theft, J. W. Burgess Co., Ltd., Bala, Muskoka, Ont. Examination of the exhibits disclosed two fingerprints suitable for positive identification. As a result of search in the Single Finger Print Collection, these impressions were positively identified with the right index and right middle fingerprints of Ernest Edward Bean, F.P.S. #175661.

On November 24, 1944, several miscellaneous exhibits were received from the Ontario Provincial Police, Barrie, Ont., for fingerprint examination in connection with Breaking, Entering and Theft, C.N.R. Station, Angus, Ontario. As a result, fingerprints of identification value were found on a wine bottle and a lamp chimney. On November 29, 1944, these impressions were positively identified with the right thumb and right index fingerprints of Ernest Bean, F.P.S. #175661.

On November 25, 1944, one pint milk bottle and one small jar were received from the Ontario Provincial Police, Bala, Ont. These exhibits were forwarded in connection with Breaking, Entering and Theft, Boyt's General Store, MacTier, Ont. Examination of these exhibits disclosed several fingerprints of identification value on the milk bottle. Subsequently these impressions were identified with the fingerprints of Ernest Bean, F.P.S. #175661.

As a result of the aforementioned identifications, a member of the Single Finger Print Section proceeded to Bracebridge, Ont., on December 13, 1944, to give fingerprint evidence in the J. W. Burgess case, Bala, Ont. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate committed Ernest Bean for trial at a higher court.

On January 2, 1945, a member of the Single Finger Print Section appeared in court at Bracebridge, to give fingerprint evidence in the case of Breaking, Entering and Theft, Boyt's General Store, MacTier, Ontario. On January 3, 1945, evidence was given in the case of Breaking, Entering and Theft, J. W. Burgess Co., Ltd., Bala, Ont.

On January 29, 1945, expert fingerprint evidence, was given at Barrie, Ont., in the case of Breaking, Entering and Theft, C.N.R. Station, Angus, Ont.

The accused, Edward E. Bean pleaded not guilty but was found guilty as charged, disposed of as follows:

Two years and nine months—B.E. & Theft, J. W. Burgess, Co., Ltd., Bala, Ont.—Kingston Penitentiary.

Two years Kingston Penitentiary—B.E. & Theft, Boyt's General Store, MacTier, Ont.

Three years Kingston Penitentiary—B.E. & Theft, C.N.R. Station, Angus, Ont.

It will be noted that Bean was first identified by searching a single impression developed on an exhibit from the scene of the crime in the Single Finger Print Collection. This is a point which emphasizes the importance of centralization. The Single Finger Print Collection is available to all police forces in the Dominion.

That other police forces frequently use our services to good effect is proven by the following case.

(f) *R. v. Vendette; Kent*

Attempted Breaking and Entering—R.C.M.P. Scientific Laboratory Findings.

Early in the morning of July 23, 1944, at Timmins, Ont., peace officers on patrol noticed a man standing on the sidewalk of one of the city's thoroughfares. Their suspicion was aroused when the man gave a sharp low whistle. The police cruiser pulled up alongside a car parked before a nearby service station. Within minutes the police had cornered a man who had tried to escape detection by crouching behind the parked car. He claimed he was changing a flat tire.

The claim was ostensibly false, for upon looking things over, the investigators discovered there was no flat tire and the spare was serviceable.

During the interview, the man, John Kent, edged slowly towards the front of his car. Suddenly one of the investigators demanded, "What have you got in your hand?"

Kent's hand darted inside his car and there was the faint thud of something falling. The "something" turned out to be a screwdriver he had thrown on the front seat. On the tip of the implement were scrapings of yellow paint and a greyish substance believed to be putty.

Investigation revealed that the Service Station toilet room window showed signs of having been recently jimmied. A superficial examination followed and it was found that the marks on the woodwork or sash had evidently been made by a screwdriver. The evidence was enough to prompt further questioning of Kent, who still insisted that he had stopped to change a flat tire.

Meanwhile, the mysterious "whistler" was apprehended and conducted to the scene. His story was that he was looking for their (Kent's and his own) girl friends.

Both men were arrested and taken to the police station. Upon being questioned, the two girls referred to stated that they had been out with Vendette and Kent, but had been taken home about an hour before their companions were arrested. This testimony was subsequently proven to be false.

On July 24, the window sash in question and the screwdriver were shipped to the R.C.M. Police Scientific Laboratory at Ottawa. There the impression found in the putty of the window was compared with test impressions made with the exhibit screwdriver in lead. A photomicrograph made for comparison purposes, definitely proved that the screwdriver had been used in the attempted breaking and entering.

A photograph of the window showed where the putty was removed, the point where the tool mark was found and other tool impressions in the wood.

The accused were arraigned before Magistrate S. Atkinson at Timmins on August 8, 1944, charged with Attempted Breaking and Entering Secs. 460 and 570 C.C.C. Both men pleaded not guilty but the evidence against Kent was too strong. He was sentenced to six months of hard labour. Vendette's defence was that he was not near Kent when that individual was first accosted by the police. He emphatically denied whistling. The case against him was dismissed.

Included here are also two cases showing the excellent work performed by our police dogs when making searches under the Excise Act.

(g) R. v. Joseph Hawley

Excise Act—Illicit Distillation of Spirits—Admissibility of Evidence Regarding Arrest of Accused after being Tracked by Police Service Dog.

On December 15, 1944, members of New Waterford Detachment, R.C.M. Police, Nova Scotia, accompanied by Police Service Dog "Prince" in charge of Cst. Teeft, carried out searches in a wooded area in the Kilkenny district adjacent to New Waterford, N.S., for the purpose of uncovering an illicit still believed to be operating in the area.

The search resulted in their finding an illicit still and a quantity of mash which was apparently in readiness for distillation but no operation was present at the time. A watch was maintained for the next twenty-four hours but no person visited the still. The patrol was continued for a further distance of one mile into the bush, at which point the detail could hear activities on the opposite side of a creek running through the woods. It was apparent that wood was being chopped with an axe; darkness had fallen and members of the detail were searching for a favourable spot to cross on a log when the Dogmaster and P.S.D. "Prince" slipped into the water and alarmed the party working at the site of what was later discovered to be a second illicit still in the act of operation.

The search party did not actually see any of the operators who ran in different directions through the woods but were in time to note the movement of low bushes as a fugitive forced his way through. Police Dog "Prince" was promptly put on this trail, followed the scent for a distance of two and one-half miles through bush and swamp, at which point Joseph Hawley was apprehended and arrested.

Two coats had been left near the still and Hawley was told that if he was cold he could pick up his own coat, whereupon, without hesitation, he put on a leather coat which fitted perfectly. He was wearing army type steel tipped boots and subsequent examination showed that the foot marks through the swampy parts of the trail compared favourably with the marking which would be expected from these boots.

After being given the usual warning he was asked if he wished to give a statement but refused to do so beyond claiming that he was not responsible for the illicit still or its operations but that he had been in the vicinity that day hunting for rabbits. Hawley was charged under Sections 164 and 169 of the Excise Act before the Magistrate at New Waterford, N.S., on December 18, 1944. It was realized that the Crown had little evidence to offer except circumstantial evidence based on the actions of Police Dog "Prince" in following the trail to the point where Hawley was arrested.

The accused retained counsel who, prior to the trial advised our investigators that the case would be contested to the fullest limits. After numerous adjournments the accused was found guilty on February 26, 1945, and was sentenced on each count to a fine of \$100 or in default three months' imprisonment.

Defence counsel promptly gave notice of an appeal on the following grounds:

- (a) The magistrate's finding was against the law and the weight of evidence.
- (b) The magistrate improperly admitted expert evidence to wit, that given by Cst. Teeft regarding the actions of the trained Police Dog.
- (c) The magistrate gave undue consideration to evidence not admissible and irrelevant.

The substance of the evidence given for the Crown in the Magistrate's Court was substantially as follows:

- (a) That the dog was given the immediate scent from the still site where the bushes were observed to be moving by investigating members indicating the direction taken by the accused.
- (b) That the dog immediately picked up the track and about twenty yards from the scene of operations gave tongue indicating he had located the man. Also that the dog failing to stop the fleeing party followed him and continued barking.
- (c) That about half a mile from the still the footprints of the accused with the dog tracks beside them were clearly visible on the Kilkenny road and for the next three miles the dog continued to give tongue.
- (d) The locating of Hawley in a swamp with the dog-barking at him.

The appeal was heard in the County Court at Sydney, N.S., by way of trial *de novo* before Mr. Justice Neil R. McArthur. His decision was handed down on May 1, 1945, upholding the convictions registered in the Magistrate's court.

The foregoing is believed to be the first case in our courts wherein the admissibility of evidence relating to the activities of a trained Police Dog have been contested in the appeal court and the successful outcome which will, we hope, be duly reported in Canadian Criminal Cases, should prove a valuable precedent, having in mind the numerous cases of this type in which trained Police Dogs have rendered valuable assistance in trailing persons involved in offences against the Revenue statutes.

(h) Orfeo Feroli

On July 19, 1945, Police Service Dog "Cliffe" with a police party of six members, including a member of the B.C. Police arrived at the shack occupied by Orfeo Feroli—an unnaturalized Italian, to make a search for illicit liquor.

A careful search of the small shack revealed nothing of interest, so members of the party and "Cliffe" began searching the surrounding clearing and woods. Feroli had recently cut poles from about two acres around the shack and the heavy cedar and fir limbs provided an impenetrable barrier from two to four or five feet deep. It was extremely difficult for anyone to walk on them and impossible for a man to search them.

"Cliffe" was given the command "Booze" and encouraged to go over these slash piles, sniffing for liquor. After some twenty minutes at one point twenty feet behind the shack, "Cliffe" buried his head in some green limbs and after a few seconds his teeth "clanked" on a hard object which he was trying to retrieve. A constable then assisted him in dragging out an earthenware gallon jug with a cork stopper and containing one gallon of illicit distilled spirits.

Feroli was then apprehended and subsequently charged with possession of illicit spirits contrary to Section 169 of the Excise Act. Upon his appearance in the Magistrate's Court in Haney, B.C., he pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs, or, in default, three months' imprisonment with hard labour, the monetary penalty being forthwith paid.

The work of Police Service Dog "Cliffe" in this case was directly responsible for securing the required evidence. The liquor had been so carefully concealed in a wide area of slash that it could not possibly have been found without the assistance of the dog.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations

As has been pointed out many times, it is natural that a Force so widely distributed as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is called upon to undertake a good deal of work in the way of investigation in which no breach of a statute may have occurred or is suspected, either for the Federal Government, the Provincial Government or Municipal Authorities, and this is what is meant by "other" investigations. The duties referred to are divided into three main categories as follows:—

- (1) Where there is no breach of any statute, such as for example, applications for naturalization, enquiries for missing persons; inspection of drug stores, etc.
- (2) Where there may have been a breach of some statute, but in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other Police Forces; assisting government officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.
- (3) Where we assist some other department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere; issuing game licences; supplying escort or guards for government officials in charge of government funds, and so forth.

Last year, the total investigations under this heading was 150,825, and investigations of this nature have increased perceptibly during the last twelve months, the total being 174,252. This is an increase of over fifteen per cent.

The distribution of this kind of investigation for the past year is as set forth below:—

Province in which assistance is given	R.C.M.P. enquiry No breach of Statute (Group 2)	Breach of Statute— R.C.M.P. rendering assistance (Group 3)	Assistance to other Departments and Authorities carrying out routine or adminis- trative duties (Group 4)	Total
British Columbia.....	3,881	1,113	204	5,198
Alberta.....	11,394	5,635	10,933	27,962
Saskatchewan.....	6,935	4,393	7,205	18,533
Manitoba.....	3,355	1,485	7,960	12,800
Ontario.....	14,307	2,277	1,013	17,597
Quebec.....	3,133	1,368	684	5,185
New Brunswick.....	2,813	49,706	8,588	61,107
Nova Scotia.....	2,388	3,618	5,302	11,308
Prince Edward Island.....	253	65	262	580
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,893	79	12,010	13,982
Total.....	50,352	69,739	54,161	174,252

Municipal Laws and Ordinances

The figures quoted above do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and ordinance in the cities and towns which are policed under agreement by this Force. Those are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C".

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

We continue to render many and varied services to the public apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers who live in isolated spots and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature at the request of the Provincial Authorities and as we are required to patrol a large number of highways, our motor transport is frequently used in emergencies to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE and our radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes.

3. Co-operation with Youth

I have already made reference to this movement and work in Section (one) and I am pleased to report marked progress and a very enlarged scope in our endeavours under this heading. I feel certain that this work, if carefully directed, will bring untold good amongst our young people and eventually may change not only the outlook of the juveniles, but also that of the police personnel—both for the good of the country. There is hardly a province now where this work is not being heartily supported by both Federal and Provincial authorities. This is excellent.

4. Collection of Revenue

In addition to its duties in the prevention of crime and its investigational duties, the Force performs valuable services in the collection of revenue for the various authorities. The total collected during the twelve months under review was \$1,897,904.08 made up as follows:—

For the Federal Government

Revenue	\$1,480,433 35
Fines	293,109 85
Costs	24,920 52
	<hr/> \$1,798,463 72

For the Provincial Governments

Revenue	\$ 40,362 62
Fines	43,930 95
Costs	12,202 58
	<hr/> \$ 96,496 15

For the Municipal Authorities and Miscellaneous..... 2,944 21

Total\$1,897,904 08

This is a large increase over last year. "O" Division with Headquarters at Toronto, made the largest collections. "G" Division took second place.

It should be noted that the amount of fines shown above should not be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the authorities shown. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C".

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

The territories referred to in the heading of this Section form one Division, for purposes of administration, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administration offices for these territories are situated.

2. Strength and Distribution

The strength on March 31, 1946, for this Division was 125. As anticipated last year, our uniformed strength decreased slightly and it has been necessary to engage a few extra Special Constables. The situation will be rectified at the earliest possible date.

Distribution—Set forth below are the different sub-divisions with their respective detachments:—

White Horse Sub-Division, Y.T.

There are detachments in this sub-division at White Horse, Teslin, Selkirk, Watson Lake, Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Haines Junction and Blueberry (B.C.)

Fort Smith Sub-Division

With thirteen detachments located at Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Resolution, Reliance, Rae, Providence, Norman, Norman Wells, Simpson, Liard, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Port Radium.

Aklavik Sub-Division

With detachments at Aklavik, Good Hope and Arctic Red River. The Schooner *St. Roch* which is a floating detachment, is in winter quarters at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

The Eastern Arctic Detachments—which are controlled direct from Ottawa, are as follows:—

Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Eskimo Point, Southampton Island, Chimo, P.Q., and Port Harrison, P.Q., Moose Factory in Northern Ontario also comes under the control of the Officer Commanding "G" Division.

3. Inspections

The following are extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding:—

Superintendent D. J. Martin left Ottawa, at 12.00 midnight, July 11th, 1945, by Canadian National Railway train for Edmonton, Alberta, for the purpose of boarding our Police Norseman Aircraft CF-MPF at that point and carrying out the inspection of Detachments in the Yukon Territory, Western Arctic and Mackenzie River. On arrival at Edmonton, it was found that our plane was still at the aircraft repair company hangar undergoing a major repair and overhaul, however, by working overtime, the plane was made ready by July 21, 1945.

The crew on the aircraft was Special Constable John C. Nesbitt, Pilot, and C/Employee R. R. Hunter, Air Mechanic.

The patrol left Cooking Lake Airport at 11.45 a.m., July 21, 1945, for the Yukon and overnight stops were made at Fort Smith, Fort Liard and Teslin in the Yukon, arriving at White Horse, Yukon, on the morning of July 24. Superintendent Martin and Inspector Cronkhite made a visit to Haines Junction Detachment over the Alaska Highway by police car.

The patrol left White Horse on the morning of July 27, 1945, and proceeded by plane to Selkirk, Dawson City, Mayo and then across country to Watson Lake and Fort Liard, N.W.T., where a landing was made at 10 p.m., July 30. This completed the inspection of detachments in the Yukon Territory with the following detachments having been inspected and reports submitted:—

Watson Lake
White Horse
Selkirk
Mayo

Teslin
Haines Junction
Dawson City

From Fort Liard the patrol proceeded to Fort Simpson on July 31, but owing to the members being away fighting forest fires, it proceeded down the Mackenzie River inspecting the detachments en route to Aklavik, N.W.T., at which point a landing was made at 5.15 p.m., August 3, 1945.

Due to very poor weather with fog, rains, sleet and poor visibility, the patrol remained at Aklavik until August 6, when an early start was made over the mountains to Old Crow, Yukon detachment. Inspector C. N. K. Kirk accompanied the patrol, which returned to Aklavik that afternoon without incident. Bad weather closed in again that evening and remained for some days, making it impossible to visit Schooner *St. Roch* or take the aircraft over on the coast.

With the weather clear below Good Hope, the patrol took off from Aklavik on the afternoon of August 7, flying south to Norman Wells, continuing up the Mackenzie River to Resolution and overland to Fort Norman. The following detachments were visited and inspected en route and reports submitted:—

Fort Liard	Simpson
Norman	Norman Wells
Good Hope	Arctic Red River
Fort McPherson	Aklavik
Old Crow, Yukon	Providence
Resolution	Hay River, (closed).

On the morning of August 12, 1945, the patrol took off from Fort Norman for the Western Arctic. Dr. H. P. Harvey, Indian Agent and Public Health Officer, accompanied the patrol to administer to the natives. A non-stop flight was made to Coppermine and on to Cambridge Bay returning via Read Island back to Coppermine. As the Hudson's Bay Company Ship *Fort Ross* was in the vicinity on her first trip of the season most of the Eskimo were gathered at these points and were met by the patrol. Dr. Harvey examined a large number of Native families which he had been unable to do in previous years. Coronation Gulf and the Dolphin and Union Straits were free of ice, and for the four days the patrol was on the coast, the weather remained clear and sunny, which is very unusual for this part of the country.

Leaving Coppermine in the early morning of August 15, a stop was made at Port Radium and then across Great Bear Lake to Fort Norman where Dr. H. P. Harvey was returned to his Headquarters. On this part of the trip, the following detachments were inspected and reports submitted:—

Coppermine	Cambridge Bay
Port Radium	

From Fort Norman, the patrol left in the early morning of August 16, flying directly across country to Rae, and from there to Yellowknife and along the east arm of Great Slave Lake to Reliance. On arriving at Reliance on August 18, lumber and building material for the erection of a second winter patrol cabin was loaded and transferred to Walmsley Lake. The cabin was erected by the detachment personnel, and both cabins, the one built last summer on Aylmer Lake and the cabin at Walmsley Lake were stocked with food, etc., for the coming winter patrols.

While flying over the barren lands, large herds of caribou were noted moving in a north-westerly direction. Some 5,000 head were seen in the advanced part of the herd. On landing at Reliance, Reg. No. 13677 Cst. Coombs, W. A. was found to be suffering from a back strain and was flown by the police plane to Yellowknife for medical attention.

From Reliance the patrol went to Fort Smith via Yellowknife, landing at Fort Smith on the afternoon of August 21, 1945. En route it was noted that

forest fires were burning from Rat River and Talston River over to the Slave River delta, and up the Slave River to near Fort Smith. The patrol left Fort Smith on August 24 and arrived in Edmonton that afternoon. During this part of the patrol the following detachments were inspected and reports submitted:—

Rae
Reliance

Yellowknife
Fort Smith

This inspection patrol occupied a period of 51 days and a distance of 14,195 miles by land, water and in the air.

EASTERN ARCTIC

Sub/Inspector J. A. Peacock boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* during the a.m. of July 7, 1945, at Montreal, P.Q., and accompanied her on the Annual Inspection Patrol to the Eastern Arctic. He inspected detachments at Lake Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Southampton Island, Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung, N.W.T. In each case, Sub/Inspector Peacock reported that the detachment was found to be in good order and under the control of a competent man.

The *Nascopie* did not call at Baker Lake, Eskimo Point or Chimo, P.Q., consequently these detachments were not inspected. Two detachments were re-opened by the Patrol, i.e. Port Harrison, P.Q., and Dundas Harbour, N.W.T.

During the patrol two trials were held and one sudden death investigated. At Fort Ross, N.W.T., on September 4, 1945, Eskimo Miktaeyout was convicted of manslaughter before Major D. L. McKeand, Stipendiary Magistrate and Jury, and sentenced to one year imprisonment. She was escorted to Pangnirtung detachment to serve her term of imprisonment. On August 17, 1945, at Chesterfield Inlet N.W.T., Eskimo Karloorse was convicted of incest before Major D. L. McKeand, Stipendiary Magistrate, sitting without Jury, and given suspended sentence for one year.

While at Pond Inlet, a report was received from the Hudson's Bay Co., Manager at River Clyde to the effect that Eskimo woman Elisapee, wife of Simonee, had shot herself. The Hudson's Bay Co. Manager was requested to keep the body on ice until the arrival of the patrol, and this was done. Upon arrival of the patrol at River Clyde, ten days later, the circumstances surrounding the death were investigated and it was decided that the death was due to suicide.

The Patrol arrived back at Montreal on September 26, 1945, having been absent for eighty-two days, and covered a total distance of 11,081 miles by ship, rail and in the air.

Officers Commanding Fort Smith, Aklavik and White Horse Sub-Divisions carried out the usual inspections of their detachments and reports have been submitted.

4. Patrols

During the year under review, a total of 295,495 miles were covered in patrolling the territories which constitute "G" Division, an increase of 29,371 miles over the previous year's total, due to the extensive use of our Norseman seaplane.

R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER *St. Roch*

The Schooner *St. Roch* left her winter quarters at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C., on June 3, 1945, and proceeded to Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., where a Gyro-Compass was installed. The installation trials and various tests of the compass were completed on June 9, and the *St. Roch* returned to Victoria, B.C., and proceeded to Vancouver, B.C., the next day.

On June 28, 1945, the *St. Roch* left Vancouver, B.C., en route to the Western Arctic, arriving at Dutch Harbour, Alaska, on July 5, without incident.

The *St. Roch* left Dutch Harbour on July 8, bound for Point Barrow; from July 12 to 19, very bad weather was encountered and when the vessel anchored at Wainwright Settlement it was learned by radio report that the ice at Point Barrow had not yet begun the summer break-up, and that same was still solid to the beach. Leaving Wainwright Settlement on July 29, the *St. Roch* encountered extremely adverse ice conditions and it took twelve days to pass Point Barrow and reach open water at Martin Point. A stop of two days was made at Herschel Island where the Native Family left there during the Fall of 1944 was taken on board, also provisions and gear. The *St. Roch* proceeded from Herschel Island to Tuktuk where two members of the crew, Special Constables Keating and Lemieux were placed ashore for transfer outside and discharge. A visit was made to Peace Point and Coppermine. At Coppermine three members of the crew, Special Constables Hall, Fleet and Pigeon were transported outside by police plane for discharge, their services being no longer required.

On September 12, the *St. Roch* left Coppermine for Cambridge Bay, arriving there on September 16. On the 25th, the vessel was run into winter position in the young ice and by the 29th September was frozen in solid for the winter, having completed a voyage of 4,596 miles.

5. Motor Transport

Last year's report contained details of the remarkable change which has taken place in these territories under this heading. We have continued adding to our motor land transport during the year.

6. Crime

The following details under this heading may be of interest:—

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been an approximate twenty-five per cent decrease in the number of Criminal Code crimes and offences during the year under review, and that decrease can be attributed to a smaller population resulting from the completion of wartime projects, chiefly the Alaska Highway and the Norman Wells-White Horse oil pipe-line, (Canol project). This year the total number of Criminal Code cases is 360 as compared with 446 for the year 1944-45.

The most serious crimes during the year were a murder, one case of incest, one case of wounding with intent to murder, and one case of carnal knowledge of a girl under fourteen years of age. There is another reported case of incest which is not substantiated as yet. There were 77 cases of vagrancy (mostly drunk and disorderly charges), 90 cases of theft, and 11 cases of Breaking, Entering and Theft.

The murder case was that of Eskimo woman Anangiak of Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T., who shot her husband Tamahnguk through the head at their camp sometime in the Fall of 1944. This woman has not yet been brought to trial, but is expected to be brought to trial next August. During the investigation in August of 1945 at the scene of the crime, a member from our Cambridge Bay Detachment found the skull of the murdered man. The skull was brought out to Edmonton and upon examination at the Pathological Department of the University of Alberta, was found to contain the fragments of the bullet.

The case of wounding with intent to murder was that of Private R. H. Faglie of the United States Army, station at White Horse, Y.T., who, on June 23, 1945, attacked one Henry Reid with a sheath knife, stabbing Reid first on the left wrist, after which Reid ran away and was overtaken by Faglie who stabbed him again, this time in the left side. Reid ran to a nearby house where he collapsed. As far as could be gathered by the police investigation, Faglie made

this murderous attack merely because he believed that Reid had, sometime previously at the home of a mutual friend, stolen some of his (Faglie's) liquor. Faglie was tried by United States Army Court Martial and sentenced to (a) 3 years imprisonment in a United States Penitentiary, (b) Deprived of United States citizenship rights for five years, (c) Dishonourable discharge from the United States Army.

FEDERAL STATUTES

Customs Act

There were four infractions of the Customs Act, all of which occurred at various places along the Alaska Highway. These offences could all be classed as smuggling, and they pertained to possession by persons of American made goods on which Canadian customs dues had not been paid. If and when the Alaska Highway is opened up to civilian traffic, this matter of smuggling of American goods from Alaska will have to be closely watched, but in that respect the Department of National Revenue, Customs—Excise Branch, have under consideration the establishment of two Customs Offices—one on the Alaska Highway proper, and the other on the Haines road which road runs from tidewater, off the Lynn Canal to a point on the Alaska Highway between White Horse and Lake Kluane.

Excise Act

There were eight infractions of this Act, all consisting of such offences as illegal manufacture of liquor, possession of stills for the manufacture of liquor, and possession of spirits unlawfully imported.

Indian Act

There were one hundred and fifty-six cases under the Indian Act which is an increase of thirty-two from the previous year. They were all infractions of those sections of the Act which prohibit intoxicating liquors to Indians. A number of the cases were white persons giving liquor to the Indians. In most cases the Indians had manufactured their own liquor. There is no doubt that liquor has a very demoralizing effect upon the Indians of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, and it should be kept away from them at all cost.

Territorial Ordinances

There were two hundred and four investigations of infractions of Territorial Ordinances in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. In addition, members of "G" Division Detachments situated in Northern Quebec and Northern Ontario investigated five infractions of Quebec and Ontario Statutes, and our Fort Smith Detachment investigated six infractions of Alberta Statutes (Fort Fitzgerald, Alberta, District).

There were ten cases of insanity investigated in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the year.

Of the infractions in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, one hundred and one were infractions of the respective liquor Ordinances of those Territories, most of them in White Horse, Y.T., and Yellowknife, N.W.T.

7. Assistance to other Departments

Department of Mines and Resources, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch—Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs

This Branch of the Dominion Government Department is charged with the administration of the entire Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory as directed by the two governing bodies of each Territory, namely, the Northwest Territories Council and the Yukon Territorial Council. Consequently, it is on behalf of this Branch that most of our assistance is rendered. Our personnel are the Game Wardens for the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory; the

Registrars of Vital Statistics in the Northwest Territories; collectors of fur tax; issuers of game animal licences in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory; issuers of business licences in the Northwest Territories; collectors of poll tax; dog tax, in the Yukon Territory; issuers in some places of the Northwest Territories Liquor Permits. These are a few of the permanent duties carried out by our personnel. Our members attend to Eskimo welfare, relief for destitute natives and white persons, supervise liquor shipments to outlying districts in the Northwest Territories, have charge of and operate life saving and fire fighting equipment in the Northwest Territories, and so on.

Almost every year some new duty is assigned to our members in the Northwest Territories and the past year has been no exception, as our personnel in the Northwest Territories were charged with the administration of family allowances to all Eskimos and nomads, reference to which will be made later.

Indian Affairs Branch

As the Indian population comprises more than half of the total permanent population of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, it follows that we are called upon to render a great deal of assistance to the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. As there are only three resident Indian Agents in the whole of the Northwest Territories and only one in the Yukon Territory, it thus becomes necessary for our various Detachment members to often take the initiative in such matters as the relief of destitution by issuing rations, administering first aid to sick and injured Indians, and generally to protect the Indians' rights and interests. Moreover, our members usually accompany the various Indian Agents on the annual treaty payment trips.

In the months of July and August, 1945, an epidemic of flu broke out amongst the Indians of the Old Crow District, Y.T., which members of our Old Crow Detachment, including the wife of one of our members, attended to by administering medicines and nursing the sick. There were no deaths.

In March and April of 1945 an epidemic of dysentery occurred at Eldie Lake, B.C., (which is in our Watson Lake, Y.T., Detachment). Our Watson Lake Detachment member patrolled to the scene with a local missionary and a member of the British Columbia Provincial Police, but a medical officer of the United States Army had already arrived at the Indian encampment, namely Captain Jacobs, having parachuted from a plane carrying with him a supply of medicine. There were five deaths amongst the Indians.

In August of 1945, a supply of serums was sent by the Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by plane to Fort Chimo, P.Q., to be administered to the Indians and Eskimos of that District, who had been suffering from recurrent attacks of measles, whooping cough, and other epidemic ailments in recent years. Captain H. Thompson of the United States Army stationed at Fort Chimo made the first injections of some one hundred and eighty natives and was transferred back to the United States before the second and third injections could be given by him. The second and third injections were made by our Constable stationed at Fort Chimo and by the local Post Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In addition to the Indians of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, this Division also has the Indians of the far northern part of Quebec under their supervision (Fort McKenzie and Fort Chimo Districts) and a member of this Division stationed at Moose Factory, Ontario, assists the local Indian Agent whenever called upon in respect to Indians of Northern Ontario and the south-eastern part of Northern Quebec (James Bay District).

Estates of Deceased Persons

Our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory act as Agents for the Public Administrators of which there are two, and the volume of

work in this connection has remained at a high level during the year under review. During the year, there were sixty-one estates attended to. The total amount of cash secured by our members from these estates amounted to \$11,491.92. It will be understood that this cash represents a mere fraction of the total value of the estates—it is separate from other assets of the estates, such as value of real estate, wage cheques, bank accounts, bonds and other securities. When a person dies intestate in the Territories or where there is a will and circumstances are such that the estate cannot be administered by the Executors named in the will within a reasonable time, our members take charge of all property of the estate and furnish reports accordingly to the appropriate Public Administrator, and deal with the assets of the estates as directed by the Public Administrator. In many cases the assets of the estates are sold upon directions of the Public Administrator and the directions of the beneficiaries of the estate or Executors of the estate, by our personnel, at auctions in the settlement where the assets are found. Our work in respect to estates is particularly important. There is necessarily a great deal of correspondence and reports in connection with it.

8. Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

Yukon

The period known as the "Construction of the Alaska Highway in the Yukon" is at an end, and a new period with future developments is now starting with the revival of mining and prospecting activities, which had been curtailed during the war years. The Yukon Consolidated Gold Company at Dawson, Y.T., which had only been operating three dredges during the war period, intend to put their whole outfit of eleven dredges in operation as soon as they can secure the personnel to work them; this Company intends to import approximately five hundred persons into Dawson and vicinity this coming summer, and if they could procure them, they would employ seven hundred and fifty persons on this project. The Sunshine Mining Company from the United States is at the present time hauling supplies from White Horse over the Alaska Highway to Tok Junction, on the Alaska side of the Border, and then overland into the 60 Mile or Glacier District west of Dawson City, Y.T., in preparation of commencing dredging operations in that district. Their work will not be very extensive this year as they will have a considerable amount of freighting and building to do before they can actually start mining, as a matter of fact, they have to completely build a new dredge.

Mining in the Mayo District is also coming into prominence again, with the Ventures Mining Co., of Eastern Canada becoming quite interested in this district. This Company have bought up quite a number of mining properties, have taken options on others, and contemplate shipping in a considerable amount of heavy equipment this year, that is, if same is obtainable. Their camp will have to be completely re-equipped with heavy Mill and Diesel machinery, as all this type of machinery was taken out of the Mayo District and used on the construction of the Alaska Highway by the United States Army. If this Company is unable to procure the necessary machinery, this year, they will still be bringing in a crew of men to do extensive ground work.

In the Yukon and Stewart river areas, the Clear Creek Mining Co., who have been operating in a small capacity for the past few years, intend to enlarge their project this year. This Company made considerable headway last year, as a matter of fact, they had their dredge operating, and were well pleased with the results; they took out a considerable quantity of gold and have decided to put a dredge on the Yukon River this year, in the vicinity of Thistle Creek, above Dawson.

The independent miners who have operated in districts made accessible by the Alaska Highway and by the Haines Cut-Off Road have done well during the past year, and are extending their activities this year.

During the past winter there has been considerable prospecting and staking of mining claims in the Nansen Creek area, which is located in back of the Carmacks district, a distance of about thirty-five miles from the Yukon River. It is reported that this is a Quartz operation, and the assays have run very high. Diamond drills, machinery and supplies are being freighted into this district at the present time, via the Alaska Highway, the Aishihik Lake Airport road, and then across country to Nansen Creek.

From the foregoing, it is anticipated that there will be a large influx of mining engineers and prospectors into the Territory this coming summer, as well as persons looking for work. There have been several mining engineers here already who have looked over the various districts, and then returned outside to report their findings to their respective Headquarters. Many of these persons made enquiries regarding the freighting of equipment over the Alaska Highway, for their operations.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Since assuming command of Fort Smith Sub-Division on August 10, 1945, the present Officer Commanding has found that events and developments in which we are interested from a police point of view, centre around the settlement of Yellowknife which has made progress to such an extent that it should no longer be referred to as a small mining centre but a progressive town whose main support lies in gold mining. There has been a tremendous amount of activity in that direction. According to reports nearly one thousand claims were recorded, three thousand Miner's Licences issued and more than two thousand certificates of work made out. The services of a full time Mining Inspector were obtained, the Mining Recorder's office staff was increased from two clerks to six and their time has been fully occupied. Diamond drilling and other surface exploration work was extremely active during the year.

Mining Developments (Northwest Territories)

The Eldorado Mining and Smelting at Port Radium continues in operation and prospecting work is going ahead to determine the extent of the field. There is no indication of an increase in population at Port Radium.

There is some indication that there will be considerable activity at Hay River, N.W.T., as it is expected the Grimshaw-Hay River road will be constructed within the next two years. If this goes into effect it will be necessary to reopen the Hay River Detachment. There is a large amount of freight being transported to Hay River and Yellowknife.

Forecasts of possible future developments in this Subdivision which will affect police work one way and another, is the proposed 25,000 horse-power project to be undertaken by the Federal Government at Snare River. This construction project is stated to be the largest ever to be undertaken in the Territories and the Power Plant will bring hundreds of new workmen to Yellowknife during the summer of 1946. This town may be the Headquarters for various Government Departments involved in the work.

9. Alaska Highway—now known as the Northwest Highway System.

During the past twelve months conditions have started to get back to normal, now that the Alaska Highway has been completed, the Canol Oil Project closed down and all the airports completed. There are only maintenance personnel left to operate the various installations, such as the Highway, the Airports and the Telephone Repeater Stations along the Highway, which installations are all being taken over by Canadian personnel and operated by the Dominion Government.

Our duties along the Highway increased as a result of our taking over the policing of the Highway on July 1, 1945, when we had to operate the three Traffic Control Gates; one of these Gates is located at Blueberry, B.C., where we have stationed one Constable and three Special Constables, whereas the other two gates are located at White Horse which control north and south bound traffic on the Highway, and where seven Special Constables are employed. We also patrol 1,200 miles of Highway from Dawson Creek, B.C., through the Yukon Territory to the Alaska Border; these patrols were originally made once a week, but the traffic on the Highway lessened with the coming of winter and did not warrant a weekly patrol, which were then cut down to one patrol monthly. The following Detachments are engaged in these duties: Blueberry, Watson Lake, Teslin, White Horse and Haines Junction. A round trip patrol covers a distance of approximately six hundred miles for each Detachment, and their duties are to inspect the abandoned camps en route, to check drivers for permits and to check their trucks and loads, to see that the supplies carried correspond with their manifests and thereby checking on any possible pilfering from the various camps along the Highway. A check is also made for unauthorized traffic on the Highway. At the Sub-Division office in White Horse, drivers and vehicles are registered and the necessary permits issued for travel on the Highway; this duty alone entails a considerable amount of office work and interrupts our routine police office duties, owing to our cramped office space.

10. Eskimo Affairs

During the past year the Eskimos, as is generally the case with these people, have been law abiding. Other than the case of the murder of Eskimo Tamahnguk by his wife Anangiak at Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T., which is mentioned elsewhere in this report, no serious crimes have occurred.

The Eskimos are considered and treated as wards of the Dominion Government, and they are a responsibility of the Northwest Territories Administration. As members of the R.C.M. Police stationed at the various detachments throughout Eskimo Territory in both the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec, are in most cases the only Dominion Government representatives on the spot, it follows that our members carry out all work pertaining to the Eskimos' welfare, which includes the alleviation of sickness, relief of destitution, and so on, with the assistance and co-operation of local traders and missionaries.

In April of 1945, an epidemic of influenza and bronchial pneumonia occurred amongst the Eskimos in the Coppermine district. Approximately seventy-five natives were sick which is a very large proportion of the total population of the District. Our member stationed there and the local Anglican Missionary, Canon Webster, administered to the natives and gave them mustard plasters, cough medicine, etc., and turned part of the Police quarters and the Mission Chapel into emergency hospitals for bed cases, until the arrival by plane of two doctors and a nurse, who brought sulfa drugs with them. Only two deaths occurred.

Starting in the fall of 1944, the Eskimos of the Cape Dorset District of South Baffin Island were attacked by an epidemic of dysentery, which brought on several deaths. In the spring of 1945, an epidemic of influenza broke out amongst the same Eskimos. Early in April an influenza epidemic broke out amongst the Eskimos of Lake Harbour and Frobisher Bay Districts, which are also situated in southern Baffin Island, and resulted in several deaths.

Altogether, the natives of the above mentioned districts had a very bad time during the winter and spring of 1944-45. Later in July of 1945, when R.M.S. *Nascopie* arrived at Cape Dorset, the ship's doctor obtained blood specimens, which were found to be positive for typhoid fever. Later that year, Doctor Rawson, who is the Departmental doctor stationed at Chesterfield Inlet, was flown to Cape Dorset to attend to the natives. After Doctor Rawson left the district, early in 1946, he left vaccines with our members of Lake Harbour

Detachment (who together with the Anglican Missionary from that point (Rev. H. C. Quartermain) had been rendering what first aid they could and later had assisted Doctor Rawson) to inoculate those natives whom he had not been able to contact himself. Later, more vaccines were sent in by plane by the Department of National Health and Welfare and these were taken over by our members at Lake Harbour to inoculate all remaining natives.

A great deal of sickness is reported amongst the Eskimos and Indians of the Ungava Bay District (Northern Quebec). During the year several sick Eskimos were brought by plane out of that District (chiefly through the kind co-operation of the United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Canadian Air Force) for hospitalization at Halifax. Also in March of 1946, the Superintendent of Indian Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, sent a plane, carrying two doctors, to the district to attend to sicknesses and to bring out any natives requiring urgent hospitalization.

Payment of Family Allowances in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and Northern Quebec

Members of the R.C.M. Police stationed in Territory inhabited by Eskimos in the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec have, by virtue of their appointments as District Registrars of Vital Statistics, been charged with the task of administering family allowances for Eskimos on behalf of the Northwest Territories Administration. The Eskimo parents are to receive payment of family allowances for their children in the form of foodstuffs and goods from the trading companies, that are established in the Territories. As yet payment has not commenced. The registrations for family allowances are presently being made by our personnel. It will be realized that these registrations involve a great deal of work and time, due principally to the isolated districts in which the Eskimos live, and due to their nomadic habits. In some places, the Eskimos never visit a trading post or settlement more than once a year. To date, about nine hundred Eskimo children have been registered.

When the children have been registered, payment of the allowances will commence upon receipt of credit slips by our Detachment personnel from the Northwest Territories Administration. Our personnel will be required to ensure that the Eskimos do receive their full allowances in kind, and will be required to certify all vouchers pertaining to same. In that respect our members will receive some assistance from Sub-Registrars, the authority for whose appointments have recently been received from the Northwest Territories Administration.

The choice of persons to be appointed Sub-Registrars has been left to the discretion of our personnel but as a matter of fact our personnel have very little choice in their selections as in most cases the only persons available for appointment as Sub-Registrars are the Managers of the Trading Companies. The Sub-Registrars will be authorized to issue family allowances but will be directly responsible to the District Registrars, i.e., R.C.M. Police.

Thus, from now on, our personnel will perform this added duty, along with all their other duties.

About one-third of the total Eskimo population resides in Northern Quebec, and we have three Detachments in that region, one at Moose Factory, Ontario, which covers the James Bay District of Quebec; one at Port Harrison, P.Q., and one at Fort Chimo, P.Q.

Although it will be a considerable time (perhaps another twelve months) before all of the Eskimo children are registered, the family allowances regulations provide that, where, due to isolated geographical factors, registration is unavoidably delayed and representation to that effect is made, the allowances may be credited, in arrears as from July 1, 1945. Thus, when payments com-

mence, some of the Eskimos will have quite substantial credits to draw upon, if the Department considers that they should be credited as from July 1, 1945.

Insofar as Family Allowances for Indians are concerned, that is a responsibility of the Indian Affairs Branch, but we have been asked by that Branch to assist them in the payments to Indians at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and to administer the allowances to the Indians in the Fort McKenzie District of central northern Quebec.

Insofar as Family Allowances for white persons in the Northwest Territories are concerned, we do not have anything to do with that, other than to verify claims in some cases, when requested to do so by the Regional Director of Family Allowances for the Northwest Territories. I should add that quite a number of such requests have been received.

Apart from geographical factors which make for long patrols, there are other difficulties in the registration of Eskimos for family allowances, and these are best summed up by the Officer Commanding at Aklavik, N.W.T., who has reported as follows:—

The registration and eventual administration of Family Allowances to Eskimos is presenting certain problems and difficulties, such as the tracing of details of births, intricacies of family relations and names, as well as the remote districts of the Arctic Coast in which these people reside. One problem for example is the failure of these people to register births of their children. In completing family allowance forms which listed a total of ninety-five children, it was found necessary to first register the births of forty-seven, with thirty-five of this number being delayed registrations of births, some of whom were ten to twelve years of age.

11. Fur Trade

This item has been dealt with last, not because it is the least important but because there is not much to report this year.

The Fur Trade, which includes trapping and trading, continues to be the main source of livelihood for the Indians and Eskimos and Half-breed population of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, in addition to their hunting for meat and fishing for food.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Distinguished Visitors

Of the many distinguished visitors to Canada during the past twelve months and with whom this Force was concerned, a brief outline of the following visits only can be made:—

- (i) *Field Marshal the Right Honourable Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa*

Prime Minister Smuts arrived at Ottawa on June 28, 1945, and left again by plane on June 30 for Great Britain.

- (ii) *His Royal Highness Abdul Ilah, Regent of Iraq*

The Regent of Iraq arrived at Toronto on June 28, 1945, and proceeded to Ottawa the next day. He left Ottawa on July 3 and was accompanied during his whole visit to Canada by an Officer of this Force.

- (iii) *General Charles deGaulle*

General Charles deGaulle arrived at Rockcliffe Airport, near Ottawa, on August 28, 1945, and at that time he was President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic. He left Ottawa by air on August 29.

- (iv) *Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China*

Dr. Soong arrived at Ottawa on August 31, 1945, and remained until September 2. Members of this Force were assigned to his party to give the usual security.

- (v) *His Excellency Dr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile*

The President of Chile arrived at Ottawa on the 22nd October, 1945, and left for Montreal two days later. He remained in Montreal for one day and then left for Chicago.

- (vi) *The Right Honourable Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of Great Britain*

Prime Minister Attlee reached Ottawa by air on November 17, 1945, and after a two day visit, left for an unknown destination from Rockcliffe Airport.

- (vii) *The Right Honourable Herbert Morrison, M.P., P.C., Lord President of the Council*

The above-mentioned member of the British Cabinet reached Ottawa on the 4th January, 1946, and until his departure for Quebec City on the 6th January, the usual security measures were taken.

- (viii) *General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the United States Army*

General Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, visited Canada in January, 1946. He reached Ottawa on the 9th of that month and left two days later for Toronto. He departed from Toronto on January 12 at 6.05 p.m. and returned to the United States. Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police co-operated with the American authorities in this matter.

2. Appreciation of Services

I have now much pleasure in recording that I have had the loyal and enthusiastic support of all Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve and also the members of the Civil Service during the twelve months under review, and to all I extend my sincere thanks.

This Force has had the excellent co-operation of all Officers and men in the Armed Forces in Canada and especially from the Officers and men of the Intelligence Services and the members of the Provost Corps to whom I express sincere appreciation.

Our debt to those public spirited citizens, professional and otherwise, who have made our task much easier is heavy indeed, without their help we should have been seriously handicapped.

Finally I desire to thank all Chiefs of Police in Canada and all existing Provincial Police Forces with whom we have the closest co-operation.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1946

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario—

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead, i/c "A" Department

Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, i/c "C" Department

Assistant Commissioner E. G. Frere, i/c "S" Department

Liaison Officer at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.—

Assistant Commissioner K. Duncan

Divisions—

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent F. W. Zaneth

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Superintendent A. T. Belcher

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner F. A. Blake

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent D. J. Martin

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Assistant Commissioner C. K. Gray

"J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick—

Acting Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock.

"L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—

Inspector N. Anderson

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Sub-Inspector J. A. Churchman

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent A. G. Marsom

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Superintendent R. Armitage.

APPENDIX A.—I

"YOUTH AND THE POLICE"

By REG. No. 12001 SERGEANT W. H. KELLY

Whether to-day's children will be good or bad citizens to-morrow depends largely on the influences they meet to-day. Proper childhood guidance will produce great benefits and policemen of Canada have a wonderful opportunity to share in this uplifting work. Primarily, the policeman's function is preventive rather than punitive, and, though the public may not generally realize it, the policeman is duty bound to encourage children toward good whenever possible. Crime prevention does not mean that steps to preserve law and order should be deferred until a boy or girl has grown up or landed in trouble.

In years past the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have done a great deal of youth work, and now, in these post-war days, are devoting more and more thought to that phase of their duty. A year ago a partial survey showed that efforts in this direction made independently by members of the Force in different communities had brought highly gratifying results. Many members gave willingly of their spare time to provide recreation for the children. In a Manitoba town, with a mixed population, an R.C.M.P. constable, by developing recreational facilities for the local youth and establishing other cultural means to engage their attention in gainful thinking, provided healthy outlets for young energy, and juvenile delinquency was reduced 80 per cent. Eventually the town hired a full-time instructor to carry on.

With these things in mind and taking a long-range view, Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G., felt that the Force, by a positive and sympathetic approach could lead our boys and girls to realize the true office of the policeman, to regard the policeman not as a person to be feared but rather as a friend and protector.

Accordingly educational authorities across Canada were consulted and with their approval a program was set in motion whereby members of the Force upon request would address school children and youth groups in their respective detachment areas. Such a program, it was believed, would assist in building good citizenship and advance the principle that a policeman is not a kill-joy, always on the lookout to arrest somebody, a bogey to be shunned—but a man willing and anxious to be the friend and counsellor of every boy or girl, a public servant essential to the well-being of the country, one of the referees in a game whose rules have been made by members of the community for the greater comfort and security of all.

In this type of work a member of the R.C.M.P. perhaps has an advantage over others. His uniform and the organization to which he belongs appeal strongly to young minds and in this respect have few if any equals in the world to-day. Interest in what he has to say is practically assured, for in illustrating the need for discipline, courtesy and the law he can draw upon the history and traditions of the Force to flavour his talks with episodes of exciting adventure.

The activities of the new program go hand in hand with work being done by other organizations active in the youth field. There is no suggestion of competition, nor do the speakers consider themselves crusaders. They are co-operators furthering a scheme already in existence.

Other police forces in Canada have achieved excellent results by speaking to school and youth groups on traffic control and discipline. The R.C.M.P. program however is more extensive, and co-operation with local police forces is sought everywhere. The topics discussed are calculated not only to instil in our

boys and girls a wholesome attitude toward the police but to establish in their minds a realization that the laws and traditions of Canada are something of which to be proud, something to be maintained.

Great care went into the preparation of the lectures and the following titles denote the various themes selected and used: Policing the Far North, Duties of the Public Toward the Police, Functions of the Police in Society, Safety Rules, Discipline, The Story of the R.C.M.P., Courtesy, You and the Police, A Friend of Yours and The Story of Our Law. New topics will be added as the need arises.

The sequence pattern of the talks also received due consideration. To create and hold the children's interest throughout it was decided to alternate the more stirring talks like the "Story of the R.C.M.P." and "Policing the Arctic" with the less colourful ones such as "Discipline" and "Courtesy."

The prepared talks serve simply as guides. Their success of course rests to some extent on proper delivery and the speaker's ability to hold the attention of his audience. Volunteers with an aptitude for the work do the actual speaking. No member is detailed to it, for the very obvious reason that best results can be obtained only by those who will take a personal interest in the work.

As a preliminary step in launching the program, various school boards in the provinces were approached with the consent of their respective Departments of Education. The principals of the schools evinced keen interest and intimated their willingness to assist in every possible way.

Last autumn the program got under way in the schools of the prairie provinces. It was enthusiastically received and before Christmas its scope broadened to include the schools of the Toronto, Ont., district and eventually the whole Dominion. The talks are provided in both French and English.

In some instances, as often happens with new enterprises, co-operation and interest were slow in coming at first, but as news of the work being done spread, schools in increasing numbers wanted to participate. In the Toronto district requests kept coming in and before long a full-time schedule extending until the schools closed in June, 1946, was drawn up. In Prince Edward Island where there are approximately 550 schools both the Honourable the Attorney General and the Director of Education heartily approved the program and the latter, to get things started, arranged for addresses to be given to a teachers' conference at Charlottetown during the Easter holidays.

Some schools, unable to use the entire program because it was offered too late to fit in with established curricula, asked for a composite lecture instead. One school principal could allot only 30 minutes, and his pupils were given a streamlined talk on discipline, courtesy and safety rules. Other schools wanted the complete series, but as many principals were of the opinion that ten talks would take too much time, the subject matter was condensed into six, which allowed for a talk a week, each lasting a single school period.

As some classes were being taught the history of the R.C.M.P. and others were studying Eskimo life, several of the "Youth and the Police" talks fitted in admirably with these lessons, while others augmented such subjects as Civics and Building Good Citizenship.

One N.C.O. in Manitoba, an expert cartoonist, used his skill to break the ice, and spicing his comments with humorous black-board sketches drew forth many laughs. Another speaker in the same province used the school projectors to show pictures of recruits training at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., the Force's Western training centre. The innovation was tremendously successful. In many cases this 10-minute sound film, "Making Mounties," has been used to culminate the series for the last scene in it—the R.C.M.P. musical ride—provides a fitting climax.

Movies play an important part in the program. It is an undisputed fact that the screen has certain advantages over the spoken word and as a supplement

to lectures definitely aids in producing a more lasting impression. The National Film Board has been most co-operative and arrangements are under way to utilize its facilities on a wider scale.

The film showing the *St. Roch*, floating detachment of the Force, on its second voyage through the North-west Passage was highly acclaimed across the Dominion. A British Columbia newspaper urged that it be shown in every school in every village, town and city in Canada. Educationally this picture is outstanding and, carrying no suggestion of criminality, it lends itself ideally to the program. In Quebec, where during a single week in May it was shown to 5,000 school children and members of various organizations, a French-speaking R.C.M.P. constable supplied the commentary.

To stimulate interest, police dogs also are shown to admiring youthful audiences, and in explaining a police dog's work, emphasis is placed on the animal's virtues as a searcher for lost children rather than its ability to locate illicit liquor or track down fugitives. Though not called upon to do tricks the dogs undoubtedly are the high lights of the performances in which they appear.

In the program's favour is its adaptability to children of all ages and to any set of circumstances likely to be met with. It was found that on occasion a lecturer could assist, indirectly of course, in checking the antics of chronic trouble-makers in the classroom. *En masse* the children manifest deep interest in all the talks and no difficulty has been experienced in holding their attention.

A short quiz period follows each talk and the most-asked questions have to do with the qualifications required to join the Force. However there are many others. "Why do the R.C.M.P. wear red coats when they make such good targets?" By way of answer, it was explained that to the savage mind in the early West the red coat became a symbol of honesty and fair-dealing because it was worn by soldiers of the Queen, men the Indians had learned to trust.

When asked if he ever had to kill anyone, or ever had any close escapes from death, a speaker said merely that policemen are appointed to protect life and property, not to take lives. In answer to the old mainstay, "Does a 'Mountie' ever come back without his man?" one youthful audience was told that the R.C.M.P. never considers a case closed until it has been successfully concluded or the culprit is officially listed as dead.

"Do you have anything to do with juvenile delinquency?" asked a rosy-cheeked lad, unwittingly revealing how well one objective of the program has been sugar-coated.

"Where's your gun?" is another favourite, prompted no doubt by the fact that the speakers usually are dressed in review order (stripped Sam Browne, breeches, long boots with spurs, and scarlet tunic). To this query, one policeman replied in matter of fact tones that his work of the moment did not call for gunplay and that, in the circumstances, his not wearing a revolver was a measure of safety.

Teachers have used the program to help train their pupils in letter-writing, and as a consequence the speakers receive hundreds of expressions of thanks from school children.

"Our school," writes a youngster in grade V, "appreciated you very much for coming to our Empire Day meeting. I hope you liked our program. Thank you very much for your autograph. Your speech interested me very much. I liked the part where you told about bringing the Indians across the border. Before, I didn't think much about Canada, but after the speech I should be, and am, very proud. I hope you will come back some day and make another speech, Yours sincerely."

"I am writing," says another youngster, "to tell you how I appreciated the talk you gave at our school. I am sure that we will all try to be good citizens of Canada, and make it a greater and better country. Yours truly."

Letters like these indicate surely that love of country and a more responsible attitude toward citizenship are stirring in the minds of our younger generation.

"H" Division, Nova Scotia, reporting on progress in that area, has this to say: "... Since the program started a marked change has been noted in the attitude of a large majority of the younger children toward the police. Many now wave when the police car passes, or speak when met on the street." We learn from a Halifax newspaper that after a talk on safety rules the older pupils voluntarily formed an organization for helping the little ones across the street. Entirely on their own they also changed the location of their playgrounds to a safer area.

Newspapers are extremely generous in their support of youth movements, and much favourable publicity from this quarter engendered such profound interest that even adults asked to attend.

With gathering momentum the movement progressed, and after coverage of the schools had been arranged, plans were revised to embrace certain boys' clubs. In Toronto the idea was discussed with the director of the Kiwanis Boys' Clubs. Known as K Clubs, there are several of these throughout the city, each supervised by a salaried director experienced in youth work. It was agreed that by way of trial a series of seven talks somewhat along the same schedule as that followed in the schools would be given to a group of about 60 boys in the Trinity K Club. The experiment proved a huge success and soon other clubs were requesting that talks be given to their members.

By way of introduction a speaker at one club asked his listeners what in their opinion was the reason for the talks. The answers came thick and fast. To keep us off the streets. To keep us some place where our parents know we won't get into trouble. To see that we don't become juvenile delinquents.

In a way all replies were correct, but the speaker, desiring to get away from that line of thinking in so far as the program was concerned, stated that none was the answer he wanted. His purpose, he explained, was to impress upon his audience that Canada, though small in population, is a great nation with much more to it than the part familiar to his listeners. He pointed out that members of the R.C.M.P. were quite competent to speak in this regard because they travel extensively in Canada and know the country well. In a few short years, he continued, the boys before him would be grown up and employed in offices, or driving locomotives—perhaps some would be in the R.C.M.P. All would be working together in shaping their country's destiny, and to prepare themselves for this task they should learn something about the field of operations. In short, the speaker was there to advertise their own country.

This approach, possibly because it dispelled any idea the children might have that they were in for a lecture on being "good", proved very effective.

A club in which 22 nationalities were represented solicited the talks "because we are just starting up and we feel your talks will hold our club together for a while." Another club credits the talks with having increased its membership from 50 to 180 and has asked for repeat performances. "You can believe me," wrote the director of the club. "that the boys have developed a keener sense of admiration and respect for forces of law and order."

A 14-year-old, apparently under the impression that he was tainted with a shady past, wanted to know: "Can anyone with a criminal record join the Mounties?" Upon being told that no such person could, he looked crestfallen but brightened when advised that any record a person his age might have, providing it ended there, would probably not prevent his getting in the Force.

After a lecture at another club a slightly built anaemic-looking lad stepped into the aisle, drew himself up to his full height and pushing his chest out, asked, "Please, sir, do you think I will grow big enough to join the Mounties?"

His companions yelled, "You'll never make it; you'll never make it. Sit down." When the hubbub subsided the speaker gave as diplomatic an answer as possible.

When the series was concluded in the K clubs the season had advanced so far that further talks would have conflicted with other planned activities. The work therefore was halted to be resumed when the summer holidays are over. Meantime, in response to numerous requests, the field of operations has switched to summer camps.

In several provinces the talks have been slanted to fit in with community or provincial projects. As an example, in New Brunswick at the request of the Honourable the Minister of Education the program was merged nicely with a safety campaign sponsored by the provincial government to encourage careful driving.

In general, boys like plain talks tinged with excitement, the more blood-thirsty the better—true tales of adventure that form the background of the Force yesterday and to-day. Short educational movies evoke interest, as do those on safety measures showing how to ride a bicycle, and others pointing out why it is necessary to wash one's face and keep one's self clean and tidy.

There is no way of gauging the good accomplished thus far. We do know however, that young people are very impressionable, and it seems reasonable to suppose that if the benefits derived from desirable habits are discussed often enough and realized, the youngsters will probably adopt those habits.

The more one does of this work the more enthusiastic one becomes. Their individual experiences have taught the speakers a great deal and that knowledge is made available to all. Periodically, key men attend conferences at their respective divisions where difficulties are discussed and solutions suggested.

At these conferences advice by youth leaders and educationists has been of inestimable value to members of the Force. Educational authorities have assisted in every possible way and psychologists in some districts are watching the program with interest. They feel that the Force is making a real contribution in the struggle against juvenile delinquency.

Meantime the Force hopes to extend the program still further to include the various industrial schools for delinquents, where the presence of boys who have made their first mistakes merely emphasizes the need for proper guidance. This may be one way of overcoming the delinquent's tendency to look upon a policeman's uniform as a challenge.

Bulletins summing up the activities of the speakers are exchanged by every division. Thus the members concerned know what is happening in other parts of the country and how problems encountered elsewhere are overcome. These bulletins also spur the speakers on to make a good showing.

Each division submits to R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, monthly returns of the number of talks given and the attendance at each. In this way the amount of work done can be readily estimated. Detachments from coast to coast maintain a detailed record showing the titles of the talks given, the dates, places and so on. This record precludes any possibility of children receiving the same talk twice through transfers of personnel or other cause.

Some idea of the program's magnitude may be gleaned from the following statistics which reflect activities up to the end of May in all provinces:

In British Columbia two talks were given to 125 children; in Alberta 56 talks carried the Force's message to 3,773 children; in Saskatchewan there were 471 talks to 19,902 children; in Manitoba, from 122 talks, 10,462 children learned that policemen are their friends; in Ontario 73 talks were given to 30,721 children; in Quebec 16 talks to 5,195 children; in New Brunswick 441 talks to

31,560 children; in Nova Scotia 81 talks to 6,897 children, and in Prince Edward Island, where activities in the schools continued until June 14, 150 talks to 4,230 children.

In Quebec City, as an additional step, two members of the R.C.M.P. took part on December 21, 1945, in a Christmas tree reception extended annually by the C.N.R. Telegraphs Ltd. to some 175 under-privileged children. In the same city on April 15, 1946, one talk was given to the 40 members of the First Troop of Boy Scouts Association of Quebec district, on June 3 a talk was given to the same number of boys in the Third Boy Scout Troop, and on June 11 one was delivered in the boys' college at Cabano to a mixed audience of 80 boys and 95 girls.

It has been said that there is no such thing as a bad boy, that any so designated are merely good boys gone wrong, and that society is to blame for that. Whatever the cause, some boys do break the law. Experience shows that the only constructive way to curb crime is to stop it before it starts by instilling in potential delinquents a proper attitude of mind. This is a duty the public owes to erring youth and the surest way to discharge it is for every citizen to do his full part to keep young boys from taking a wrong turn. It is an investment that will pay big dividends to the community and the country.

Adults in many walks of life, particularly policemen, can do much to solve the youth problem, and a little effort may be the means of rescuing some boy from a life of crime and making of him a good citizen. Developing the democratic ideal is the purpose of the R.C.M.P. program, and like all good seed it should eventually bear good fruit.

APPENDIX A-2

THE CRIMINAL ADDICT

By REG. NO. 12780 CONSTABLE H. F. PRICE, R.C.M.P.

The social problem of narcotic drug addiction is one that is centuries old. It has been said that the abuse of narcotic drugs is probably the greatest anti-social factor existent to-day. Much has been written on the subject, in both factual and fictional articles, describing the addict from the one extreme of a "dope fiend" to the other of a "sick person needing hospitalization." My being employed in the enforcement of the O. & N.D. Act has made the question one of great personal interest. To satisfy this interest I have done considerable reading in an effort to obtain a better understanding of why this problem exists and continues. The majority of the information garnered from these various sources did not seem accurate when reconciled with impressions formed from actual narcotic investigations. Several questions remained unanswered—foremost of these was why do people begin using narcotics, and secondly—what can be done about their resultant addiction. It is appreciated that the answers to both these questions have been sought after for years and still they remain unanswered.

In late 1944 the idea crystallized and resulted in the determination to seek at least a partial answer to these questions. At that time the reason was one of personal satisfaction. The information obtained by study of the situation indicated trends and suggested needs in the present approach which I felt warranted presentation for further consideration. Considerable thought was devoted to a systematic method that would give a sincere and unbiased result. It was finally determined that the most effective method would be to conduct a personal survey and endeavour to obtain the answers, in part at least, from actual addicts. To maintain a standard of questioning a mimeographed sheet was devised so

that the same questions would be asked of each addict⁽¹⁾. It was appreciated that the results of the survey could be biased by the simple factor of selection of the addicts to be interviewed. To obviate this possibility the questioning was reserved to only those addicts arrested for violations of the O. & N.D. Act or picked up for questioning. It does not include any of the large group of persons addicted to the use of Benzidrene or Barbiturates such as Seconal, Nembutal, etc. The survey began on January 1, 1945, and ended December 31, 1945.

In the initial stages numerous difficulties were encountered. The first major obstacle met was in the fact that each person interviewed was under arrest, and had had a warning administered. Upon being handed over to me they were in no frame of mind to confide or freely discuss their addiction. Suspicion also existed in numerous cases that the procedure was part of the technique of questioning, fear of making some incriminating answer held back considerable interesting information. It no doubt puzzled many to be confronted by the contradiction of the punitive approach and attempted understanding of their problem.

It soon became obvious that addicts varied greatly as to emotional stability, keenness of perception and general reaction to the questioning. Where one addict would respond intelligently to a question, a second would be affronted. Fortunately the great majority of these addicts were known to me from past investigations, and some degree of first hand knowledge of their character was available. Several methods of questioning were employed. If the addict were mentally dull, a direct question was asked and usually a fairly direct answer resulted. If any hesitancy developed with the average addict, the questionnaire was shown to him and it was explained that if there were any questions that he thought were incriminating they would be omitted. With the more intelligent and stable group the best technique developed by explaining the reasons for the questioning and what I hoped to find. The most complete and revealing answers naturally came from this group.

After several months it was gratifying to learn that word of the survey had preceded me, and that the fear of a "double cross" was fading, even to the extent of having an addict approach me and volunteer to fill out the questionnaire, and help in any way he could. The other extreme was also encountered, that of addicts refusing to answer any question, whilst displaying a very definite antisocial attitude. This latter group were all habitual criminals who had been convicted of numerous offences.

During the 12-month period I was able to complete 52 case histories. This figure falls far short of expectations, as it was hoped that approximately 100 case histories would be completed. It was appreciated that in a survey of this nature the greater the number of successfully completed interviews the smaller the margin of error in the analysis of the figures obtained. Of the 52 completed, 7 were Chinese addicts. This group revealed very little accurate information, they did not seem to comprehend the questions, even when put to them through an interpreter. For this reason the figures on this group are separate from the remaining 45 white male and female addicts.

From analysis of the figures compiled a statistical picture of the "average addict" encountered was obtained. He is a male white, aged 34.8 years, is a British subject, of British extraction. He attained the educational level of Grade 8. He had little parental control as a youth and had little or no training to fit himself for employment. He worked for about 3½ years at honest work and was first arrested at 21.8 years. He began using drugs shortly afterwards at 21.9 years. He has now been convicted of 8.6 offences usually such offences as possession of drugs, breaking and entering, retaining stolen property and

(1) See attached copy of questionnaire form.

vagrancy. He has been sentenced to a total of 5·9 years imprisonment. He has used drugs for 10½ years and his habit has been cut from a pre-war figure of 4·45 grains of morphine per day to a present figure of ·78 grains of morphine per day. Under the O. & N.D. Act he has been convicted twice.

This is the picture of the average addict, but when figures are broken down they reveal that the average can be rather misleading. An example is that although the average age is 34·8 years, some 28·8 per cent were of an average age of 21·1 years. The average age of first arrest of 21·8 years should be compared with the fact that 65·8 per cent were first arrested at the average age of 16·9 years. The age of first using drugs becomes alarming when it is noted that 54·5 per cent started using at an average age of 17·4 years, and 25·7 per cent have used for only 12 months or less. 46·2 per cent of the group have attempted to break their habit voluntarily but not successfully. The figure of such a low age of "infection" came as a surprise at first until it was realized that the current national problem of juvenile delinquency is naturally involved in this behaviour problem. It is of interest to note from figures published by the United States Public Health Service in 1938, that 16·5 per cent of a group surveyed began using at the age of 19 years or under.¹ By comparison our problem seems more serious as for the same group the average figure is 26·5 per cent.

In the Racial Extraction figures we find the following—

- 59 per cent are of British extraction
 - 13 per cent are of Russian extraction
 - 13 per cent are of Chinese extraction
 - 9 per cent are of Scandinavian extraction
 - 6 per cent are of Southern European extraction.
- (Slavic, Italian, etc.)

The questions regarding the drug presently used by the addict and that preferred by him revealed answers that do not vary greatly—

Used		Preferred
60·5 per cent	Morphine	57·8 per cent
21·5 per cent	Opium	23·8 per cent
18·0 per cent	Heroin	18·4 per cent

The older the addict the more likely was he to select smoking opium as his preference.

Of the females interviewed all were white, and all but one were prostitutes. The sole exception was by occupation a nurse, and even here there were indications of promiscuous sexual relations. The offences committed by this group usually included possession of drugs, keeping a disorderly house and vagrancy. It may be suggested that prostitution is the only really lucrative occupation open to girls of little training and limited mentality, and thus is the only choice for the female addict to support her costly habit. My feeling is that rather than a result of an expensive habit, the choice of prostitution is a separate but parallel social problem, with its roots in the inadequate background, training and general lack of personality stability evidenced by addicts.

The Chinese group varied greatly from both the others. Six of them were born in China, the other in Canada. All were of the coolie class with little or no education. Their answers to questions were vague and usually negative. For example 3 denied using drugs despite the fact that their arms bore the marks of hypodermic needles. None of them appeared to regard narcotic addiction as unusual, as even their fathers or friends in China were addicts, thus to them Opium was accepted in common usage. Undoubtedly this attitude will be eliminated by current enforcement of antinarcotic decree in China. No

(1) Michael J. Pescor, Supp. No. 143 to Public Health Reports.

accurate figures could be determined as to criminal records, previous arrests, etc. On the whole they appeared to be addicts but not criminal-addicts depending on crime to support their addiction.

To give some insight into the background of addiction a number of case histories in summary are included here. Whilst bare facts and figures will outline accurately a condition, the descriptive power of words is needed to give the complete picture. It should be borne in mind that, except for some details that are a matter of record, or were personally known to me, the stories given are those of the addicts themselves, and are coloured by their own attitudes and personalities.

"A" is a likeable, personable man of 42, well spoken and intelligent. He knows he is foolish to use narcotics, wants to break his habit, he says, but has only done so once in 13 years of addiction, and then drifted back to the use of drugs after 2 months. His recognition of the evils of drugs has not done him much good, as he lacks the initiative to really turn away from them. He is keenly interested in the problem of addiction and speaks intelligently on the subject. "A" had better than average opportunities as a boy, a comfortable home, money to spend, private school education—all the advantages except effective parental control. His father died when "A" was a boy, leaving "A's" mother financially secure. She was fond of "A" but ineffectual and weak in dealing with his wilful conduct. He believes the lack of a father's discipline and too much freedom and money for his seeking out of poor companions, his eventual drifting away from all home ties after he left school. He thinks he would have gone straight if he had been straightened out as an adolescent. On the fringes of criminal life, he supported himself legitimately for about ten years at his trade of auto mechanic before he was first caught and convicted on a criminal charge at the age of 28. A year later, when he was 29 he began using drugs, as he had copied the other habits of his companions. He gave no reason other than the weak following of example. In the 14 years since his first arrest in 1932 he has been sentenced to a total of 13 years 8 months on nine charges of breaking and entering, living off the avails of prostitution, retaining stolen property and possession of Drugs. Despite his expressed desire it is doubtful he will ever break his habit permanently now, but is it not possible that firm discipline and close supervision as a youth might have altered the course of behaviour—and turned his intelligence and energies into legitimate channels? Even at 29, when he began to use drugs, authoritative control under parole might have had considerable effect—he thinks it would have.

"B" is 21 now, and is serving two years in the penitentiary following her fourth criminal conviction in two years. She has been known to the police for a long time and frequent detention as a juvenile seems to have had little corrective effect on her as have her adult jail terms. She has been a prostitute for years, probably since she was about 14 years and has been addicted since she was 17. She is a sullen foul-tongued girl, mentally dull and utterly lacking in any moral sense. She has associated with criminals all her life, and has been involved in many crimes including murder. Immoral and criminal behaviour are normal to her. She can see no reason why she shouldn't be a prostitute, thief and addict, her attitude to the police is resentful and rebellious. She is going to "get back" at the Narcotic Squad on her release by using three times as much drugs, she says. She was born of Russian parents in a Prairie town, came to Vancouver's East End with her father as a child when her mother deserted the family. Her father has always made his living as a bootlegger and fence. Her childhood companions were his criminal associates and her half-caste prostitute stepmother's clients. She followed the examples of her home, her schooling was casual and irregular, and she has no training to support herself in any legitimate job. She began using drugs at 17 because her boy friends

did, and has never tried to break her addiction—why should she? She does not recognize nor does she care what effects drugs have on her. She uses as much as she can afford. She has no thought for the future beyond thrill seeking and personal satisfaction. She didn't stand a chance from the beginning—and it is unlikely that any attempts to deter her now would be worth while.

"C", aged 20 years, shows in accentuated form, the effects of a slum background. He was born and raised in Vancouver's East End. He is thin and sharp faced, dressed in "zoot" clothing, made from stolen cloth, never legitimately employed when he can live by crime, chooses friends among the district's group of criminals and prostitutes. He has a trade as a barber, but when he has worked legitimately it has been at manual labour. He is much more interested in burglary, is clever at it and plans his jobs well. He seems intelligent, but does not put his intelligence into legitimate efforts. His attitude when caught is servile—his return to criminal associates on release is immediate. He claims his home life was pleasant, he got along well with his older brother (who became addicted before he did). He and his brother stole together, supporting one another's criminal behaviour. Their parents made few constructive disciplinary efforts. The father would like things to be different but is ineffectual and beaten down. The mother who dominates the home, is frequently arrested for drunkenness on the streets. He has always been in trouble with the police, his juvenile offences including Car Theft, Retaining Stolen Property and Breaking and Entering. By the time he was 16 the juvenile institutions had done all they could and he was transferred to Oakalla as incorrigible. He claims to have first become interested in narcotics whilst in jail, hearing constant talk of "fixes" from the addicts with whom he was confined. Instead of the liquor on which he planned to celebrate his release when 17, he followed an addict companion's advice, and bought narcotics instead. He figured the kick must be really good, for addicts to pay such prices for a "fix"—it took six weeks for him to be securely "hooked". He has never tried to break his habit in the two years he has been an addict. He was recently released from jail, and although physically cured he returned to the use of drugs at once and is now peddling them.

Many interesting discussions resulted from these enquiries and much was learned of the addict's point of view. Numerous suggestions were advanced by them, the majority of which were of a narrow point of view and contained many flaws. The most popular of these theories was that of the establishment of Government operated Clinics that would provide proven addicts with their daily requirements of narcotics. This they claimed would have the effect of stamping out drug trafficking as the demand would be satisfied. Thus the opportunities for non-addicted persons obtaining drugs would be eliminated. It would, they claimed, also obviate the necessity of addicts turning to crime to support their habit, thus allowing them to seek honest work.

The benefits of such a scheme seem questionable as basically it would entail Government recognition of addiction as a necessary evil rather than in its proper perspective of a social problem, the result of poor conditions and character weakness, requiring a positive program of attack to eradicate it. The claim of having to turn to crime to support the habit does not present a true picture, as 65.8 per cent were first arrested at 16.9 years well before they started using drugs. The popular conception that addiction breeds crime, is in the great majority of cases, an untrue one. The use of drugs seems to follow previous criminal tendencies, and thus is an offshoot of other criminal behaviour. It is for this reason that this article is entitled "The Criminal Addict".

In 1938 the Royal Commission investigating Canadian Penology found that the problem of recidivism was the most costly of all the problems of crime. Also it was noted that the number of recidivists in Canada has been increasing.

In 1925 for each 1,000 convictions for indictable offences 177 were repeaters. In 1936 the number had grown to 331 out of each 1,000. It is obvious that this problem must be attacked, and if it is attacked then the problem of drug addiction will be affected, as the criminal records of the persons included in this survey show that 71.1 per cent have been convicted 3 or more times, thus 71.1 per cent are recidivists or confirmed criminals. And it is not by accident that this is so, as the prohibitive cost of narcotics (170 times that of gold) forces the criminal addict to continue to rob and steal to support his habit. One old time addict interviewed had 33 convictions, another had 25.

52.2 per cent of this survey group had 2 or more narcotic convictions. The number of convictions ranged from 2 to 12. It becomes apparent that the due process of law has not been a deterrent to this class. And it is on this basis that I claim that when a person is an addict of several years standing, then it is too late to attempt to reform him. Psychiatrists agree that habitual use of narcotics causes a definite personality change with a distortion and lowering of moral and ethical standards. With prolonged use of narcotics addicts show a gradual intellectual deterioration.

Another point of extreme interest is that the number of new addicts is increasing. Exact figures are not available but from the simple method of listing new addicts as they become known against a list of old addicts who have died or, in rare cases, have cured themselves, reveals that new addicts are appearing at a rate of at least 4 to 1 over the total of addicts dying or ceasing to use drugs. Thus law enforcement today is at best exercising a form of control over trafficking but is not stopping it. When one peddler is arrested a second springs up to take his place. What is even more important, present legislation and enforcement is not preventing new addiction. This Force, being a National law enforcement agency, must recognize, if it does not do so already, that enforcement of the O. & N.D. Act alone will not stop new addiction. Preventive methods must be instituted to forestall the recruiting of new addicts. To wait till a man or youth is addicted and then try to convict him of illegal possession of drugs seems to be an antiquated method. Does it not seem more reasonable to stamp out the roots than to constantly prune the branch? The emphasis on apprehending and convicting old time addicts should be shifted or at least shared with a program designed to prevent new addiction. That to my mind is what is needed now.

Another condition that exists today is well known to anyone employed in narcotic work. That of the constant circle of addicts going to jail, coming out medically cured, resorting to old haunts and associates, starting to use and peddle drugs and soon going back to jail. It seems like a great waste of public moneys to continue to investigate, convict and then maintain addicts time after time after time, and then leave it at that.

During this survey the greatest attention was paid to the factors leading to usage and finally addiction. Numerous explanations were given by addicts as to why drugs were used in the initial stages, and many of them attempted to justify their addiction by protesting that it was no worse than alcoholism. Few of them appeared to accept personal responsibility for their behaviour and most of them presented rationalized explanations of their actions. Persistent questioning usually resolved the basic reasons given by addicts for first using drugs, into a combination of three indivisible factors:

- 1st. Environment.
- 2nd. Association with addicts.
- 3rd. Curiosity.

I say these factors are indivisible because in proper healthy environment, there would be no association with addicts, and the chances are remote that any unhealthy curiosity regarding drugs would be aroused. Undoubtedly numerous

people associate with or come in contact with addicts and yet do not become addicts themselves. The dominant factor to my mind is what can loosely be called "curiosity". Curiosity—the wondering of what the effects are, what the "lift", is, the desire for a new thrill, combined with lack of resistance, poor judgment and reasoning seem to be the necessary ingredients of addiction.

In combating the above enumerated factors it is appreciated that very little can be done in certain instances. But some constructive approaches suggest themselves. The environmental factors of family background, home life, education are variable. Naturally much depends on the home in determining what the character of the youth shall be. A large percentage of addicts interviewed came from sordid backgrounds of broken homes, homes where parental control and understanding were lacking, from slum housing with inadequate healthy recreation, from homes where financial or personal security were not known. In these cases the question is a social one and will improve only with better housing, employment and a general program of improvement of social conditions. This goes far beyond the scope of the police.

The factor of associating with addicts is also one that may be beyond our reach. Certain assistance could be rendered or alleviation achieved by halting the practice of confining addicts in the same institutions as non-addicts. This type of involuntary association is a factor found in the addiction of two of the individuals included in this survey. However, most of the contaminating contacts with addicts occurred outside the institutions, a part of the "social" contacts of the pre-addict. Absolute prevention of these associations could not be achieved short of recognition of addiction as an infectious "disease", and the institution of quarantine methods to prevent the addict from spreading the virus of infection to others. Incarceration of active addicts, of course, reduces associations, and further reduction would result from any program curtailing the recruiting of addicts.

This leaves one other factor, that of curiosity and all its ramifications. And here indeed is fertile ground that with proper sowing and cultivation may produce excellent results in preventing future infection. I believe that it can be actively combated by a vigorous program of education concentrated in the major "recruiting centres." This program needing the sponsorship of either the Department of Justice or Health, if properly carried out by competent and interested persons would or should have the effect of satisfying the curiosity and pointing out all the disadvantages that are not realized by the uninitiated. This education could be carried out, if desired, through several mediums. Lectures, newspapers, home magazines and through the National Film Board. These types of presentation would reach the parents and latent would-be addicts, and would arouse the interest of public opinion with the possible result that methods of dealing with confirmed criminal addicts would be modernized. It is realized that opposition will be shown to this suggestion due to the fact that undue publicity might have the inverse reaction of creating undesirable interest in narcotics. This may be true, however educationalists could answer that question much better than I.

In view of the correlated factors of the juvenile age of "infection" and early criminal record, it would appear that much could be done in juvenile homes, Borstal schools, etc., through extended use of psychiatric services, slanted to prevention of addiction. Initial examination would reveal any medical factors tending towards future addiction and steps would be taken to remove them. More important would be the psychiatric study and treatment of personality factors, predisposing the youth to addiction. Reports by Psychiatrists who have studied addicts, reveal that most addicts fall into definite personality groups. Psychiatrists can to a great degree, predict and control behaviour, particularly in the incipient stages of difficulty. While I do not profess psychiatric knowledge,

it is obvious to me in making this survey, that personality maladjustments of the individuals themselves contributed largely to their eventual addiction. Some of these troubles, even if recognized early, would probably not be treatable, but undoubtedly some would, and the psychiatrist could select and concentrate on these. It is recognized of course, that most juvenile institutions already utilize psychiatric services, but it is felt that these might be extended and directed more strongly towards the problem of the pre-addict.

A parallel to the proposition of a concerted educational campaign is that of Venereal Disease. Twenty years ago V.D. was not mentioned, ten years ago it was still almost a closed chapter. A program of education is proven to have very definitely lowered the incidence of infection to a previously un hoped for low. Both these are social problems, that affect directly a relatively small portion of population but indirectly affect us all. Especially financially does addiction affect us. One of the men interviewed here had, at the age of 31, some 16 convictions including 4 for drugs. In conversation with him he estimates that in the last 15 years he has stolen goods and money to the total value of \$100,000. This figure does not include the cost to the Nation as a whole through law enforcement, judicial procedure and ultimate maintenance for 8 years in penal institutions. The national figure must by now have reached astounding figures.

In the great majority of criminal offences strenuous effective methods by law enforcement agencies result in curtailment of these activities. However, as far as drug peddling and drug addiction is concerned, severe enforcement of the O. & N.D. Act has had an inverse effect. In 1935 the price of opium on the street was 75c per deck. It is now \$10-\$12. Morphine soared from a comparable 1935 price to the high of \$20 per grain in 1945, and present price is still in the level of \$14-\$16 when available. Active enforcement of the Act brought these prices up. However, by bringing the prices up, interest was aroused in criminal circles that otherwise ignored the drug field. Amongst these was the group of juvenile delinquents who had previously been satisfied to break into the corner grocery store or filling station. Now they found that if a good supply of drugs could be obtained then there was a steady demand at high prices. This group then turned their attentions to the legitimate source and almost at once began a series of drug store and hospital robberies and holdups. They then began peddling and as frequently happens to non-addicts, they soon began trying out a bit of their loot and so became addicted. A second class became curious to find that addicts were paying such fantastic prices and were then convinced that drugs must have some value or these prices would not be paid. The desire to find what these values were soon led to usage and ultimate addiction. Despite these facts it is not suggested that more lenient enforcement be introduced. They are merely mentioned in passing to suggest that strict enforcement alone is not sufficient.

On the basis of some experience in Narcotic enforcement work, and more particularly on impressions and conclusions reached as a result of this survey, certain positive personal ideas have been formed. It should be stated at this time that although these ideas do not conform with present policy or legislation, they are not intended as any criticism of any Department, Force or individual. But are advanced in the belief that some part of them may be of assistance in evaluating recent trends in this social problem.

The initial need to my mind, is for the establishment of a varied form of sentence upon conviction of addicts. If the convicted addict is a proven recidivist, who in the past had preyed on society, he probably will continue to do so in the future, and for the protection of society, progressive sentences should be meted out, with subsequent convictions carrying heavier sentences. Frankly the ultimate aim of this would be to keep him institutionalized as much

as possible. This would keep him from spreading the disease of addiction either voluntarily or involuntarily. The ultimate end would be, on a predetermined number of convictions, an automatic life sentence.

The second need is for the establishment of medical and psychiatric services in the employ of either this Force or the Department of Health. This service would work exclusively on drug addiction.

The third suggestion is for the creation of a system of definite and indefinite sentences for first and second offenders. This would need establishment of a parole or Ticket of Leave system to control the parolee. In this respect the plan would call for a Parole Officer in each of the large centres of addiction i.e. Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. These Parole Officers should be members of the Force with narcotic experience, and employed solely in the capacity of Parole Officers. By maintenance of close contact with Narcotic Squads, and having access to their information, they could be well advised of the actions of the parolees under their supervision.

For example, under this system, a youth is arrested for violation of the O. & N.D. Act. He is convicted and sentenced to the minimum of 6 months definite and 6 months indefinite. At a period well in advance of his release on the definite portion of sentence, when he is cured medically if not mentally, he will be examined by the Medical Officer and the Psychiatrist who will assess the probabilities of adjustment to society. If the probabilities are favourable to release on probation, a parole is issued. The offender is then required to report as frequently as is deemed necessary, with the injunction that he must refrain from usage of Narcotics or Hypnotics, and from associating with addicts and criminals. This is where the duties of the Parole Officer begins. He has the knowledge of the information obtained by the doctors and their recommendations. Every assistance should be extended the parolee to assist both in employment and adjustment, at the same time keeping him under strict supervision, with the definite knowledge that any deviation from the conditions of parole will automatically result in re-arrest and service of the full term of imprisonment. During this period of probation the services of the Medical Officer and the Psychiatrist should be utilized to the fullest degree, to effect detection of recurrence of addiction on one hand, and to assess physical and mental progress on the other. It is apparent that this plan would fail if the honest desire of reformation or at least cure were not present in the subject. However by the system of prediction through psychiatric channels the chances are magnified as those without the desire to assist are weeded out whilst still imprisoned. The threat of the unserved portion of sentence would serve as a lever for strict compliance with parole conditions. The degree of success now achieved under the Ticket of Leave system is indicative of the possible success of this plan.

The financial cost of maintaining this parole system with accompanying medical assistance, would be small in comparison with the enforcement costs. All that is needed is a handful of psychiatrists and trained police parole officers, and amended legislation. Should the system prove unsatisfactory or unworkable then no harm would have been done, as in essence it is only an elaboration of the present system.

The pre-addiction preventive methods could be carried out by these teams of parole officers and psychiatrists in the institutions housing juvenile delinquents. Undoubtedly this portion of the plan is of a controversial nature, and my best argument is that of this group surveyed 65.8 per cent were first arrested at the average age of 16.9 years. This would indicate to me a large portion of youths presently in these institutions will eventually become addicts if left to their own devices, and no preventive steps taken.

It is appreciated that actually the number interviewed in this survey is small indeed to prove the need of the above suggestions. However these individuals are actually a good cross section of Canadian addicts. They came from all parts of

Canada, from farms, towns and cities, and are a floating population, either peddlers drawn to this city by prevailing high prices or addicts following the source of supply.

It is acknowledged that the larger the proportion of interviews the smaller the resultive margin of error in the final analysis of the figures and facts obtained. If this work and its accompanying conclusions are of any value, then it is respectfully requested that I be given the opportunity to carry this or a similar survey to its ultimate point of inclusion of the major portion of criminal addicts in Canada.

Name	Sex
Birthplace	Birthdate
Birthplace of parents	Racial origin.....
Occupation	Father's occupation
Time actually employed	
Extent of education	Other training
.....	
Criminal record as juvenile	
.....	
Criminal record as adult	
.....	
Narcotic convictions	
.....	
.....	
Total years imprisoned	Length of addiction
Age when narcotics first used	
Number of attempts to break addiction	For what period
Number of times addiction broken	Preferred narcotic
Strength of narcotic used	
Name of narcotic presently used	
Reason for starting to use narcotics (Injury—sedative—association)	
.....	
.....	
Background of family and home if possible	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Prince Rupert.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Vanderhoof.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Victoria.....	1	2	5	1	1	8	3	3	3
Williams Lake.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bridge River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenwood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hope.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaslo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nelson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Denver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perry Siding.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slocan City.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tashme.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thunder River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On Leave.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On Command.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Totals.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Marine Section—	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Vancouver.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Totals.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Totals.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
North West Territories—	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
“G” Division—	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
H.Q., Ottawa.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Aklavik.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Arctic Red River.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Baker Lake.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Cambridge Bay.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Chesterfield Inlet.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Coppermine.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Dundas Harbour.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Eskimo Point.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Fort Chimo, P.Q.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Fort Smith.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Good Hope.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Lake Harbour.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Liard.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Moose Factory, Ont.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Norman.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Norman Wells.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Pangnirtung.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8
Pond Inlet.....	2	2	1	9	22	75	3	52	8

North West Territories—

"G" Division—

H.Q., Ottawa.....	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	5
Aklavik.....					1	1	1	1
Arctic Red River.....					1	1	1	5
Baker Lake.....					2	1	1	8
Cambridge Bay.....			1			2	1	5
Chesterfield Inlet.....							1	10
Coppermine.....			1		2	2	1	7
Dundas Harbour.....					2	2	1	15
Eskimo Point.....					2	4	1	3
Fort Chimo, P.Q.....					2	1	1	11
Fort Smith.....		1						1
Good Hope.....					1	1	1	12
Lake Harbour.....		2			1	1	1	8
Liard.....		2				3	1	26
Liard.....		1			1	1	1	8
Moose Factory, Ont.....			1		1	1	1	4
Norman.....					1	1	1	12
Norman Wells.....						1	1	1
Pangnirtung.....					1	1	1	10
Pond Inlet.....					2	1	2	16

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

"L" Division, P.E.I.	1	1	1	1	2	9	11	2	1	27	1	2	3	1	27	1	27	15	2	11						
"H" Division, N.S.	2	1	3	9	15	27	52	202	3	396	27	49	6	2	396	2	396	96	2	11						
"J" Division, N.B.	2	2	1	1	6	9	32	72	2	132	1	3	1	1	132	1	132	60	2	3						
"C" Division, P.Q.	1	4	1	4	5	11	41	130	3	257	3	30	3	3	257	3	257	96	3	3						
"N" Division, Ont.	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	3	6	34	7	6	4	2	34	2	34	3	4	4						
"A" Division, Ont.	1	4	13	7	15	54	117	203	1	652	37	20	175	37	652	2	652	30	1	10						
"O" Division, Ont.	1	1	2	1	2	15	36	129	1	275	16	7	1	15	209	1	275	67	2	4						
"D" Division, Man.	1	3	4	1	5	22	63	142	2	275	3	13	3	16	275	3	275	10	2	4						
"Depot" Division, Sask.	1	3	1	3	4	8	15	82	2	176	41	12	7	41	176	3	176	93	3	1						
"F" Division, Sask.	1	2	3	5	7	23	81	161	2	360	19	12	1	4	302	25	360	6	3	3						
"K" Division, Alta.	1	3	3	2	7	26	81	188	1	360	19	16	13	19	360	3	360	132	3	3						
"E" Division, B.C.	2	2	2	2	1	9	23	76	1	176	8	3	52	8	176	2	176	129	4	4						
"G" Division— N.W. Territories.	1	2	1	1	5	11	40	1	26	3	91	26	...	3	91	...	245	...	2	...						
Yukon Territory.	1	1	...	...	2	3	20	...	1	37	...	1	10	...	37	...	6	1	9	...				
On Leave— Provost Coy., C.A.A.	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	
C.M.S.C.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	1	1	9	22	43	28	1	72	218	572	1475	12	2	173	303	212	3144	141	2	143	17	280	4	768	40	29

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARINE SECTION BY DIVISIONS

"H" Division— Halifax, N.S.	...	...	...	6	...	10	10	12	73	3	...	48	...	1	163	...	...	...	...	...
"A" Division— Ottawa, Ont.	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
"E" Division— Vancouver, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	1	7	...	11	11	13	75	3	...	48	...	1	170	...	...	...	...	...

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Sub/Constables	Trumpeters	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards, etc.	Employed Civilians	Total	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Total	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	3	7	3	10	30	60	44	1	14	2	25	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....					1		1	2	10	10					27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....		2	1	3	9		15	25	52	197	3		2	6	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	96	2	11
New Brunswick.....			2	2	1		5	9	31	78	2		3	1	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60	2	3
Quebec.....			1	4	1		5	11	39	125			4	30	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	3	.....
Ontario.....		1	3	7	3		14	44	102	282			30	178	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	104	7	14
Manitoba.....			1	3	4		4	22	60	135	2		12	3	698	29	2	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....		1	3	6	7		10	34	100	267	2		23	8	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	88	3	1
Alberta.....		1	3	2	2		7	26	80	188	1		16	13	509	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	138	6	.....
British Columbia.....			2	2	2		1	9	24	74			5	52	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	129	4	.....
North West Territories.....			2	2	1		3	8	9	39	1		25	8	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	40	2	.....
Yukon Territory.....				1			3	3	9	39			1	3	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Washington, D.C.....		1		1			2	3	20				1	10	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	9	.....
On Leave—															1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost Coy., C.A.A.....			1						2	16					19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C.M.S.C.....								1							1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	9	22	43	28	1	72	218	572	1475	12	2	173	303	3144	141	2	143	17	280	4	768	40	29	.....

APPENDIX "C"

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED, AND CONVIC-
TIONS, ETC. FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS
ENDED MARCH 31, 1946

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED
UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES,
IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1945 TO MARCH 31, 1946

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....	1	192	115	831	1	40	595	29	21	186	2,011
Alberta.....	67	353	106	394	.....	57	1,514	46	3	293	2,833
Saskatchewan.....	136	441	11	334	.....	27	995	15	.....	54	2,063
Manitoba.....	23	136	2	542	1	9	1,103	36	6	67	1,925
Ontario.....	.....	443	1,187	3,701	3	170	2,061	124	76	646	8,411
Quebec.....	.....	1,689	30	19,139	.....	67	1,581	47	26	1,151	23,730
New Brunswick.....	1	74	75	416	1	13	314	5	.....	45	944
Nova Scotia.....	4	250	87	520	1	12	551	52	36	118	1,631
Prince Edward Island.....	11	542	20	100	.....	11	211	16	.....	39	950
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	1	15	1	127	.....	10	300	16	24	28	522
Total.....	244	4,135	1,634	26,154	7	416	9,225	336	192	2,627	45,020

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....	.....	1	13	9	.....	3	26	2	.....	7	61
Alberta.....	86	49	928	381	17	236	2,186	270	20	382	4,555
Saskatchewan.....	346	241	663	545	9	263	1,689	171	1	195	4,123
Manitoba.....	112	178	317	310	2	5	1,174	90	4	234	2,426
Ontario.....	6	7	128	106	.....	17	246	21	27	53	611
Quebec.....	.....	1	4	114	.....	5	108	8	20	42	302
New Brunswick.....	426	61	500	315	6	126	1,051	71	27	144	2,727
Nova Scotia.....	103	37	437	315	.....	100	1,089	234	64	166	2,545
Prince Edward Island.....	33	12	104	54	.....	20	192	32	.....	16	463
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	2	29	19	68	.....	10	217	9	.....	55	409
Total.....	1,114	616	3,113	2,217	34	785	7,978	908	163	1,294	18,222

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1945 TO MARCH 31, 1946—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....		2	1	21		70	4,577	99		58	4,828
Saskatchewan.....	20	31	25	286		65	3,382	68		44	3,921
Manitoba.....	8	179	4	1,137	3	2	2,619	37		106	4,095
Ontario.....						1	8				9
Quebec.....				2							2
New Brunswick.....	2	887	249	259	6	40	2,146	33	8	60	3,690
Nova Scotia.....		3,686	5	1,228	12	21	2,943	72	56	156	8,179
Prince Edward Island.....	1	463	10	177	1	17	442	12		28	1,151
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							11				11
Total.....	31	5,248	294	3,110	22	216	16,128	321	64	452	25,886

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, to MARCH 31, 1946

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Disposition by Provinces								Total		
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.
Agriculture Pests' Control Act							3				3										3
Animal Contagious Diseases Act										2					2						2
Bank Act				1							1										1
Canadian Wheat Board Act	1			106	2		397		16		23	481	18								522
Canada Grain Act				2								1									2
Canada Shipping Act			8	100			20	40				2			29	1	1	135			168
Canada Temperance Act				4			26	11								43					43
Customs Act		356	138	1,135		5	730	8	14	495	30	76	83		787	536	273	383	3	4	2,881
Dominion Election Act				4								3			5						8
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act				1			52	1			18		36								54
Dominion Lands Act																					1
Excise Act		2,545	66	551	1	51	953	51	26	118	388	512	162		536	1,345	9	375	793	11	4,362
Explosives Act				1			22					1				14	51	10	6		84
Federal District Commission Act			1	5		2	420	9		1					435	3					438
Fisheries Act				3			36	1			31		2					3	4		40
Food and Drugs Act				1		1	2				4	1	3								4
Game Export Act																					1
Government Harbours and Piers Act						1					1										1
Immigration Act				10			1										1				1
Income War Tax Act		1		7		3	24		1			1			6		2				11
Indian Act		38	18	86	3	141,919	38	30		1	11		11		1						36
Juvenile Delinquents Act	231			254	1	28	833	23		44	278	323	246		503	257	107	74	6	166	2,190
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults)	3	11	1	15		5	135	10		54	1,456	493	340	478	12			103	30		1,456
Lord's Day Act	3	1	1	37			8	2		76	41	76	41	73			1				191
Migratory Birds Convention Act		1	2	38			32		1	13	88	11	3	18	1	2	27	4	2	19	88
Militia Act				1							4		2						2		4
National Harbour Board Act							1						1								1
Navigable Waters Protection Act							1								1						1
Northwest Game Act		6		48			4	1	3	3	65		1							64	65
Northwest Territories Act		3	1	36		4	109	9	3	9	174										174

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946—*Concluded*

Federal Statutes	Disposition by Provinces																						
	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	Total	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...		21	91	221	2	24	142	52	28	97	678	197	31	9	49	217	117	7	26	25			678
Official Secrets Act...										26	26					26							26
Penitentiaries Act...				1			6			2	3	1					9						3
Post Office Act...		1							1	1	3	1	1		2								3
Precious Metals Marking Act...											2	2											2
Radiotelegraph Act...		1									51				49		2						51
Railway Act...	1			86							107		19		87	1							107
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act...			1	2							3	3											3
Savings Bank Act...							1				1	1											1
Seed Act...											1			1									1
Special War Revenue Act...											349	21	10	3	10	120	173	8	2	2			349
Ticket of Leave Act...		7	21	229					2	27	233					41	189	3					233
Tobacco Restraint Act...		6		225							1												1
Transport Act...									1		3		1			2	1						3
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property...				1																			1
Veterans Affairs Act...			1								38					38							38
War Service Grants Act...				5			1	1			29	4				1	24						29
Yukon Act...		2		11							4					4							4
Yukon Placer Mining Act...				1			3	2		1	56										56		56
Total	239	3,005	379	3,279	7	156	6,106	265	109	934	14,479	1,459	1,481	1,740	1,322	2,783	2,778	430	1,109	897	480	14,479	
WAR MEASURES AND ALLIED ACTS AND REGULATIONS																							
Suspects...	1	32	420	1,206		14	113	16	1	145	1,948	83	153	42	57	1,226	219	24	138			6	1,948
Arms...		2	79	551		1	12	3		174	822	71	108	4	119	342	71	13	75			19	822
Censorship...		1	82	87						3	173	9	3		5	48	18	22	65			3	173
Internment...			4	18							22	2	10				4	3	3				22

Drugs.....	1	3	1	6	3	.....	14	4	.....	9	.....	1	.....	14
Excises.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Foreign Exchange Control Reg'ns.....	1	219	13	80	2	.....	390	101	14	150	55	9	.....	390
Merchant Seamen Order.....	3	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	80	6	2	91	.....	.....	179
Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations.....	2	73	456	66	904	43	2,114	62	717	508	609	35	44	2,114
Protected Areas.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	14	7	.....	8	.....	.....	30
Explosives Regulations.....	.....	18	7	4	118	1	135	.....	.....	1	131	4	.....	135
Purchase Enemy Alien Property.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Gas and Oil Regulations.....	7	157	166	48	423	29	831	27	73	415	124	20	57	831
Tires and Tubes Regulations.....	5	26	60	11	156	7	295	4	12	9	109	17	21	295
Rubber Regulations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Speed Regulations.....	.....	2	.....	1	240	1	244	.....	108	107	.....	.....	.....	244
Transit Regulations.....	1	11	.....	1	6	.....	20	.....	4	2	6	7	.....	20
National Registration Regulations.....	11	837	.....	18	336	6	1,298	20	51	233	781	51	105	1,298
National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.....	1	313	19,066	65	646	9	779	72	32	201	18,706	283	14	321,913
National Selective Service Reg'ns.....	.....	4	10	17	72	.....	103	1	52	9	10	7	.....	103
Total.....	51,130	1,255	22,375	200	3,119	121	45,020	2,011	2,833	603	5,628	20,952	514	42,80,541
GRAND TOTAL.....	244,413	1,634	26,154	416	9,225	386	45,020	2,011	2,833	1,925	8,411	23,730	944	522,45,020

3.-CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946

Criminal Code	Disposition by Provinces											Total
	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	
Offences against Public Order: External and Internal (73-141) Part 2—												
Affrays and duels.....				2	3	107	24				136	
Explosive substances.....			1			2					3	
Forcible Entry and detainer.....							3				3	
Information illegally obtained and communicated. Illegal information.....												
Offensive weapons.....	3	5	70	60	5	127	12	2	1	1	305	
Assisting a deserter.....		1	1	4		14	1				21	
Unlawful assemblies and riots (charges).....						4					4	
Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice (155-196) Part 4—												
Common law.....			2	4	3	6					15	
Corruption and disobedience (P.O.).....			2			3					9	
Bribes and rewards <i>re</i> judicial.....			1			2	1			4	4	
Escapes and rescues.....	2		1	8	1	56	2			10	80	
Misleading justice.....	2	2	3		4	11				2	24	
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....		1	1	1	1	11		1	1	1	17	
Fabrication of evidence.....	1										1	
Obstructing, resisting or neglecting to aid peace officers and Public Officers.....												
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....	1	3	4	2	4	192	13	3		3	225	
			10	3	1	8					22	

Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience (197-239) Part 5—														
Disorderly houses.....	3	15	8	6	289	3	11	335	79	78	138	21	18	1
Offences against morality.....	2	3	2	1	19	4	4	34	6	20	1	5	1	335
Buggery.....	3	3	2	1	7	1	12	12	2	5	3	3	1	34
Incest.....	4	1	3	27	19	2	2	28	8	9	3	7	2	12
Indecent acts, gross indecency.	1	1	3	27	27	2	5	43	13	1	8	7	7	28
Letters to deceive and defraud.														43
Obscene publications, letters, postcards, obscene matter.....	2	1	1	6	6	2		11	3		2	4	2	11
Procuring, administering drugs for living on avails of prostitution.....	1	1	1	2	1	1		5	3			2		5
Seduction.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	4		5	1	7
Nuisances.....	3	3	2	1	4			14	2	5				14
Religion.....							4	1,192	287	319	91	254	99	89
Vagrancy.....	22	16	8	58	1,019	44	4	13						1,192
Offences against the Person and Reputation (240-334) Part 6—														
Abduction.....	1		1	1	1			3	1	1		1		3
Abortion and attempts.....								2						2
Aggravated assault.....	60	38	12	176	1,238	249	7	1,800	12	6	11	7		36
Common assault.....	16	5	6	16	38	8	1	102	15	36	8	12	25	1,800
Indecent assault.....				3	3			7						102
Kidnapping.....														7
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	10	11	5	52	281	70	6	441	152	77	58	54	87	441
Bodily injuries, acts and omissions causing danger to the person.....	1	2	2	2	24	4	2	47	5	8	15	5	8	47
Driving while intoxicated.....		4		9	259	28	6	311	50	40	36	73	88	311
Failure to stop after accident.....	9		19	7	90	8	2	146	14	19	1	53	42	146
Furious driving.....	3	1		7	347	35	4	405	169	92	25	51	45	405
Taking motor car unlawfully.....	17	1	9	2	150	7	4	193	43	65	23	28	25	193
Wounding with intent or inflicting grievous bodily harm.....	3			5	7	5	2	22	4	8	6	3		22
Wounding public officer.....				1	1			1				1		1
Driving a car with licence suspended.....					2			2		2				2
Defamatory libel and extortion by libel.....	5		1	2	1			9	1	7		1		9
Duties tending to the preservation of life.....	34	20	24	27	59	19	1	33	110	52	49	24	1	3
Attempted murder.....	1		1	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	4		11
Manslaughter.....		3	1	1	1	2	6	44	10	3	4	8	17	44
Murder.....			2	1	5	4	4	21	4	5	2	3	5	21
Threatening letters and threats.....			3			1		11	1	1		2	1	11

Fraud and fraudulent dealing with property.....	1	1	2	28	.....	3	54	4	7	16	114	6	6	1	1	10	62	4	20	4	114
Fraud—conspiracy to.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	7	4	21	.....	.....	.....	3	15	.....	1	2	.....	21
Receiving clothing, etc., from deserters.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Unlawful wearing decorations on uniform.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	3	43	.....	7	.....	5	24	1	4	1	1	43
Intimidation.....	7	3	3	1	.....	3	5	7	.....	3	29	.....	.....	25	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	29
Personation.....	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	2	18	.....	.....	.....	21
Receiving stolen goods, possession of.....	5	1	3	13	.....	16	106	25	15	13	197	1	41	20	22	8	13	30	50	9	197
Robbery and extortion.....	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	1	5	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	11
Robbery with violence.....	3	2	7	1	.....	4	18	5	2	6	48	.....	6	9	11	.....	.....	9	12	.....	48
Secret commission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	1	12
Theft, general.....	296	130	967	83	6	87	758	63	4	276	2,670	24	784	565	387	75	1	400	279	44	111
Theft, agricultural machinery.....	11	8	43	2	.....	3	21	5	.....	6	99	.....	43	36	14	.....	.....	5	.....	1	99
Theft, animals, cattle.....	15	37	84	6	.....	19	99	9	1	25	295	.....	101	128	22	.....	.....	17	26	1	295
Theft, Federal Government property.....	4	9	86	76	.....	40	93	18	4	50	344	.....	9	.....	11	104	73	64	82	1	344
Theft, grain and forage.....	13	31	42	4	.....	20	30	13	.....	9	162	.....	65	79	14	.....	.....	2	1	1	162
Theft, money.....	72	35	223	23	.....	17	179	13	8	65	635	.....	173	154	61	34	.....	92	103	11	635
Theft motor cars, parts and accessories.....	30	25	271	23	1	18	193	11	3	58	633	.....	174	84	98	4	.....	95	166	7	633
Mail and postal matter.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	1	14	1	.....	6	32	.....	7	1	2	.....	1	5	14	1	32
Offences resembling theft.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	1	14	3	.....	.....	25	.....	10	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....	2	25
Willful and Forbidden Acts, Part 8—	5	21	80	12	.....	2	14	2	1	21	158	.....	26	44	3	1	.....	39	35	10	158
Arson and other fires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries to buildings, fences, landmarks and other property.....	17	7	31	3	.....	11	84	13	.....	7	173	.....	26	18	62	3	.....	1	1	57	173
Injuries to cattle and other animals.....	17	18	46	2	.....	2	42	16	.....	7	150	.....	25	55	17	1	.....	17	26	9	150
Cruelty to animals.....	1	13	9	6	.....	3	46	2	.....	9	89	.....	25	31	10	.....	.....	21	2	.....	89
Willful damage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mischief—damage to property.....	183	22	220	28	.....	49	412	38	4	46	1,002	.....	182	291	19	22	.....	284	197	3	1,002
Damage to cattle.....	4	5	17	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	33	.....	17	.....	4	.....	.....	10	2	.....	33
Public property (interfering with).....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Railways, mines and electrical plants.....	4	.....	14	12	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	40	.....	2	9	4	.....	11	3	11	.....	40
Trees—vegetables, roots and plants.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Vessels and rats.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946—*Concluded*

Criminal Code	Disposition by Provinces																					
	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	Total
Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money, Part 9—											60	5	4	5	4	13	23		6			60
Bank notes, counterfeit.....		2	12	23		2	5	1	15	1	26	2				9	4	1	10			26
Coins, counterfeit.....		1	9	15																		
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Part 10.....	1	4	12	1		6	37	9	12	10	92	5	2	15	21	20	25		3		1	92
Surety to Keep the Peace, Part 15	2	2	2	2		5	34	9		1	57		21		15			6	15			57
Punishments, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution, Part 20										1	10				8			2				10
Total	1,114	616	3,113	2,217	34	785	7,978	908	163	1,294	18,222	61	4,555	4,123	2,426	611	302	2,727	2,545	463	409	18,222

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusement Act.....		1					5				6
Auctioneers Act.....							1				1
Billiard Room Act.....							11				11
Boilers Act.....							5				5
Brands Act.....							4	1			5
Child Welfare Act.....							67	1			68
Coroners Act.....							1				1
Dangerous Dog Act.....							2				2
Dental Association Act.....							1				1
Domestic Animals Act.....				1		10	52	6			69
Domestic Relations Act.....						2	4				6
Fire Prevention Act.....							1				1
Fish Dealers Act.....						1					1
Forest Reserves Act.....							1				1
Fuel Oil Licence Act.....							1				1
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				2		1	73	1			77
Game Act.....						5	185			13	203
Hail Insurance Act.....							1			1	2
Insurance Act.....							3				3
Juvenile Offenders Act.....							3			1	4
Liquor Act.....				1		10	1,473	28		24	1,536
Livestock Produce Act.....							11				11
Masters and Servants Act.....				1		10	50	5		7	73
Mental Diseases Act.....				1		3	175	8			187
Mines Act.....				1		2	20	11			34
Minimum Wage Act.....							1	1			2
Noxious Weeds Act.....						1	11				12
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....				1			55	8			64
Public Health Act.....						1	15				16
Public Highways Act.....							6				6
Public Service Vehicles Act.....				6		7	847	8		2	870
Public Works.....						1	4			1	6
Real Estate Licence Act.....				1		2	1				3
Securities Act.....				1							1
Small Debts Act.....							1				1
Stallion Enrolment Act.....							1				1
Stock Inspection Act.....		1	1				6				8
Trades and Business Act.....							1				1
Tradesmen's Qualification Act.....					2		62			3	67
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....				4		13	1,338	20		6	1,381
Village Act.....						1					1
Municipal Laws.....							78	1			79
Total.....		2	1	21		70	4,577	99		58	4,828
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....		1				1	1	1		1	5
Brands Act.....			1	3			1				5
Child Welfare Act.....	2	2		7		2	11	3		5	32
Companies Act.....				1							1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....				3		8	12	4		1	28
Education Tax Act.....	1			25			4				30
Fur Act.....	1	2	1	3			33			3	43
Fisheries Act.....				1			4			2	7

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946—*Continued*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Fuel Petroleum Act.....				1			30			1	32
Game Act.....		5		5			47	1			58
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.....	1		1	1			6			2	11
Highways and Transportation Act.....				1			13	1			15
Injured Animals Act.....		1	1	10						1	13
Liquor Act.....	3	9	11	164		17	1,282	20		24	1,530
Livestock and Livestock Produce Act.....				2			2			1	5
Master and Servants Act.....				2			2	1			3
Medical Professions Act.....							1				1
Mental Hygiene Act.....		2		4		6	74	6		1	93
Open Wells Act.....			1			1	6				8
Prairie and Forests Fire Act..	3	2	8	10		2	27	1			53
Public Health Act.....				2			6				8
Pure Bred Sires Act.....	1					1	17				19
Plumbing and Dredging Act.....							2				2
Possession of Land Act.....						1					1
Rural Municipality Act.....										2	2
School Act.....				1			1				2
School Attendance Act.....							1				1
Sheep Protection Act.....				1			1				2
Steam Boilers Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....		2		1		13	22	14			52
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....				4			3				7
Vehicles Act.....	6	5	1	32		10	1,327	10			1,391
Venereal Diseases Act.....							1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Water Rights Act.....	1						1				2
Well Drillers Act.....							1				1
Municipal Laws.....	1			2		3	443	6			455
Total.....	20	31	25	286		65	3,382	68		44	3,921
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				2							2
Animal Husbandry Act.....		2		1			16	1			20
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....		1								1	2
Child Welfare Act.....		2		7							9
Fires Prevention Act.....		1		5			2				8
Fish Dealers Act.....				1			2				3
Game and Fisheries Act.....	1	18		27			76	3		8	133
Liquor Act.....		115	2	273	2	1	919	19		47	1,378
Highway Traffic Act.....	4	21	2	753	1	1	1,297	11		42	2,132
Insurance Act.....							6				6
Marriage Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....		7		31			80			3	121
Parents Maintenance Act.....		1									1
Petty Trespass Act.....							7	3			10
Public Health Act.....		1		18			4			2	25
Slot Machine Act.....				2							2
Wages Recovery Act.....				4						1	5
Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....	3	5		9			14			2	33
Municipal Laws.....		5		3			196				204
Total.....	8	179	4	1,137	3	2	2,619	37		106	4,095

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946—*Con.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Highway Traffic Act.....							6				6
Sanatoria for Consumptives.....						1					1
Municipal Laws.....							2				2
Total.....						1	8				9
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....				2							2
Total.....				2							
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....							1				1
Boys Industrial Home Act.....			2								2
Children's Protection Act.....			1	1			7				9
Cemetery Act.....						2	2				4
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....						2	11	1			14
Forest Fires Act.....				1							1
Game Act.....		1	4	4	1		24				34
Gasoline Tax Act.....			1	4			5				10
Highway Act.....		1		26			5				32
Inferior Courts Act.....							1				1
Innkeepers Act.....				2							2
Illegitimate Children Act.....				3	1	3	17	2	3		29
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		881	230	193	4	23	1,414	23	4	57	2,829
Insurance Act.....		2									2
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	2	11	15		3	624	6		2	664
Peddlers Act.....				1							1
Provincial Hospitals Act.....				2						1	3
Schools Act.....						2	2				4
Sheep Protection Act.....	1			1		2	17				21
Slot Machine Act.....				3			2				5
Theatres and Cinematograph Act.....				3					1		4
Tobacco Tax Act.....						1		1			2
Municipal Laws.....						2	14				16
Total.....	2	887	249	259	6	40	2,146	33	8	60	3,690
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Children's Protection Act.....							1				1
Lands and Forests Act.....				26			116	7	5	8	162
Liquor Act.....		3,685	1	390	12	18	1,941	54	47	86	6,234
Mines Regulations Act.....				1			5				6
Motor Carriers Act.....				5			4				9
Motor Vehicles Act.....		1	4	803		3	834	11	2	48	1,706
Public Health Act.....				1							1
Public Highways Act.....				1			40		2	11	54
Summary Convictions Act.....				1			2				3
Slot Machine Act.....										3	3
Total.....		3,686	5	1,228	12	21	2,943	72	56	156	8,179

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946—*Cont.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Amusement Act.....				1						1	2
Childrens Act.....			1	4						1	6
Division Fence Act.....				2							2
Dog Act.....	1		1	19							21
Domestic Animals Act.....				9							9
Falconwood Act (Mental Patients).....				54							54
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				7							7
Game Act.....			1	9			7			1	18
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Gaols and Prisons Act.....				2							2
Highway Traffic Act.....			2	15		2	132	2		1	154
Peddlers Act.....				1							1
Public Health Act.....				3							3
Prohibition Act.....		463	5	42	1	15	267	10		23	826
Public School Act.....				2			1				3
Slot Machine Act.....				2							2
Unmarried Parents Act.....				2							2
Municipal Laws.....				2			35			1	38
Total.....	1	463	10	177	1	17	442	12		28	1,151
<i>N.W.T. and Y.T.—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							11				11
Total.....							11				11

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		9	312	Opium Pipes..... 3
Opium Dross.....		1	26	Opium Lamps..... 4
Opium—Liquids (including Tincture, Yen Shee Water and Poppy-head Tea).....		216		Opium Needles (Yen Hocks).... 2
Opium Poppyheads.....	33	13		Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 7
Morphine.....			406	Opium Scales..... 1
Morphine in solution.....		4		Hypodermic Syringes..... 8
Heroin.....		2	225	Improvised Syringes (made from medicine droppers)..... 70
Cocaine.....			83	Hypodermic Needles..... 81
Codeine.....		2	222	Automobiles (Used in Transporting)..... 4
				Miscellaneous Articles..... 35

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM
APRIL 1, 1945, TO MARCH 31, 1946

British Columbia.....	\$ 36,153 77
Alberta	137,068 00
Saskatchewan	107,160 50
Manitoba	98 208 60
Ontario	127,647 73
Quebec	176,039 32
New Brunswick.....	90,830 77
Nova Scotia.....	130,409 00
Prince Edward Island.....	40,956 00
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	9,615 96
Total	\$ 954,089 65

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1947

1946/47

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
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1947

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. ILSLEY,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

July 7, 1947.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—

PAGE

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.....	7
3. The Force at Large.....	8
Consolidation of Extra War Duties Pay.....	8
Personnel Department.....	8
Recruits.....	8
Release of Uniformed Members from Duty Guarding Certain Government Owned and Rented Buildings at Ottawa.....	8
Office Work.....	9
Marine Division.....	9
R.C.M. Police Laboratories.....	9
4. New Duties.....	9
Increase in Duties.....	9
Canada Shipping Act.....	9
Immigration Act.....	10
Security Service.....	10
The Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	10
Youth and the Police.....	10
5. Health.....	10

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—

1. Strength of the Force.....	11
Uniformed Strength.....	11
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	11
Table Showing Rates of Pay and Distribution.....	11
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	13
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths.....	13
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	15
5. Administration in the Field.....	15
Regular Uniformed Land Force.....	15
Marine and Aviation Personnel, etc.....	15
Fire Protection in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	15
R.C.M. Police Band.....	16
6. Accommodation.....	17
In Ottawa.....	17
General.....	17
New Construction.....	17
Accommodation in Public Buildings.....	17
Property Damage.....	17
7. Discipline.....	18
8. Honours and Awards.....	18
Order of the British Empire.....	18
St. John of Jerusalem.....	18
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal.....	18
Polar Medal.....	18
King's Police and Fire Services Medal.....	19
Mentioned in Despatches.....	19
Royal Geographical Society.....	19
Honorary Aide-de-Camp.....	19
Foreign Decorations.....	19
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	19
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	19
11. Cemeteries.....	19
12. Transport.....	20
13. Horses.....	20
Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.....	20
14. Clothing and Supplies.....	20
Financial Audit.....	21

CONTENTS—Continued

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—	PAGE
1. Recruiting.....	21
Engagements.....	21
2. Training.....	21
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	21
Swimming.....	21
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	22
Training Other than at Regina and Rockcliffe.....	22
3. Musketry Practice.....	22
4. Revolver Practice.....	22
MacBrien Shield.....	22
Best Revolver Shot.....	22
Minto Cup.....	22
Crossed Revolver Badge.....	22
5. Equitation.....	23
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	23
7. Instructional Staff.....	23
 SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. General.....	23
2. Review.....	23
Criminal Code.....	24
Murder.....	24
Counterfeiting.....	25
Provincial Statutes.....	25
Federal Statutes.....	25
Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	25
Legislation.....	26
Inspection of Drug Stores.....	26
Prisoners of War.....	26
Unauthorized Occupation of Buildings by Veterans.....	26
Juvenile Delinquency.....	27
Preventive Service.....	27
Customs Act.....	27
Feed Grains.....	27
Electric Wiring and Fittings.....	28
Liquor.....	28
Textiles.....	28
Excise Act.....	28
Other Preventive Service Duties.....	28
Special War Revenue Act.....	28
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	29
Income Tax Division.....	29
Regulation of Firearms.....	29
Canada Shipping Act.....	30
Special Branch.....	30
3. The Identification Branch.....	30
Central Finger Print Section.....	31
Firearms Section.....	31
Central Modus Operandi Section.....	31
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	31
Photographic Section.....	31
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	31
Police Service Dogs.....	31
Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	32
4. Interesting Cases.....	32
(a) Dogs—Leslie Moore and George Michel, Stonewall, Man.....	32
Carl H. Althouse, Canora, Saskatchewan.....	32
Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Stranraer, Sask.....	33
Leo MacLaughlin, Sydney Forks District, N.S.....	33
Mary Collier—Lost Person—Petitecodiac, N.B.....	33
(b) Other Cases—J. Bernard Boissonnault <i>et al</i> , Montreal.....	34
Theft of Food Coupons—Hull, P.Q.....	35
Antonio N. Fernandez, with aliases.....	36
Peter Minosky, Stanley Kouchka and William Dixon, Nipawin, Sask.....	39
Alfred Gosling, Robert Haddock, Roberta Gosling and William J. Taylor, Vancouver.....	40
Safeblowing, Brock, Sask.....	42

CONTENTS—*Continued*

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.—

PAGE

1. Other Investigations.....	43
Totals of Other Investigations.....	44
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	44
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	44
Co-operation with Youth.....	45
3. Rescues at Sea.....	45
Vessels in Distress.....	45
(a) S.S. "Marleen".....	45
(b) S.S. "Marleen".....	45
(c) M.F.B. "Bye Bye".....	46
(d) In Bedford Basin.....	46
(e) By Patrol Boats.....	46
4. Collection of Revenue.....	47

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General.....	47
2. Strength and Distribution.....	47
3. Inspections.....	48
(a) Western Arctic—Superintendent D. J. Martin.....	48
(b) Eastern Arctic—Inspector J. A. Peacock.....	50
(c) Commissioner S. T. Wood.....	51
4. Patrols.....	51
R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch".....	51
5. Motor Transport.....	52
6. Water Transport.....	52
7. Crime.....	53
Criminal Code.....	53
Murder.....	53
Federal Statutes.....	54
Indian Act.....	54
Northwest Territories Game Act and Regulations.....	54
Northwest Territories Act.....	54
Customs Act.....	54
Immigration Act.....	54
Territorial Ordinances.....	55
8. Assistance to Other Departments.....	55
Northwest Territories Administration and Yukon Territorial Government.....	55
Administration of Family Allowances.....	55
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	56
9. Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	57
10. Northwest Highway System (Alaska Highway).....	58
11. Eskimo Affairs.....	59
12. Fur Trade.....	59
13. Extra Duties.....	59

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS—

1. Appreciation of Services.....	59
(a) The Press.....	59
(b) Professional and Other Assistance.....	59
(c) Other Police Forces.....	59
(d) Officials of Government Departments, R.C.M. Police Reserve, etc.....	59

SECTION 8—APPENDICES—

"A" List of Officers Commanding as at March 31, 1947.....	60
"A1" Record of Inspection Trip of Commissioner S. T. Wood in the North West Territories and Yukon, July-August, 1946.....	61
"B" Strength and Distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	62
(1) Distribution of Marine Division.....	76
(2) Recapitulation by Divisions.....	77
(3) Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	78

CONTENTS—*Concluded*SECTION 8—APPENDICES—*Concluded*

PAGE

"C" Returns of Investigations, Cases Entered and Convictions, etc. for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 1947.....	79
(1) Recapitulation of the disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	79
(2) Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	81
(3) Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	84
(4) Classified Summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	89
(5) Return of seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	93
(6) Summary of fines imposed from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	93

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS

OTTAWA, June 19, 1947.

To: The Right Honourable J. L. Ilsley, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1947.

The form of the report is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, with no lengthy extracts from the Annual Reports of Officers Commanding Divisions, whose reports are available at this Headquarters should they be required.

SECTION I—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the R.C.M. Police Act were made during the year under review, but the recommendations of the Committee referred to in my last report, appointed by the Treasury Board in April, 1945, in so far as they relate to the Police Act, are still under consideration.

As I have reported to you verbally, there are special reasons for proceeding slowly in this matter.

Apart from the recommendations of the Committee, previously mentioned, there are a number of administrative amendments which should be submitted to Parliament without much further delay.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

Of the existing agreements with the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, no renewals will be necessary until 1949, when four out of the six will come up for revision.

There have been excellent relations between this Headquarters and the respective Attorneys General of the Provinces of the Dominion, during the past twelve months, but particularly with those of the six provinces in which we act as a Provincial Force, in addition to the duties assigned to us as a Federal Force.

It may be of interest to add that our agreements with the six Provinces in which we act as a Provincial Force, have been in operation for approximately nineteen years in the case of Saskatchewan, and for fifteen years in the other five Provinces concerned.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

We still continue to receive many requests for this Force to police cities, towns and villages, but on account of the shortage of trained men we have been unable to accede to many of these requests. For the present, we have been obliged to adopt the policy that no municipality with a population of less than 1,000 persons can be considered.

We were able to enter into six new agreements only under this heading during the past twelve months.

I gave the distribution of the towns and cities concerned in my last annual report.

3. The Force at Large

CONSOLIDATION OF EXTRA WAR DUTIES PAY

By Order in Council of October 18, 1946, War Duties Pay was consolidated with the basic pay of the Force, effective from October 1, 1946, and this was much appreciated by all ranks. All members of the Force who drew War Duties Pay and are now in receipt of pension will have their pensions revised upwards accordingly, but no increase in pension will begin prior to October 1, 1946.

The new rate of pay will be found in the table of pay and distribution in Section 2 of this report.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The work of this Department has increased considerably during the past twelve months and it has been found necessary to appoint one additional Personnel Officer to the previous staff. He has been assigned to the Province of Manitoba. Some relief has now been given to the Divisional Personnel Officer at Regina, Sask., who is now able to confine his activities to Saskatchewan.

The work of Divisional Personnel Officers has also been facilitated by the use of trained Non-commissioned Officer Interviewers, mention of whom was made in my last report. Without these assistants the careful treatment given to applicants for enlistment could not have been maintained.

It is worthy of note that all Divisional Personnel Officers have been accepted as members of the Canadian Psychological Association and every endeavour is made to keep them abreast with current developments and information, touching upon the problems of personnel management and to keep them capable of giving sound advice on such matters when required.

RECRUITS

As mentioned in my last year's report, the screening of recruits is now the duty of the Personnel Department. During the past twelve months, 6,801 applicants for engagement were dealt with. Of these, 6,258 were rejected and 543 forwarded for final appraisal and decision. Such recruits as were finally engaged were all given a short follow-up interview upon arrival at their respective Training Centres and again before leaving at the conclusion of their training. These interviews have been found to be invaluable in maintaining morale.

Wastage among recruits has been negligible, and this can be attributed to the close screening and the sympathetic follow-up interviews previously mentioned. This means an undoubted saving in public funds. A further reference to recruiting will be found in Section 2.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM GUARDING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND RENTED BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

By Order in Council of August 2, 1946, and subsequent amendments, the protection of some forty-three Dominion Government-owned and rented buildings in Ottawa was transferred to the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, resulting in the release of uniformed personnel for transfer to other divisions for duty.

By a previous Order in Council, dated June 19, 1946, the Commissioner of the R. C. M. Police is responsible for the protection and security of the buildings, except those of the Department of National Defence (Army, Navy and Air Force), but he may employ the services of the Corps of Commissionaires for guard duty, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

Our patrol sergeants visit all the buildings under the care of the Corps of Commissionaires, and those still retained by the R. C. M. Police.

OFFICE WORK

The practice of using Civil Servants for this work, which was largely instituted during the war years, will be continued.

MARINE DIVISION

Recruits for this division are still being engaged and further details will be given in Section 2 of this Report.

R. C. M. POLICE LABORATORIES

Under Surgeon Charles D. T. Mundell and his able assistants at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont., the laboratories at those training centres have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and they have been of much assistance to many police forces besides our own. They have figured largely in the curriculum at the Police Colleges at those points.

It is a pleasure once again to note that Dr. Frances McGill of Regina, Sask., who is an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and "consultant", has rendered us valuable professional services at that point, both from a police point of view and in lectures at the College.

4. New Duties

INCREASE IN DUTIES

Instead of a contraction of duties at the close of the war, as might have been expected, our work in the post-war period is increasing, and as will be seen from some of the notes that follow, we are required to break new ground in many directions and an increase in staff will be necessary.

CANADA SHIPPING ACT

Our duties under this Act have expanded during the year under review, in that our detachments near the coastline arrange for reasonable enforcement of the safety regulations. The registration of vessels by Eskimos and other northern traders who hitherto have considered themselves practically immune or exempt from the requirements of the regulations, due to administrative difficulties, are also being given attention. We are also required to exercise closer supervision over fishing vessels, to ensure that they carry the proper fire-fighting and life-saving equipment when used to carry passengers. This is being attended to in a large measure by educating those concerned as to the requirements of the Act and Regulations and by posting suitable instruction in prominent places in those centres where fishing fleets operate on any substantial scale. A similar procedure is followed for the guidance of speed-boat and motor-boat owners and operators who use their craft on lakes and rivers in the interior.

IMMIGRATION ACT

Assistance is being given to this Branch in screening prospective immigrants and the work is gradually increasing and at times has wide ramifications. This is entirely new work.

SECURITY SERVICE

Our services on matters of security are being more widely used by various departments of the Government, and this requires the assignment of well-trained and experienced personnel.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY

The administration of Family Allowances to Eskimos and Nomads by our personnel in the Northwest Territories and in Northern Quebec involves a great deal of time and work and we are already receiving voluminous correspondence in this matter. The difficulties of administration, due to isolation, are very great and would be impossible without the assistance of the personnel of the more remote posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and similar organizations. At present our men are virtually held to their detachments in remote areas by the administration of Family Allowances and the preparation of Income Tax Forms.

The medical services for Eskimos and Indians of the Department of National Health and Welfare require increased assistance from this Force, due to more frequent modes of travel, especially by air, and the greater facility in reaching medical and surgical aid.

The changes in the control of the Northwest Highway System (Alaska Highway) will be referred to elsewhere in this report—See Section 6.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

The work referred to in my last report under this heading has gone forward and expanded with most gratifying results, and it is obvious that this "preventive" duty is of great importance. We have now been able to reach over 400,000 children since this work started a few years ago.

5. Health

Although there was an increase in the total number of days lost on account of illness over last year, amounting to a little more than 13 per cent, nevertheless, when it is taken into account that there were a greater number of cases of appendicitis and similar cases during the past twelve months, the health of the Force has not deteriorated as much as one might otherwise suppose, although the long unrelenting years of the war have left their mark.

According to the record of the Nomenclature of Diseases, Influenza was again the principal cause of absence from duty, accounting for a total of 1,408 days. Appendicitis came next with 842 days, followed by injuries requiring 710 days off duty and in hospital. The common cold came next with 638 days. Measles and mumps were not as prevalent during the year under review.

The total number of days lost from all causes during the year was 19,000, compared with 16,744 during the previous twelve months. Of the total of 19,000, the number of days spent in hospital was 7,614.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after our medical, hospital and dental requirements, and the existing arrangements which have been in operation for many years are economical and most satisfactory. Their country-wide services are a boon to this Force.

Section 2—Administration of the Force

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1947, the total strength, including Civil Servants, was 3,505, made up as follows:—

(a) Uniformed Strength

Officers	100	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..	2,361	
Special Constable Recruits	159	
Special Constables	209	
		2,829

(b) Special Constable Guards

Special Constable Guards	63	
Employed Civilians	203	
		266
		3,095

(c) Civil Servants

Permanent Civil Servants	63	
Temporary Civil Servants	347	
		410
		3,505

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed force, which includes the Special Constable Recruits (a new classification) and the regular Special Constables, was 2,829, as compared with 2,629 the previous year—an increase of 200.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE GUARDS, ETC.

There has been a steady decrease in the strength of Special Constable Guards and also in the number of Employed Civilians. The following table gives the comparison between the 1946 and 1947 figures:—

	March 31, 1946	March 31, 1947	Decrease	Increase
Special Constable Guards.....	303	63	240	.....
Employed Civilians.....	212	203	9	.....
	515	266	249	.....

which means that our total strength on March 31, 1947, is a net decrease of 49 from that of last year, due principally to the large number of Special Constable Guards which were discharged and which will be referred to again later.

TABLE SHOWING RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, as well as the classifications of Special Constables and Employed Civilians (but not Civil Servants), their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by Provinces as at March 31st, 1947.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1947

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	ON COMMAND—Special Duty				
															Lon- don, Eng.	Washing- ton, U.S.A.	Paris, France	Brussels, Belgium	La Hague, Holland
1	Commissioner.....	\$10,456.25.....per annum	1																
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	6,500.00.....	1																
6	Assistant Commissioners.....	4,056.25.....	2	1					1	1	1								
14	Superintendents.....	3,176.25 to 3,576.25.....	2		1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1						
51	Inspectors.....	2,596.25 to 2,996.25.....	8	1	4	1	5	8	4	8	5	4	2	1					
26	Sub/Inspectors.....	2,456.25.....	3		6	2	1	6	2	3	2	1							
1	Surgeon.....	3,600.00.....								1									
71	Staff Sergeants.....	\$5.00 to \$5.50...per diem	11	1	12	4	3	13	6	9	8	1	1	2					
227	Sergeants.....	4.75.....	35	1	27	13	38	38	20	37	28	9	4	1	1				
555	Corporals.....	4.00.....	57	11	56	32	47	79	57	99	72	33	7	4		1			
	{ Constables 1st Class... }																		
1508	{ Constables 2nd Class... }	Not exceeding	46	18	174	88	98	312	143	294	198	65	46	21	1	2	1	1	
	{ Constables 3rd Class... }	\$3.50.....			10			96		53									
159	Recruit Special Constables.....	\$2.50.....			1	79	4	7	23	9	26	16	6	23	1				
209	{ Special Constables... }	At rates authorize 1 by the Minister	14		2	1	15	7	1	11	4	18		4					
63	{ Special Constable... }																		
	{ Guards }																		
203	{ Employed Civilians... }	At rates authorized by the Minister	38	2	7	3	18	57	15	45	13	4	1						
	Totals.....		218	35	379	149	208	641	259	559	349	142	85	32	4	2	1	1	
3095	Saddle Horses.....							39		124									
163	2 Team Horses.....							2											
165	Totals.....							41		124									
17	Police Dogs.....				2	1		1			1	12							
278	Sleigh Dogs.....						15	5	9	5	11		227	6					
4	Aeroplanes.....							2	1	1									
755	Motor Cars.....			18	86	61	78	115	90	138	132	34	2	1					
49	Motor Trucks.....				2	2	2	9	3	7	3	3	6	12					
26	Motor Cycles.....				11	1		14											
834	Totals.....			18	99	64	80	140	94	146	135	37	8	13					

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are thirteen Divisions and four hundred and forty-six detachments throughout the different provinces and territories of the Dominion as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	5
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	36
New Brunswick.....	"J"	35
Quebec.....	"C"	32
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	31
Manitoba.....	"D"	61
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	105
Alberta.....	"K"	92
British Columbia.....	"E"	16
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	33
Total.....	13	446

The number of Divisions is the same as last year, but there is a decrease of seven in the number of Detachments. A detailed list of Detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, eight hundred and sixty-five joined the force as follows:—

Recruits	193
Re-engaged after leaving	98
Recruit Special Constables	168
Regular Special Constables	141
Special Constable Guards	140
Employed Civilians	125
Totals	865

During the same period, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., was nine hundred and fourteen, made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength	286
Recruit Special Constables	9
Regular Special Constables	105
Special Constable Guards	380
Employed Civilians	134
Totals	914

There is, therefore, a net decrease of 49 since last year.

It is necessary here to explain that the wastage is large because of the release of all Special Constable Guards at the close of the war and to the duties of Guarding Buildings being turned over to the Corps of Commissionaires.

Furthermore, regular uniformed members of the Force who had virtually been frozen in their position were permitted to take their discharge to pension, etc.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.
 Superintendent J. D. Bird
 Superintendent H. Darling

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector A. W. Parsons
 Sub-Inspector L. Bingham
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Peacock
 Sub-Inspector H. A. Maxted
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Churchman, M.M.
 Sub-Inspector W. E. Buchanan
 Sub-Inspector H. A. Larsen
 Sub-Inspector N. W. Churchill
 Sub-Inspector W. J. Monaghan
 Sub-Inspector R. F. Karrow
 Sub-Inspector R. W. Wonnacott
 Sub-Inspector E. J. Lucas
 Sub-Inspector H. G. Langton
 Sub-Inspector J. R. W. Bordeleau

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 11296 Sergeant P. B. Cox
 Reg. No. 11122 Sergeant W. H. G. Nevin
 Reg. No. 11814 Acting Staff-Sergeant K. W. N. Hall
 Reg. No. 11981 Staff-Sergeant R. J. Belec
 Reg. No. 11291 Sergeant L. J. C. Watson
 Reg. No. 12001 Sergeant W. H. Kelly
 Reg. No. 12712 Sergeant W. J. Fitzsimmons
 Reg. No. 11890 Sergeant K. M. Lockwood
 Reg. No. 12070 Sergeant H. S. Cooper
 Reg. No. 11084 Acting Sergeant W. Dick
 Reg. No. 12482 Acting Sergeant J. A. Stevenson, O.B.E.
 Reg. No. 12073 Acting Sergeant E. Porter

Appointed Honorary Surgeon:

Dr. H. A. Lestock Reid

Retired to Pension:

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead, C.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch, O.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner A. N. Eames, O.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock, O.B.E.
 Assistant Commissioner K. Duncan
 Assistant Commissioner A. S. Cooper, M.C.
 Superintendent J. A. Wright
 Superintendent J. Fripps
 Superintendent F. P. Baxter
 Superintendent D. C. Saul
 Inspector O. P. Farthing
 Inspector J. P. Blackeney
 Inspector A. G. Birch
 Inspector F. T. Evens
 Inspector H. R. Butchers

Invalidated to Pension:

Superintendent T. B. Hutchings
 Inspector H. W. Coffin

Resigned:

The Very Reverend Edgar H. Lee, L.Th., D.D.

Removals and Deaths Amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:

Retired to Pension:

Eighty Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were granted pension under the non-invaliding sections of the Act during the past twelve months.

Invalided to Pension:

Nineteen Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were struck off strength under this heading.

Resumed Pension:

One Non-Commissioned Officer and one Constable resumed pension.

Died:

Reg. No. 5557 Corporal Pittard, A. E.
 Reg. No. 6263 Corporal Locke, A.
 Reg. No. 9907 Corporal Forgie, J. C.
 Reg. No. 10359 Corporal Wilson, H. W.
 Reg. No. 10840 Corporal Medlyn, M.
 Reg. No. 11408 Corporal Love, R. L.
 Reg. No. 10884 Acting Corporal Gray, J.
 Reg. No. 12083 Constable Cobble, W. J.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no important changes in the organization at Headquarters during the period under review.

5. Administration in the Field

REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

It is a relief to know that at last we are securing some substantial number of recruits. These men will eventually release some of the pressure on the older men of the Force in the not too far distant future. Further comment regarding recruiting will be found in Section 3.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL, ETC.

Marine Division

The Marine Division now has a strength of 195 all told and a glance at the third last table in Appendix "B" of this Report shows their distribution and the vessels now comprising the Division. Some of our smaller vessels will not be in operation until the summer months. The Headquarters of the Division is at Halifax, N.S.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario. At the present time this Section comprises one officer and 13 other ranks, with a Beechcraft at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan, respectively, a Norseman at Edmonton, Alberta, and a Grumman Goose amphibian is a mobile unit.

FIRE PROTECTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

I am glad to report that we have been able to retain the services of Mr. Donald Dear as Chief Fire Prevention Officer during the past twelve months, and the thorough inspection of the large number of buildings in use by the Dominion Government in Ottawa has been continued. The Government Fire

Warden Service, referred to in my last report, has also been carefully fostered and the Department of Public Works has been kept fully informed on all matters.

In his annual report to the Officer Commanding "A" Division, Ottawa, the following remarks appear:—

There were thirteen calls upon the Ottawa Fire Department during the year, but in no case was the fire of any consequence. In all, there were seventeen fires in the Government Buildings and Occupancies. The fire loss for the year is fortunately at a very low figure, the total being an estimated \$2,731. Of this total, \$2,000 was estimated as the loss in the fire in the tropicalization room at the National Research Council Building, Sussex Street, on April 7, 1946.

Undoubtedly, a great deal of the credit for this low fire loss is the prompt action which is invariably taken by the Fire Warden Service in tackling incipient fires and extinguishing them before they reach any proportion. There are many instances on record of prompt action by Wardens who have saved public property from fire loss by their quick thinking.

Throughout the summer season, during the year under review, many demonstrations of the use of hand fire extinguishers have been given to Fire Warden organizations in the various buildings. In some cases, and where suitable, there have been showings of Fire Prevention Films, loaned by the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Clairmont, Department of Insurance.

It is desired to express to the City of Ottawa Fire Prevention Bureau, our appreciation for the pleasant co-operation enjoyed during the past year, and to Mr. W. L. Clairmont, who has always been ready and willing to assist the work of the Branch by providing film and his projector, which he has operated himself in his official capacity as Dominion Fire Commissioner. Close co-operation has also been enjoyed with the officials of the Department of Public Works, with whom we have come in contact.

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The band is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., and is located at Ottawa. At the present time it consists of thirty-five members, including thirty-one regular members of the Force, two Special Constables and two Reserve Constables. During the past year there were four losses and eight gains.

As mentioned in my last year's Report, the members of the band are employed in a clerical capacity during the day time, and consequently most of their engagements must, of necessity, take place in the evenings. The orchestra section is in considerable demand.

During the past year, no members of the band sat for any examinations, but it is anticipated that several will sit for senior examinations during the month of June, 1947.

Inspector Brown has done well to maintain the strength and efficiency of the band in adverse circumstances, and it is hoped that his major difficulty will have soon disappeared. Applications for band concerts during the past year have been more numerous than could be filled.

In August last, the band visited the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, Quebec.

6. Accommodation

In Ottawa:—The Headquarters of the Force—

The situation regarding accommodation for our Headquarters' Offices is getting worse, from the viewpoints of central control and efficiency. At the present time we are back where we were, prior to 1932, in this respect, for the reason that our branches are distributed in eight different establishments in the city, outside the Justice Building. This situation does not lend itself to facile or efficient administration and from present appearances, as we are still cramped for space, it seems that a further distribution will soon be necessary.

General

One of the most difficult problems in relation to the transfer of police personnel from one point to another, made necessary in the public interest, is that of finding accommodation of any kind and that difficulty is almost universal throughout the country.

Our high percentage of married strength creates additional impediments, in that it is no longer possible often, to find suitable unmarried men for our Northern Detachments which are continually growing in significance. It is important that young unmarried men be available to undertake these and other similar duties.

In such circumstances a building program both for police personnel and for Headquarters' administrative Offices, is an urgent one.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Owing to the shortage of materials, building construction was deferred for another year.

ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

During the past year, the Department of Public Works provided accommodation for "A" Division Quartermaster Stores in Ottawa, office space at Springhill, N.S., and at Sydney, N.S.—seven rooms were provided in the Naval Administration Building there. This is much appreciated.

At Toronto, Ontario, property at 3 Sullivan Street was expropriated which enabled us to vacate space in the Public Building at Bay and Front Streets and at the Postal Station at Queen and Saulters Streets, and bring all our offices under one roof, which is a great convenience.

Fourteen buildings of various sizes, previously known as 14X Depot, R.C.A.F., and situated on police property at Regina, Saskatchewan, were taken over from the War Assets, through the Department of National Defence, during the year.

Other Government Departments have assisted in providing needed accommodation. The Department of Indian Affairs erected a frame warehouse at Churchill, Manitoba, which was taken over by us in June last.

The Naval Service kindly provided space at Halifax for our Marine Division Offices. At the present time, we need room for our Marine Stores.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

Loss by fire was not heavy this year, but a few chimney fires occurred causing slight damage. At Kentville, N.S., at 7:30 a.m., June 2, 1946, slight damage was done to the stairway of the quarters. These were rented and the landlord took care of the damages.

At Montreal, fire broke out in the Old Post Office Building, 131 James Street, W., at 6:00 a.m., December 15, 1946. The cause of the fire is unknown but is thought to have been caused by an explosion in the furnace. The paint on one car in the basement garage was badly scorched.

Another chimney fire occurred in the quarters at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, but no damage was done.

At Nipigon fire broke out in an upholstered chair at 2:00 a.m., January 19, 1947. There were no police damages and only slight damage to the furniture and walls. The member occupying the quarters and the landlord have assumed the cost of damages.

Our boathouse at Fort Frances, Ontario, was completely destroyed by a cyclone on June 25, 1946. The police boat "Admiral" which was stored in the boathouse was damaged beyond repair and all its equipment lost.

At Sarnia, Ontario, the police car while being driven backfired and caught fire resulting in damages to the extent of \$700.

7. Discipline

There have been comparatively few serious breaches under this heading during the past year, and discipline has been maintained at a high standard.

8. Honours and Awards

The following Honours and Awards were made during the year:

Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:

To Be Additional Commanders of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead

Assistant Commissioner V. A. M. Kemp (retired)

Assistant Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, A.D.C.

To Be Additional Officers of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order:

Assistant Commissioner T. V. Sandys-Wunsch

Assistant Commissioner A. N. Eames

Assistant Commissioner W. F. W. Hancock

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following admission to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

Assistant Commissioner H. Darling as Officer (Brother)

Mr. John Stevens, M.B.E., Chief Treasury Officer (Brother)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers	5
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	37
Ex-members	5

Polar Medal

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Award of the Polar Medal in silver to the undermentioned:

Bar to the Polar Medal:

Sub-Inspector H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S.,

Reg. No. 12704 Acting Corporal Peters, G. W.

Reg. No. 12740 Acting Corporal Hunt, P.G.

Polar Medal:

Reg. No. 14583 3/Constable Diplock, J. M.
 Special Constable Johansen, R. T.
 Special Constable Cashen, W. M.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal

Reg. No. 14056, Constable Shaw, R. C., of "J" Division, for his courage, determination and initiative, in entering a burning building and rescuing Patrick Ross Wheeler (infant) in a vain attempt to save his life, on May 7, 1946, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Mentioned in Despatches

Reg. No. 12074, Constable Cooper, N., O.B.E.
 Reg. No. 13251, Constable Morrison, J. D. F.

Royal Geographical Society

Inspector H. A. Larsen has been awarded the Patron's Medal and Honorary Membership in the Royal Geographical Society.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Foreign Decorations

Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau (Netherlands)
 Reg. No. 12074 Constable Cooper, N., O.B.E.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this Report, I have already referred to these services which are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

Reg. No. 12035, Corporal Peck, B. D., of "K" Division has been granted a Vote of Thanks by the Commandery in Canada of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

During the year ended March 31, 1947, forty-two classes were held at various points throughout the Force and in connection therewith, the following awards were made:

Certificates (First Examination)	193
Vouchers (Second Examination)	77
Medallions (Third Examination)	45
Labels (Fourth and subsequent examination)	1
Total	316

This is an increase of 176 over last year and is the result of the increased number of training classes held which include First Aid in the syllabus of training.

First Aid Manuals are in the possession of all uniformed members of the Force.

11. Cemeteries

We have continued our practice of erecting headstones in police cemeteries with the kind co-operation of the Imperial War Graves Commission, but only one was erected during the year.

12. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars	755
Motor trucks	49
Motorcycles	26

This is a decrease from last year of thirteen motor cars, a gain of nine trucks and a decrease of 3 motorcycles.

During the year, forty-five passenger cars and one truck all having heavy mileage, were disposed of to the War Assets Corporation.

13. Horses

BREEDING STATION AT FORT WALSH, SASKATCHEWAN

This station which was begun a few years ago, is proceeding successfully and each year we are assured of a number of suitable remounts.

It is of interest to note that the cost of feeding horses at this station is three cents per diem, per horse, compared with thirty-seven cents per diem at Rockcliffe. So far, we have been able to allow the animals to graze the whole year round.

We have had thirty-six colts up to the present and if our expectations this year are fully realized, we ought to get twenty-three foals in the near future.

The health of the horses during the past year has been most satisfactory.

The number on strength on March 31, 1947, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	163
Team Horses	2
Total	165

This is an increase of twenty-two over last year. The details of the losses and gains are as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	14	—
Died	1	—
Destroyed	2	—
TOTAL	17	—
Purchased		26
Foals from Police Mares		13
		39
Gains	39	
Losses	17	
Increase	22	

14. Clothing and Supplies

During the past year some articles of clothing have been in short supply and it is not expected that the situation will improve much during the coming year.

There has been one new design in clothing during the period under review and that was for the Marine Division. The Master Tailor re-designed the Blouse, Sea-dress which is a great improvement over the Battle-dress Blouse.

The quality of uniforms and materials supplied compares favourably with that of pre-war years and our Purchasing Branch has again done well in many a difficult situation.

The Supply Branch has undertaken a large amount of work to my entire satisfaction. The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is carried out by personnel of the Supply Branch.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried on by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the service rendered us in this respect is much appreciated.

SECTION 3.—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

As mentioned elsewhere, I am glad to be able to report that we are now receiving a much larger number of applicants for engagement in the Force and during the year under review, seventeen recruits' training classes were formed.

ENGAGEMENTS

One hundred and ninety-three recruits were engaged during the year, of whom five were engaged for the Marine Section and two for the Aviation Section. In addition, ninety-eight members re-engaged in the Force after leaving it. The number of "Recruit Special Constables" engaged was one hundred and sixty-eight, and Regular Special Constables one hundred and forty-one, which includes ninety-three for the Marine Section and three for the Aviation Section. In addition to the foregoing, one hundred and forty Special Constable Guards and one hundred and twenty-five Employed Civilians were engaged, making a grand total of eight hundred and sixty-five for the whole year. However, as already mentioned elsewhere, our wastage counter-balanced this total.

2. Training

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

The period of training is six months which is divided into two parts, each of three months' duration. There are two training depots in the Force, the larger one at Regina, Saskatchewan, and the other at Rockcliffe, Ontario. At least one part of the training is given at Regina.

SWIMMING

Swimming and life-saving is now an important part of the training at Regina and the methods followed are those laid down by the Royal Life-Saving Society. The number of non-swimmers who enter our Force varies from twenty-five to forty per cent, but all are taught to take care of themselves in the water and astonishing results are frequently obtained. It is of interest to note that some of the non-swimmers obtained awards of merit and others bronze medallions in a three months' course of training.

Every effort is made to turn out strong, capable swimmers, but time does not permit any instruction in expert diving, as stress is laid primarily on life-saving so that members of the Force may give a good account of themselves if called upon to do so.

During the past twelve months the following awards have been obtained through the Royal Life-Saving Society:—

Awards of Merit	59
Bronze Medallions	111

During 1946, "Depot" Division was fortunate in winning the "Cochrane Cup", which is presented in Canada to the club obtaining the highest number of points or awards in life-saving, as laid down by the Royal Life-Saving Society.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

During the year, two Police College Classes were held, one at Regina, Saskatchewan, and one at Rockcliffe, Ontario. These classes were attended by specially selected members of this Force and in addition, three members of the Edmonton City Police, two members of the Prince Albert City Police, four members of the Department of National Defence and one member of each of the following Police Forces also attended: Ottawa, Ontario; Glace Bay, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sherbrooke, Quebec; East Angus, Quebec; Richmond, Quebec; Moncton, N.B.; Oshawa, Ontario; Brandon, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatchewan; Victoria, B.C.; Trail, B.C.; and the B.C. Provincial Police.

TRAINING OTHER THAN AT REGINA AND ROCKCLIFFE

Owing to pressure of duties, it has not been possible to devote as much time to training as could be desired, however, Officers Commanding have done everything possible to ensure that the members of their command have maintained their smartness and efficiency.

3. Musketry Practice

Very few members participated in the Musketry Practice this year and the winner of the Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was Reg. No. 10572 Corporal Elphick, G.E. of "F" Division, with a score of 118 points out of a possible 140. Indoor ranges are made full use of during the winter months.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions with the exception of "H" and "E", fired the revolver practice this year. The results were very good.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield, which is awarded annually to the Division making the highest aggregate, was won by "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I., with an average of 194.85 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

As two members of the Force, i.e. Reg. No. 11012 Corporal Randall, E. of "J" Division, Fredericton, N.B., and Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J.H. of "C" Division, Montreal, Quebec, made the same score of a possible 240 points, thereby tying for the position of best shot in the Force; they will be required to fire the complete course again in order to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund and a Trophy to the value of \$10. As they both made a perfect score, they are granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge, surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10. from the Fine Fund, and a Trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first classification practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Reg. No. 14660 3/Constable Hornett, R.C. of "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, with a score of 225 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members of the Force who make a score of 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 524, of whom 16 were members of the Reserve Force, qualified. Indoor ranges are very much in demand during the winter.

5. Equitation

On March 31, 1947, the disposition of the horses of the Force was as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan	79
Regina, Saskatchewan	45
Rockcliffe, Ontario	41

No musical rides were given during the year.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of members of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible. They are situated at the following points: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The present strength of our Reserve Force, as at 31st March, 1947, was 410. This is a decrease of 31 from last year when the strength was 441.

7. Instructional Staff

With the large increase in the number of classes for recruits and also Police College courses, the instructional staffs at both Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario, are fully employed.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

As anticipated in my last Annual Report, Crime has increased during the year under review. However, the increase referred to is not in what might be termed "Major" offences, but in thefts, breaking and entering, and crimes of that description.

As will be seen later, in major offences such as murder, there is a decrease during the past twelve months.

The increase in thefts and similar offences is due to several causes. To some extent it can be attributed to the fact that steady employment in some industries has fallen off thereby leaving persons with criminal tendencies, who were gainfully employed during the war years, with more time and possible opportunities to carry out unlawful acts. A part is also doubtless due to juveniles.

2. Review

A comparative table of the gross figures, showing the number of cases handled during the past year, compared with the previous twelve months, in the categories of Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes, as set forth below, will assist in obtaining a clearer view of the whole situation:—

	Year ended March 31, 1947	Year ended March 31, 1946
<i>Criminal Code—</i>		
British Columbia	268	61
Alberta	6,835	4,555
Saskatchewan	5,114	4,123
Manitoba	3,243	2,426
Ontario	693	611
Quebec	536	302
New Brunswick	3,516	2,727
Nova Scotia	3,336	2,545
Prince Edward Island	539	463
Northwest Territories and Yukon	533	409
Total	24,613	18,222

	ended March 31, 1947	ended March 31, 1946
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>		
	Year	Year
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	5,645	4,828
Saskatchewan	5,801	3,921
Manitoba	4,669	4,095
Ontario	6	9
Quebec	Nil	2
New Brunswick	5,264	3,690
Nova Scotia	10,539	8,179
Prince Edward Island	2,346	1,151
Northwest Territories and Yukon	1	11
Total	34,271	25,886
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>		
British Columbia	1,797	2,011
Alberta	1,815	2,833
Saskatchewan	1,301	2,063
Manitoba	1,402	1,925
Ontario	5,023	8,411
Quebec	4,064	23,730
New Brunswick	719	944
Nova Scotia	995	1,631
Prince Edward Island	919	950
Northwest Territories and Yukon	638	522
Total	18,673	45,020

Upon examination of the figures in each classification it will be seen that there are very substantial increases in the totals shown under the Criminal Code and also under Provincial Statutes, with a large decrease under the heading of Federal Statutes. Some further comment under each heading may be of interest.

CRIMINAL CODE

The increase of 6,391 cases over the previous twelve months under this classification is largely due to the increases in the numbers of cases of theft-general; breaking, entering and theft; assaults-general; driving an auto while intoxicated; robbery with violence; and arson.

There has been a decrease in cases of attempted murder and manslaughter and also in cattle stealing.

Safeblowings show an increase from 49 to 66.

Murder

During the period under review, investigations were made into the murder of eighteen persons, being a decrease of four from last year. The following is a summary of the disposition of the trials:—

Convicted—Executed	Nil
Convicted—Awaiting Execution	Nil
Convicted—Sentence Commuted	Nil
Charge reduced to manslaughter	1
Charge reduced to neglect at childbirth	1
Charge reduced to abandoning child	1
Accused unfit to stand trial—insane	1
Murderer—committed suicide	4
Acquitted	5
Awaiting trial	4
Still under investigation	1
Total	18

COUNTERFEITING

During the month of September, 1946, counterfeit bills of \$5 denomination, of excellent workmanship, imitation Bank of Canada notes, made their appearance in Southern Ontario.

Expert Chemists analysed the counterfeit notes and ascertained that they were printed on one hundred per cent rag paper manufactured by a well-known Montreal firm.

All the notes show expert knowledge of the procedure involved in the manufacture of notes. The investigation is still proceeding.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

An increase of 8,385 cases is to be noted under this heading. The increase is due chiefly to cases under the respective Provincial Highway Traffic Acts and Provincial Liquor Acts.

FEDERAL STATUTES

As has already been noted, there is a large decrease under this heading. The actual decrease is 26,347 cases, of which no less than 25,939 are concerned with Wartime Acts and Regulations, and a decrease of 408 only in the Permanent Federal Statutes.

It may be of interest to report that we are still carrying out a large number of investigations under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations and our Black Market Squads are still investigating several quite large cases in connection with the illegal use of counterfeit food ration coupons, with very satisfactory results. Black marketing of textiles has also occupied much of our time.

We are receiving the fullest co-operation from the Enforcement Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

An examination of the statistics covering the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the period under review discloses an increase of approximately 47 per cent over the preceding twelve months in the total number of investigations handled. The figure representing the convictions obtained exceeds that of last year by some 67 per cent, which, coupled with the fact that the total number of cases where prosecutions were entered is proportionately higher, illustrates the need for employing every means at our disposal to combat the evil of narcotic drug traffic.

Generally speaking, *thefts from legitimate narcotic stocks* have been fewer than for several years, with the exception of Ontario where a noticeable increase appears. One robbery involving what is probably the largest quantity of drugs ever stolen in this country, occurred on August 4, 1946, when a safe on the premises of a wholesale drug firm at Oshawa, Ontario, was blown, resulting in narcotics with an illicit market value of close to \$500,000, being stolen. A well-known criminal and expert safe blower who is strongly suspected of having committed the actual robbery, was later apprehended by this Force in Winnipeg and some 10,000 tablets of various types of narcotics were seized from him and a female companion. The tablets in question were undoubtedly part of the proceeds from the Oshawa theft. Both these persons were subsequently convicted on charges of unlawful possession of drugs, the man receiving a sentence of six years in the penitentiary and the woman two and one-half years. A second man who was one of the principal distributors of drugs in Toronto and who is believed to have been implicated to the extent of having received a considerable portion of the loot, has also since been convicted on narcotic and conspiracy

charges, arising out of other circumstances and is at present serving seven years in the penitentiary. The investigation of this case is continuing as there are a number of suspects against whom it has not yet been possible to obtain evidence.

Legislation

There have been certain legislative changes during the year which are of special interest, namely, on January 1, 1946, an amendment to the War Measures Act Regulations respecting narcotics, eased the previous restrictions on the sale of codeine. On August 31, 1946, the entire Regulations were repealed and amendments adopted under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act transferred to that statute the degree of control over the sale and use of codeine, previously provided for in the Regulations under the War Measures Act. The principal effect of the latest amendments is that it is now an offence under the Act in question to be in possession of codeine without lawful authority.

An important investigation mentioned briefly in my last report, in which this Force co-operated with the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, has been successfully concluded. The U.S. Authorities arrested Roy Linville, the principal distributor of illicit drugs on the Pacific Coast with connections as far north as British Columbia and at the same time, two Vancouver peddlers who were linked with Linville, were taken into custody by members of our local Narcotic Squad. These two cases are at present before the Courts.

Inspection of Drug Stores

The narcotic records of all retail drug stores in Canada were inspected, as far as possible, during the year and reports thereon were forwarded to the Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of National Health and Welfare. This duty is now, in a number of the provinces, performed by personnel possessing special qualifications such as a degree in pharmacy or experience in that profession. A plan is at present being studied whereby all inspections in the Dominion will be made by specially qualified members.

Our relations with police departments in the larger cities where the illicit traffic in drugs is concentrated also with the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and other law enforcement agencies, in all matters of mutual interest, continue to be of the highest order. It is desired to mention, in addition, the excellent co-operation and assistance extended by the Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, and members of his staff.

PRISONERS OF WAR

In connection with prisoners of war, we still continue to render assistance to the Department concerned in the matter of effecting the apprehension of these persons who have escaped. During the fiscal year under review, 106 prisoners escaped and 95 were recaptured.

As of March 31, 1947, 15 prisoners of war remained at large, 11 from 1946, 3 from 1945 and one from 1944. A number of these prisoners who escaped were picked up by the American Authorities in the United States and were returned to Canada with little or no delay.

It is understood that all prisoners of war with the exception of the foregoing still at large, have been repatriated.

Four cases of murder concerning prisoners of war which were under investigation last year have been brought to a successful conclusion and the four prisoners concerned were executed.

UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPATION OF BUILDINGS BY VETERANS

We were obliged to render assistance to the Department of National Defence last fall when veterans and their families took it upon themselves to

take possession of various buildings, government and privately owned, for housing accommodation due to a scarcity of homes. This matter started in Ottawa by the formation of a Veterans' Housing League headed by Frank Hanratty, an ex-member of the R.C.A.F., and George Blakeney, a local barrister. Thirty-five families entered the Kildare Barracks, H.M.C.S. "Carleton" and Porters Island Barracks in Ottawa, by force. This movement spread to several points in Canada and veterans took over buildings at Vancouver, Montreal, and one or two isolated instances in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

The movement in Ottawa and Montreal caused considerable publicity but the matter eventually straightened itself out after civil action was taken against some of the squatters and eviction orders were issued by the Courts. Hanratty and Blakeney were both charged and convicted under the Criminal Code in the Ottawa courts.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

This is the first year we have kept a separate record of offences under this heading and therefore, no comparison can be made with figures for previous years. During the year under review, there were 1,339 cases concerning juveniles in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in which 1,838 juveniles were involved.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

There has been a decided decrease during the past twelve months in the number of seizures and prosecutions *arising out of infractions of the Excise Act*, but there was a *mild increase in the number of customs seizures effected*.

The total seizures registered under the combined Acts for the year were 2,417, consisting of 1,914 customs seizures and 503 excise cases. There were 1,161 excise cases during the previous year.

The only amendment to the Customs or Excise Acts which had any special bearing upon Preventive Service duties was to Section 2 of the Excise Act. This amendment provided that in any penal section of the Excise Act which provided a heavier sentence for second or subsequent convictions, the earlier conviction would only be considered if registered within a period of five years from the offence before the court. Previously there had been no time limitation in the matter of convictions for second or subsequent offences.

CUSTOMS ACT

As previously noted the number of customs seizures effected during the past year showed a mild increase *with cigarettes*, smuggled over the border from the United States, leading, as the commodity favoured by most smugglers. A total of 2,600,000 cigarettes were seized under the Customs Act, this quantity being over double the number seized during the fiscal year 1945-46.

Feed Grains

There was also a considerable quota of customs seizures arising out of the illegal export of feed grains to the United States. A shortage of these products has existed in the New England States for the past two years and since the price structure in the United States is considerably higher for these goods than in Canada, an incentive is provided for illegal export. In view of a similar existing shortage of feed grains in Canada, the export has been controlled through the Export Permit Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce but many attempts have been made to illegally export feed grains to the United States without making the necessary outwards report at Canadian Customs.

Electric Wiring and Fittings

Existing shortages in Canada of electrical wiring and fittings necessary in our building program resulted in the smuggling of considerable quantities of these articles. It is true that the price structure in Canada for these articles was lower than the United States price but since only small quantities were available in Canada, those engaged in smuggling found it profitable to pay the higher United States prices and smuggle them into Canada where there was a ready demand at black market prices.

Liquor

It is pleasing to report that during the year under review there has been no resumption of large scale liquor smuggling by way of the sea along the Atlantic seaboard or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and while the Marine Section of the Force is maintaining vigilance at all times we do not believe that operations on a scale comparable to those existing up to the outbreak of the war in 1939 will be resumed in the near future. A number of seizures of assorted liquors have been made off vessels at the larger ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts but these have consisted invariably of small quantities of bottled liquors concealed on board the ships by members of the crew without report at Customs.

Textiles

The shortage of certain textiles in Canada during the early part of 1946 was reflected in customs seizures which cover a considerable quantity of ladies' silk and nylon hosiery which found a ready market in Canada through black market channels at prices far above our domestic ceilings.

EXCISE ACT

It has already been noted that there has been a decided decrease in the number of seizures during the past year under this Act. One factor which continues to exercise strong influence on the diminishing scale of illicit distillation is the shortage of sugar and molasses—both being rationed and hard to obtain. There is also good employment and good salaries, enabling the public to purchase their liquor from the various Government Liquor Stores rather than the illicit product.

There have been no seizures of sufficient importance to warrant conspiracy charges against any group of individuals. This is the first year during the last decade that this situation has existed.

OTHER PREVENTIVE SERVICE DUTIES

As reported last year, the Preventive Service Branch is also responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of Parts XV and XVI of the Special War Revenue Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations, and have rendered assistance to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue, as well as certain duties under the Canada Shipping Act.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

The duties of the Force under this heading have consisted in the enforcement of Parts XV and XVI of the Act on behalf of the Department of National Revenue.

Part XV requires that we periodically visit all moving picture theatres to ensure that proper steps are being taken to collect the 20 per cent Federal Tax which is based upon the prices of admission charged to patrons. Any irregularities which are uncovered are reported to the Department concerned

who, in most cases, arrange for their auditors to make an assessment against the management for the amount of tax due, plus certain penalties, as an alternative to prosecution proceedings.

Part XVI of the Special War Revenue Act imposes a Federal Tax of 25 per cent upon all goods and services provided by hotels and cabarets, etc., where facilities are provided for dancing in conjunction with the sale of alcoholic beverages. These duties require the closest supervision in those provinces where establishments of this kind are permitted to operate, since a substantial amount of revenue is collected from this source.

Where flagrant violations are uncovered, prosecutions are entered against the management or persons concerned as directed by the Department, but in the majority of cases the Department set up an assessment to ensure that any taxes or penalties payable are properly recovered.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

During the year under review this Force has continued to carry out most of the field work necessary in the enforcement of these Regulations and prosecutions have been entered wherever the evidence justified such action.

The number of infractions under this heading were greatly reduced during the year, due to the fact that the Foreign Exchange Control Order and Regulations were amended and embodied in the new Foreign Exchange Control Act of 1946. Many of the more stringent regulations applicable during the war years were either abolished or liberalized, particularly with respect to the amount of foreign exchange which Canadian residents might purchase through the Board or its agents when they wished to travel or stay for limited periods in the United States. As a result, prosecutions under this heading have been limited almost exclusively to cases where it has been ascertained that large amounts of currency or securities were illegally exported from Canada. A total of thirty-three convictions were registered and fines totalling \$6,925 were imposed. This compares with forty-six convictions and the imposition of fines totalling \$24,070 during the fiscal year 1945-46.

INCOME TAX DIVISION

We have continued to render assistance to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue, principally in carrying out investigations for the purpose of tracing the addresses of individuals who had failed to file their tax returns. During the year requests were received to trace 3,444 delinquent taxpayers. The necessary information was furnished to the Department.

We have also been required to assist the new Enforcement Section of the Income Tax Division through assisting their personnel in the execution of Search Warrants and by laying information where prosecutions are taken. We understand that this branch of the Income Tax Division will be greatly expanded in the near future. Consequently, it is probable that our duties in rendering assistance will be increased on a corresponding scale.

REGULATION OF FIREARMS, DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

(Now Revoked)

While the Defence of Canada Regulations, in so far as they related to the surrender of firearms by aliens and certain other types of residents during the wartime years, have been revoked, we are still in process of returning surrendered firearms to the rightful owners. This is proving a somewhat tedious, long-drawn-out procedure, since in many cases the original owners were more

or less transients and it is difficult and in some instances impossible to trace the individual for the purpose indicated. Considerable progress has been made, however, in returning the bulk of these weapons, but it seems probable that after a reasonable period has elapsed some steps will have to be taken to dispose of firearms which are still left in our possession. A similar situation arose after the First World War 1914-18 and after a lapse of approximately seven years from the end of hostilities the authority of the Attorney-General for Canada was obtained to destroy all unclaimed weapons still on hand.

CANADA SHIPPING ACT

Our duties under this Act require that our Detachments located along the seaboard or adjacent to inland waterways arrange for reasonable enforcement of the safety regulations and also the registration by Eskimos and Northern Traders and Settlers of their vessels, who hitherto have not done so.

We are also required to exercise closer supervision over fishing vessels to ensure that they carry the proper fire-fighting and life-saving equipment when used to carry passengers. This is being carried out in a large measure by educating those concerned as to the requirements of the law, as explained elsewhere in this report. Similar work is being undertaken for the guidance of speedboat and motorboat owners.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The greatest single factor in the work of this Branch during the period under review was the Espionage Enquiry, and as the Royal Commission appointed under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 411 of February 5, 1946, held its last sitting on June 27, 1946, and its report was tabled in the House of Commons on July 15, 1946, there is little to report, other than to mention that of the eighteen persons brought to trial in Canada, ten were convicted, one is awaiting trial and seven were dismissed. These figures do not take into account the warrants issued for Freda Linton and Sam Carr, which have so far been unexecuted, neither do they include the case of Dr. Allan Nunn May, who in London, England, on May 1, 1946, pleaded guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, but they show the standing of the cases as at March 31, 1947, and at that time appeals had been entered in four cases. The final results of all cases will be published in my next report.

The Special Branch renders assistance to several other Departments of the Government in connection with Security enquiries of various kinds.

3. The Identification Branch

This Branch consists of the following Sections:—

- The Central Fingerprint Section
- The Firearms Section
- The Central Modus Operandi Section
- The R.C.M. Police Gazette Section
- The Photographic Section
- The Ticket-of-Leave Section
- The Police Service Dogs Section

but it will not be possible to do more than make a brief reference to the work of each during the past year.

(a) CENTRAL FINGERPRINT SECTION

This Section has had a considerable decrease in the number of fingerprints received for civil identifications, due to various Government Departments and defence projects no longer requiring as close a check on their employees being made, following the cessation of hostilities. There has, however, been a slight increase in the number of criminal fingerprints received. The Section received 106,364 sets of fingerprints during the year from all sources and made 24,666 identifications.

SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION (Scene of Crimes)

Many crimes have been solved by the identification of impressions found at the scenes of crimes. A total number of 115 individuals have been identified, 56 of which were the fingerprints of criminals.

(b) FIREARMS SECTION

This Section continues to give valuable service to all Police Forces in Canada. On numerous occasions they have been instrumental in solving crimes through the identification of small arms through our records. As of March 31, 1947, a total of 302,584 small arms have been registered in this Section.

(c) CENTRAL MODUS OPERANDI SECTION

During the year under review, this Section on 226 occasions, has supplied different Police Forces with information towards identification. The Section works in co-operation with the Fingerprint Section and the Gazette.

In connection with missing and wanted persons the Section has suggested an identification on 163 occasions, 96 of which have been subsequently confirmed.

(d) R.C.M. POLICE GAZETTE

Several changes have been carried out in connection with this publication during the past fiscal year. It is now a monthly magazine but details and information in connection with criminals, including photographs, are dispatched to all Canadian Police Forces weekly. The entire changes have been well received.

(e) PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

This Section has had considerably increased work during the past year, both in photographic and photostatic directions. In spite of these increased duties, advances in colour photography and motion picture work have been made and some improvement in accommodation has been possible.

(f) TICKET-OF-LEAVE SECTION

A total of 887 prisoners were released on Ticket-of-Leave during the fiscal year 1946-47. This number with those whose Ticket-of-Leave was still in force on April 1, 1946, means that 1,336 individual cases were given attention by this Section during the past twelve months. This is an increase.

This Section is closely associated with all Police Forces throughout the country, the Department of the Secretary of State and the Department of Justice.

(g) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

During the past year considerable publicity has been given to our Police Service Dogs through the "Police and Youth Programme". Our film "Dogs Go to School" has been received with favourable comment.

The dogs have continued to give excellent service to our Detachment personnel and on numerous occasions to outside Police Forces. They worked on 368 cases during the year but due to climatic conditions, the extra heavy snowfall, particularly in Western Canada, and the long wet period in Eastern Canada, considerable interferences and handicaps were encountered. Generally speaking, however, we have been satisfied with results. Some account of their work will be found in the "interesting cases" at the end of this Section.

Acknowledgement of Assistance

It is a pleasure to report that we have the full co-operation of other Police Forces in this country and elsewhere and for this help during the past year, I am sincerely grateful.

It is also gratifying to be able to record that we still continue to receive the able assistance of old and new friends with scientific training and experience from time to time, as well as from other professional men and women who render public-spirited services and which are deeply appreciated.

Our sincere thanks are also extended to all Honorary Members of the Force for their services which have been available to us over a long period of time.

4. Interesting Cases

The following cases taken somewhat at random may prove of interest:—

(a) Dogs—

Leslie Moore and George Michel—

Escaped Convicts, Manitoba Penitentiary,
Stonewall, Manitoba.

In the early afternoon of June 7 the service of "Buck" and "Lannie" were requested in regard to the recent escape of the above-noted convicts.

When it was learned at 4 o'clock that the men had been seen crossing a field two-and-a-half miles southwest of the prison, a patrol was made with the dogs and "Buck" was given scent from two distinct tracks in a ploughed field. He picked up a trail which he worked through dense bush to a highway and crossed to the other side. Here it soon became evident that the convicts were aware of the dogs following them and began to backtrack and circle in the bush, thus making it very difficult for the dog to keep going ahead on the trail.

By this time the dog was beginning to tire and was given a short rest, having trailed five-and-a-half miles through light and heavy bush, as well as across the busy highway and several farm roads. Then, just as the search was resumed, shots were heard from a short distance off and it was learned upon proceeding to the point that the convicts had tried to make a break across an open field and one had been captured, but the other one had escaped back to the bush.

The other dog, "Lannie", was immediately put on this man's scent and within ten minutes had located the convict in some scrub bush.

Carl Henry Althouse—

Fabricating Evidence (177) CC,
Canora, Saskatchewan.

In the early a.m. of July 1 "Dark" was taken to the scene where the alleged robbery with violence from the occupant of the car had taken place. In his efforts to locate a trail the dog retrieved a black leather wallet and when in the back seat of the car to get scent picked up a beer bottle and two pieces of cloth from the floor of the car. "Dark" was unable to pick up any fresh trail in the immediate family.

After further investigation and upon receiving additional information from the complainant and other contact and considering the actions of the dog, fabrication was suspected. Upon considerable interrogation thereafter, the complainant finally admitted his story was false and no attack had been made upon him.

In this particular instance, "Dark's" work assisted in the successful conclusion of the case.

Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safebreaking)
Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Stranraer, Sask.

The above-noted safe was blown September 20, and over \$500 stolen. In the a.m. of September 21, "Tell" and "Ignatz" were taken to a water tower some twenty miles from Stranraer where two men had been reported seen. "Tell" soon picked up a scent and located in a patch of brush, a man subsequently identified as F. Baker, a well-known criminal. Upon working the dog again, another well-known criminal, F. Johnston, was located hiding in some long grass. Both these men were out on bail for a safe-breaking charge in Alberta.

"Ignatz" was then used searching in the bush and close to where Baker had been lying located a sock containing the stolen money as well as a bottle containing nitroglycerine, a detonator, and a bottle containing a small quantity of oil of mustard. This cache was pushed down in the long grass and could very easily have been overlooked without the assistance of the dog.

Both men have pleaded guilty to several charges and Baker was sentenced to two years less one day, while Johnston received five years.

Leo MacLaughlin—
Excise Act—Sydney Forks Dist.,
C.B. Co., N.S.

On November 4, while the dog-master was assisting the patrol in searching Alvin Newton's house in connection with the N.S.L.C. Acts, the above-noted man was observed coming over a fence from the woods with a ten-gallon barrel. It was then decided to get the Police Service Dog in order to backtrack this man into what was thought to be a still site.

"Prince" readily picked up the track and, with some difficulty in the wet terrain, followed this man about two miles to an old still site where an impression, no doubt that of the ten-gallon barrel, was located. The track continued down a brook and out onto a still where fresh mash had been set and recent signs of activity were noticed. The dog was allowed to continue tracking and went to the home of subject being backtracked who, upon being confronted with the dog's activities, gave a statement verifying this and involved Alvin Newton as the owner of the still. Upon being confronted with this, Newton admitted ownership and gave a statement.

It should be noted that although there were very wet tracking conditions which hindered the dog, he worked very eagerly.

Mary Collier—Lost Person (Age 86)*
Penticodiatic, Westmorland County, N.B.

About 4 p.m. August 26, the above-noted woman had become lost while berry picking with her husband. A search party consisting of 100 persons was organized but no trace of the woman could be found. The services of "Wolf" were requested and he arrived at the scene about 10:30 that night and searched until 2:30 a.m. the next morning. Upon commencing again at 6:00 a.m. in an area away from the searchers, "Wolf" picked up a track after two hours' search along a stream and followed it a quarter of a mile to a log trail down which the woman was found wandering in a dazed condition and suffering from exposure.

There is very little doubt that if this aged woman had not been found by the dog so quickly, she would have suffered serious effects and perhaps lost her life.

(b) Other Cases—

J. Bernard Boissonnault, Et Al—Montreal, P.Q.

Following the detection by the Coupon Audit Centre, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Montreal, of seven sheets of counterfeit butter ration coupons with his deposit, J. A. Salvail, a grocer of 3636 Rouen Street, Montreal, was questioned by members of the Montreal Black Market Squad on April 16, 1946, and admitted that he had purchased these at a cost of \$3 per hundred from Rodolphe Hamel, a milkman of 3741 Hochelaga Street, Montreal. On being questioned, Rodolphe Hamel admitted the purchase of 1,400 counterfeit butter coupons at a cost of \$3 per hundred from Lionel Rozon, employed by the J. J. Joubert Dairy, Montreal. He further stated that he had disposed of 700 coupons to the grocer, Salvail, and the other 700 to a man named Ducharme of St. Valerien, P.Q., in exchange for butter.

After interrogation, Hamel agreed to introduce one of our investigators to Lionel Rozon, the supplier, and on April 19, 1946, our investigator posing as a grocery clerk successfully purchased 315 counterfeit butter coupons from Rozon. On being arrested, Rozon admitted purchasing a total of 2,500 counterfeit butter coupons from one, Pierre Paul Cantin.

Further investigation into this matter resulted in the questioning of one, Omer Lapierre, a restaurant operator who admitted that he had purchased 200 counterfeit coupons from the above-named Cantin at \$2.50 per hundred. Lapierre agreed to co-operate with this Force and on April 19, 1946, placed an order with Cantin for 1,200 butter coupons. These were sent to him by mail and upon visiting Lapierre's store for payment, Cantin was apprehended. Pierre Paul Cantin, following his apprehension, admitted the source of the counterfeit coupons to be that of Joseph Bernard Boissonnault, 2465 Rachel Street East, Montreal.

According to Cantin, he had distributed approximately 120,000 butter coupons received by him either from Boissonnault or his wife, Mrs. Dorothee Boissonnault. Purchases were made by Cantin at 62½ cents per hundred and sold at \$1.25 per hundred which netted him 100 per cent profit from his sales. He claims to have sold 80,000 coupons to an unknown commercial traveller believed to be from New Brunswick and a further 30,000 to one, Leo Langevin, a milkman of Montreal.

Cantin, at that time, had no knowledge of the location of the printing press where these counterfeit coupons were made but had seen Mrs. Boissonnault with ink stains on her hands and clothing. Cantin was in constant telephone communication with the Boissonnaults and on April 23, 1946, members of this Force covered a meeting between Mrs. Boissonnault and Cantin in downtown Montreal when she passed over a package of approximately 43,000 counterfeit butter coupons to Cantin.

As the site of the printing press was still unknown, it was considered advisable at this time to keep Mrs. Boissonnault under observation rather than make an arrest. During the next few days, the Boissonnault car was shadowed and on April 27, 1946, the car was followed to a lane at 1225 Seymour Street, Montreal. It had been noted that Boissonnault, himself, had been to this address previously for somewhat lengthy visits. Our members shadowing the car asked for assistance by radio and a raiding party searched the house shortly before noon. Joseph Bernard Boissonnault and a companion, Raymond Jules Pilon, were apprehended in a partitioned-off section of the basement at the afore-

mentioned address where a complete printing press, paper, equipment, about 50 sheets of counterfeit butter coupons and four plates, two for butter and two for sugar coupons were seized.

Raymond Jules Pilon, a printer, gave a statement indicating that he had helped Boissonnault assemble and put into operation the press and that he was unaware of the nature of the work to be done until shortly before the entry of the police raiding party. This statement, however, was rather weak as it was found out that he had supplied about four reams of paper for the printing operations, this paper being obtained by him from his father's printing business.

Joseph Bernard Boissonnault is an old offender with respect to the trafficking of counterfeit ration coupons, as during the summer of 1945 he and his brother-in-law were found to have been responsible for the circulation of over one-half a million counterfeit ration sugar coupons in the Lake St. John area, for which offence Boissonnault was convicted and sentenced to a total of \$2,000 in fines or in default to serve six months' imprisonment. It would appear likely that he had turned to the manufacture of the aforementioned butter coupons in order to pay for the fine in connection with the previous offence.

Following his apprehension, Boissonnault was questioned but refused to give any information of value in connection with his present activities. As a result of this investigation, Boissonnault, his wife Dorothee, and R. J. Pilon were apprehended and later appeared before Judge A. Monet in Montreal on June 18, 1946, Joseph Bernard Boissonnault being fined \$5,000 and costs or in default two years' imprisonment. Mrs. Bernard (Dorothee) Boissonnault was fined \$1,000 and costs or in default to serve six months' imprisonment and Raymond Jules Pilon was fined \$1,000 and costs or in default six months' imprisonment. Boissonnault failed to pay the fine and as a result is now serving the two year sentence imposed.

Theft of Food Coupons by Employees of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Quebec.

In the autumn of 1946, it was noticed by the staff of Coupon Audit Office, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa that many sheets of food ration coupons forwarded by local retail and wholesale grocers and butchers had been through some process which damaged or partially bleached the paper. Certain rumours, together with an anonymous letter received by this Force, indicated that the questionable coupons were emanating from the paper plant of the E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Hull, P.Q., where, since September 1945, used ration coupons had been placed, under close W.P.T.B. supervision, in a "beater" for destruction.

Approximately 15,000 irregular coupons were collected and handed over by the W.P.T.B. to this Force for investigation. Expert examination and chemical analysis showed foreign particles of pulp adhering to the coupons and a comparison test with new coupon stock indicated that about fifty per cent of the starch finish had been washed off the queried coupons. Microscopic examination revealed the surface had been disturbed to the extent that many of the fibres were raised as in the pile of a rug and some coupons contained holes or badly torn edges. These and other tests demonstrated that the coupons had been subjected to the action of a beater machine.

The ensuing investigation, which demanded great perseverance and tenacity revealed trafficking in ration coupons at the plant on an extensive scale. By various artifices, coupons had been recovered from the beater machine before they were fully destroyed and it was common knowledge that many employees were aware of the fact and that many were implicated. The beater itself, used for converting waste paper into pulp, consists of an oval-shaped tank, about sixteen feet long and half as wide, containing some four feet of

water, circulating at high speed under pressure of water and steam. A rotor, to which is attached a series of knives, is mounted on a horizontal axis and rotates at high speed. A protective metal hood covers the beater itself. A large escape valve at the bottom of the tank empties directly into a water chest and can be operated manually.

Considerable ingenuity was displayed by plant employees in recovering coupons placed in the beater for destruction. Wire basket traps constructed in the machine shop of the plant and wires and nets cleverly concealed by millwrights under the hood of the rotor, served to catch and retain coupons before they could be converted to pulp. A screen was inserted over the valve running to the chest below the beater and at one time, a 2 x 4 scantling was placed in the drain to keep coupons in the beater where they would adhere to the traps. Occasionally a lever, opening a valve to the chest below, was operated by foot, unnoticed by the supervising official, enabling the coupons to drain directly into the chest before they had become subject to the disintegrating process. Pails with long wooden handles were used to fish these out of the chest unnoticed.

When recovering coupons from the traps, men entered the machine up to their chests in swirling water and pulp, and on at least one occasion while the machine was in full operation. Arrangements were usually made to have the Mill Superintendent called to a distant department while the man recovered the coupons from the traps. Employees left their duties in other departments of the mill and joined others off shift or on holidays to be present when coupons were delivered for destruction.

Coupons thus recovered were used by employees in some instances for procuring additional supplies of rationed commodities for personal use. Others were sold to individuals, including grocers and butchers, who made a point of not enquiring too closely as to their origin. A lengthy enquiry, in which our investigators were afforded every facility and co-operation, by officials of the plant in the initial interrogation of employees, was necessary to cover all angles of the case.

Investigation culminated early in 1947 with the charging, under the W.P.T.B. Regulations, of forty-eight individuals on a total of 124 counts. The trials, sixteen of which took place in Ottawa City Police Court, thirty in Hull District Court and two in Carleton County Court, resulted in convictions against forty-six of the persons charged. One conviction was quashed on appeal as the only evidence submitted by the Crown was that of three accomplices, uncorroborated by other material evidence. The charge against the one remaining individual was withdrawn as the evidence showed him to be involved in a minor role. Convictions resulted in the imposition of fines totalling \$9,550 and costs of \$139. Of the forty-six persons convicted, nineteen were mill employees and the majority of the remainder, grocers and butchers in the Ottawa and Hull areas.

While 15,000 void coupons were obtained as exhibits in these enquiries, it is impossible to determine the total number thus diverted to the black market as there is evidence to indicate that the thefts commenced as early as December 1945, and extended into September 1946, when they were terminated by the successful investigation outlined above.

The following case is of interest as it entailed close co-operation and exhaustive investigation between this Force and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice:—

ANTONIO NOVARRO FERNANDEZ WITH ALIASES

This man, an International Confidence man known to police departments the world over, is in reality one, Abraham Sichofsky, with some forty aliases, and a long criminal record. He first came to the attention of the Canadian

authorities in August, 1938, when he arrived in Canada from Barcelona, Spain, allegedly to purchase war materials for the Spanish Loyalist Government. In September, 1938, he left Canada and entered the United States where he was later arrested by the American Immigration Authorities and after a Board of Enquiry, was ordered deported. He voluntarily departed for Venezuela but upon arrival there was unable to land and returned to Quebec in April, 1939, and proceeded to Montreal. Shortly after his arrival he was arrested by the Montreal City Police and charged with vagrancy but was dismissed when it was found he had plenty of funds.

In May, 1939, he appeared before a Board of Enquiry of the Department of Immigration and ordered deported. This, however, presented difficulties when no foreign Government would issue a passport or visa. He attempted to go to Brazil but this was prevented. After this, he was in Winnipeg for a short time and returned to Montreal where he was again arrested by the Montreal City Police and charged with vagrancy in February, 1940. After a lengthy trial, he was acquitted in March of the same year.

After the trial, Fernandez left Montreal and stayed for a short time in Winnipeg. From there, he went on to Vancouver and posing as a Spanish Count he took up residence in a suite of the Devonshire Hotel. His actions attracted the attention of the Vancouver City Police with the result that he was turned over to this Force with a strong recommendation that he be interned as a potential enemy of the State. Among his effects at that time, a diary was found containing the names and addresses of many people in Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Egypt, England, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and points on the Mediterranean. As some of these countries were under enemy control, it was suspected that some of the people mentioned might be enemy agents. He also had possession of a letter of credit issued to Navarro Fernandez by Barclay's Bank, Montreal, dated July 11, 1939, for \$12,000.

An examination of it showed that he had withdrawn at various points across Canada from Montreal to Vancouver, almost the complete sum within three months.

The Interdepartmental Committee appointed for the purpose of reviewing information and evidence in connection with enemy aliens and persons suspected of treasonable and seditious purposes, deemed it advisable to recommend the internment of Antonio Navarro Fernandez under the Defence of Canada Regulations. This recommendation was approved by the Minister of Justice and on July 25, 1940, Fernandez was sent to the Kananaskis Internment Camp where he remained until subsequent transfer to Fredericton Internment Camp at which point he remained until his release in February, 1945.

During his internment he petitioned the authorities on several occasions with a view to obtaining his release and at this time he made it known that he had untold millions stored away in safety deposit boxes in various banks throughout the United States. He offered, after release, to bring into this country, a large sum of money from the United States and to purchase \$2,000,000 worth of Canadian Victory Bonds and to make an outright gift to the Canadian Government of \$500,000. His offer was, however, ignored. His case was reviewed by the Advisory Committee on two or three occasions and eventually on February 26, 1945, Fernandez was released from internment.

After his release he proceeded to Quebec City and took up lodging at the Chateau Frontenac. Upon leaving the internment camp at Fredericton he was practically penniless and it is interesting to note that he was able to immediately commence a life of affluence. It was also reported that after his release he commenced sending food parcels and other comforts to the inmates of the Fredericton Camp, the cost of which was estimated to be considerable. It would, therefore, appear that he was in a position to lay his hands on some ready cash immediately after his release.

As mentioned before, Fernandez was quite insistent that he had millions of dollars in safety deposit boxes in different places in the United States. These amounts mentioned by him ranged from 240 to 480 millions of dollars. According to his statements this fortune was the result of his rum-running and trafficking in liquor during the prohibition period in the United States. He had, according to his story, 12,000 men in his employ and operated over a thousand trucks and about 700 cars and many speed boats. He claimed to be a partner of Al Capone and was generally known as "The Chicago Kid."

While his claim to such a vast fortune seemed to be fantastic, the fact remained that his mode of life, his travels and extravagant spending of money all placed him in the position of a monied man. He also claimed that he owed the United States Government several million dollars Income Tax on that money. The United States Authorities, however, had no record of this.

Fernandez subsequently attempted to obtain Canadian citizenship, but his application, for obvious reasons, was not given favourable consideration.

Fernandez then left Canada for the United States, and our next knowledge of his whereabouts was advice from the F.B.I. during the latter part of September, 1946, to the effect that he had defrauded two officials of Colonial Airlines who were residents of Washington, D.C., of \$125,000 and that he had been arrested in Miami, Florida, by agents of the F.B.I., and was being returned to New York City to face charges under the National Stolen Property Act. It was alleged that Fernandez' victims had made the proceeds of the fraud available to him through a Montreal bank and it was further believed by the F.B.I. that details of this transaction were known to Canadian citizens residing in Montreal and Toronto. The co-operation of this Force in investigating the relevant Canadian angles of this offence was requested. We commenced enquiries and found that Fernandez left behind him a tangled skein of evidence revolving around the handling of the proceeds of this fraud, the evidential value of which was of interest to the United States authorities. We found that the subject had succeeded in interesting a group of apparently reputable persons in Toronto in the formation of a syndicate whose objective was the recovery and transportation by lawful means of Fernandez' mythical wealth from the United States to Canada. These people were apparently completely taken in by Fernandez' plausibility and their statements indicate their impression that responsible Canadian authorities were cognizant of Fernandez' efforts to transfer his supposed wealth from the United States to Canada. Persons involved in this investigation resident in the United States have also intimated that they were led to believe by Fernandez that the Canadian Government had knowledge of his intentions in this regard. The Canadian syndicate aforementioned, while apparently accepting Fernandez' story, did not, as far as can be ascertained, reach the point of putting up the large sum he desired. He was, however, more successful in the United States and succeeded in securing \$125,000 from the two citizens of Washington, D.C.

Fernandez eventually appeared in Toronto at the Bank of Toronto and obtained a letter of credit for the sum of \$120,000, transferring this amount to the Guarantee Trust Company in New York.

The suspicions of the F.B.I. that some useful evidence pertaining to the fraud in question would be found in Canada were, therefore, substantiated by members of this Force both in Toronto and Montreal after a lengthy investigation and, as a result of the investigation made by the F.B.I. and this Force, members of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the co-operation of the Canadian and American banks, Fernandez was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in New York on February 5, 1947.

PETER MINOSKY, STANLEY KRUCHKA AND WILLIAM DIXON, NIPAWIN, SASK.

This case will indicate the value of close co-operation between the various Divisions of this Force and other Police Forces in the apprehension of bandits, eight days after the hold-up of a bank in the Province of Saskatchewan.

During the early a.m. of September 14, 1946, the staff of the Bank of Montreal at Nipawin, Saskatchewan, were held up by three armed men and approximately \$39,000 in currency was stolen from the bank vault and cashier's drawer.

The three men involved, Peter Minosky, Stanley Kruchka and William Dixon, apparently entered the side window of the bank at approximately 6:00 a.m., after opening the window with a screw driver, entered and waited there until the arrival of the first of the bank employees at about 8:00 a.m. of the day in question. Each of the three men was armed and as the bank staff entered, they were escorted to the office at the back of the bank and held there until such time as all employees were accounted for. There was a time lock on the safe door which was released at 8:30 a.m. After forcing the bank employees to open the safe and various safety deposit boxes, the bandits took what money they could find, placed it in a canvas bag and a wastepaper basket, made all the employees get into the cellar and then left by the back door.

The ultimate search and investigation conducted in apprehending the three persons responsible for this hold-up necessitated investigation being made in Hamilton and district, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Saskatchewan.

The investigation disclosed that about September 4, 1946, Dixon, Minosky and Kruchka stole a 1936 Ford car in Hamilton, Ontario, and about the same time, Dixon also stole a P.38 revolver from his brother, Albert Dixon, in Hamilton. The three men drove the stolen car through the northern part of Ontario to Manitoba and eventually arrived at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, on September 10, 1946. From there they continued on to Leacross, Saskatchewan, where they arrived on September 12, 1946. Whilst en route from Foam Lake to Leacross, they broke into a drug store at Elfros, Saskatchewan. Upon their arrival at Leacross, they remained overnight at the home of a Mr. and Mrs. Mike Eremko, Mrs. Eremko being a sister of Peter Minosky.

On September 13, 1946, they drove to White Fox, Saskatchewan, where they looked over the bank with a view to attempted hold-up and robbery and decided to return later and further look the situation over. From White Fox they proceeded on to Prince Albert and upon arrival there, visited the home of Miss Alma Chomyshyn. Miss Chomyshyn was quite well acquainted with William Dixon, as she had lived near him in Hamilton, Ontario, during the war years. There was a party in progress at the Chomyshyn home on the night of September 13, and while there, the three men were invited to remain overnight. They declined to do so, and one of them, at the time, made the remark that they were proceeding to Nipawin.

They left Prince Albert about midnight of the 13th September, and drove back to White Fox, where Kruchka admits they had a further look at the bank and they decided that it was no good to attempt the robbery. From White Fox they proceeded on to Nipawin, where they arrived around 6:00 a.m. of September 14. They immediately entered the bank as aforementioned and held up the staff.

After the men had left the bank in the stolen car previously mentioned, they followed a bush trail almost all the way to Leacross, Saskatchewan, a distance of about twenty-five miles south of Nipawin, and returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Eremko. Upon their arrival at the Eremko home, they showed Mrs. Eremko the money and advised that they had held up a bank. Mrs. Eremko was apparently in a highly nervous state and demanded

they leave. However, after some brandishing of guns by Kruchka and threats by all three, she was persuaded not to disclose their presence in the house. The money was given to Minosky to be divided into three parts.

William Dixon left the house the same day with the stolen car to return to Hamilton. He, however, abandoned the car at Kenora, Ontario, where it was later located, and proceeded to Hamilton by train. Shortly after his arrival there on September 18, 1946, he was picked up by our Hamilton Detachment, where he made a statement in connection with the bank robbery, involving the other two participants and was arrested.

Stanley Kruchka remained at the Eremko house until the afternoon of September 14, 1946, when he secured a ride on a railway speeder to Tisdale, Saskatchewan, with a Section Foreman on the C.P.R., staying overnight at the Section Foreman's house, and then made his way to Brantford, Ontario, by bus and train. He later proceeded to Hamilton, and hearing that the police were desirous of interviewing him, reported to the Hamilton City Police and was arrested on September 18, 1946.

Peter Minosky remained at the Eremko house until the morning of September 16, 1946, during which time he divided the money into three parcels, addressing one each to Dixon and Kruchka and burying his own share of the loot, together with the addressed parcels, beside a hen house on the Eremko property. On the night of September 16, he took a train from Leacross to Yorkton, Saskatchewan. From Yorkton, he went by taxi to Kamsack, Saskatchewan, the same night. On arrival at Kamsack, he visited a brother-in-law named John Borus, where he paid Borus \$600 he owed for a debt, plus an additional \$200 as a gift. From there he proceeded to Winnipeg and on September 19, purchased a motorcycle and telephoned to Hamilton in an effort to contact Kruchka. He returned to Foam Lake and Sheho Districts, Saskatchewan, with the motorcycle and was arrested in the latter area at 4:00 a.m., Sunday, September 22, 1946.

Subsequent investigation after the arrest of the three offenders resulted in a greater portion of the stolen money being recovered, having been found buried in the ground near the hen house, as aforementioned, in the Eremko yard.

The three accused appeared in court at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on October 5, 1946, charged with armed robbery under Section 446(c) of the Criminal Code, before Police Magistrate J. E. Lussier and each was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

The following case emphasizes the value of close co-operation between this Force, other Police Forces and Federal Government Departments:—

ALFRED GOSLING, ROBERT HADDOCK, ROBERTA GOSLING AND
WILLIAM JAMES TAYLOR, VANCOUVER, B.C., CONSPIRACY
TO DEFRAUD, SECTION 444, CRIMINAL CODE

On November 1, 1946, a request was received by the Officer Commanding, R.C.M. Police, at Vancouver, B.C., from the District Director of Postal Services for assistance in investigating the loss of a considerable number of pension and gratuity cheques, which were believed to have been stolen from the mails in the city of Vancouver and environs.

In co-operation with the Postal Department and Vancouver City Police, an investigation was commenced by members of this Force and it was found that a considerable number of cheques had been disappearing from various Postal Stations in Vancouver and some of these cheques had been negotiated and cashed to forged endorsements. The total number was not known but the Post Office Department were in possession of a list which included twenty-six pension cheques which had been cashed through forged endorsements since January 1, 1946.

Confidential information was received to the effect that a postal employee had been stealing pension and gratuity cheques from the mails whilst making delivery and it was found that a number of cheques had been stolen from the North Vancouver Post Office and from Stations "F" and "K" in Vancouver. On checking with postal officials and by elimination it was found that a letter carrier named William James Taylor had been employed at North Vancouver Post Office when some losses had occurred. Later when he was transferred to Station "F" and still later to Station "K", similar losses were reported.

It was learned that William James Taylor, single, had been employed by the Post Office Department for three-and-a-half years and for the past three years had been residing in the Empress Hotel in the east end of Vancouver. This hotel is mostly occupied by transients and known members of the underworld. Whilst there, Taylor had become well known to one, Mary McMillan, and through this woman had made the acquaintance of several individuals, namely, Alfred Gosling, Roberta Gosling and Robert John Haddock.

In co-operation with the Vancouver City Police and Postal Department officials, it was decided to issue a decoy cheque, ostensibly coming from the Workmen's Compensation Board and sent to a fictitious address but with the same street number which occurred on Taylor's route. The cheque was folded in such a manner as to ascertain if it should be tampered with. The cheque was eventually recovered by Post Office officials after it had been returned to the Post Office and it was found that it had been refolded in a different manner to the original, indicating that it had been tampered with, presumably by Taylor. A second decoy cheque was then sent out, for a fairly large amount, and members of this Force, Post Office officials and the Vancouver City Police kept Taylor under constant supervision when he made his mail delivery on November 13. He was observed to proceed to his hotel, he was followed and he and room were searched and the decoy cheque was found in his possession, together with other mail and cheques. Taylor was questioned and gave a short statement admitting that he had taken about thirty cheques and passing them on to several persons, namely, Alfred Gosling, "Jiggers" Sherman, Hugh R. McMillan and a Bobby Bristoe, this latter person was found to be Roberta Gosling, and a man named "Bob", later identified as Robert Haddock. Taylor was placed under arrest and advised he would be charged with Theft of Postal Letters between January 1 and November 14, 1946.

Robert Haddock was located at 603 Gambie Street and a search of his room revealed a cheque in his possession for the sum of \$48.48 which Taylor claimed he had given to Haddock. During the search, among other things was found a box containing ink eradicator, blank identification cards and unemployment insurance cards. Haddock was arrested and held by the Vancouver City Police. Later during the day, Alfred Gosling was arrested and charged, with Taylor and Haddock, with Conspiracy to Defraud under Section 444 of the Criminal Code.

Further investigation was made into the activities of Roberta Gosling as being the negotiator of several cheques in New Westminster and a warrant was issued for her arrest which was executed in the 18th November. She also was charged with conspiracy to defraud.

On November 21, 1946, Alfred Gosling, Robert Haddock and William James Taylor appeared before Magistrate Wood and entered a plea of guilty and were each sentenced to five years imprisonment in the British Columbia Penitentiary. In addition, Taylor was sentenced to three years to run concurrently with the first sentence for theft of postal letters. Roberta Gosling was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Further investigation was made into the activities of Henry "Jiggers" Sherman, Mary McMillan, David Robb, Winnifred Chapman and Hugh R. McMillan, with the result that Sherman and Chapman, now serving imprisonment of one year in Toronto on other charges, Hugh R. McMillan and Mary McMillan have all been charged for conspiracy under Section 444. David Robb has been charged with uttering a forged document. These cases have not yet appeared in court.

It is estimated that over \$24,000 worth of cheques were negotiated by Taylor, Alfred and Roberta Gosling and Robert Haddock. Gosling himself admits to receiving at least \$10,000 and his wife, Roberta, at least \$6,000.

It has been impossible to date to accurately estimate the number of cheques involved in this conspiracy as they have no doubt not yet all been reported.

It is gratifying to note the speed in which the investigation was carried out, it having commenced on November 1, 1946, and the four persons involved sentenced to imprisonment on November 21, 1946.

The following case will show the usefulness of scientific examination and the use of police dogs in establishing the guilt of certain individuals where there was very little or no actual evidence on which to base charges:—

BREAKING, ENTERING AND THEFT, SAFE-BLOWING, CYR'S GENERAL STORE BROCK, SASKATCHEWAN

At approximately 2:40 a.m., on May 26, 1946, the residents of the town of Brock, Saskatchewan, were awakened by the sound of three explosions which apparently came from the premises of a general store owned by one, Phillip Cyr. A Chinese restaurant owner by the name of Sam Simpson, located directly across the street from Cyr's store, upon hearing the explosions looked out of his window and noticed three men leaving the store. He immediately awakened a neighbour, George Robson, butcher shop owner, and together they aroused other inhabitants and attempted to overtake the culprits, who managed to run away.

Investigation disclosed that a large Taylor safe in Cyr's store had been expertly blown with an "outside shot" and it was believed that entrance had been made to the building through the window on the south side of the store close to where the safe stood. After the robbery the culprits left through the front door. Several people in the town had seen three persons leaving town immediately after the explosions and heading across the fields. No one, however was able to positively identify these individuals.

Police dogs, "Tell" and "Ignatz" were rushed to the scene of the crime from Saskatoon and were immediately placed on tracks pointed out by the townspeople where the perpetrators had been last seen and the strong scent was followed by the dogs to a barn some five miles from Brock where actions of the dogs indicated that some persons were in hiding.

A search of the hayloft in the barn by members of the Force resulted in Lawrence (Sonny) Fletcher and Robert Morgan, two well-known safe men from Vancouver, being located under some oat sheaves. These two men were taken into custody on May 26, 1946. They denied any knowledge of the offence at Brock and no money or other incriminating evidence was found in their possession. However, the clothing and boots of both men were taken to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina but nothing of an incriminating nature could be found other than the fact that there was a strong smell of garlic (simulating the odour of oil of mustard) on the shoes.

On May 27, 1946, shortly after 11:00 a.m., members of the Force on patrol in the Brock district noticed a man walking east in a pasture about one mile

from Brock. As soon as the man noted that he was discovered, he attempted to evade capture by jumping into a clump of bushes. He was, however, located and identified as Phillip J. Roberts, another well-known safeblower from Vancouver. Roberts' clothing and shoes were also sent to the laboratory and under microscopic examination, soap of a similar nature to that found at the scene of the crime, which was used in the blowing of the safe, was found on his right boot.

A search by the dogs in the district through which the three men travelled from the scene of the offence resulted in three pairs of socks and one pair of cotton gloves saturated with soap being found near the barn where Morgan and Fletcher were located. When Roberts was located and questioned he denied any knowledge of the offence and also denied knowing Morgan and Fletcher. We were, however, able to prove, through the co-operation of the British Columbia Provincial Police, that these three men were acquainted and had known each other in British Columbia.

Although we had very little evidence with which to base a charge, all three men were charged with breaking, entering and theft under Section 460 of the Criminal Code and appeared before Mr. Justice Ross and Jury in Court of the King's Bench at Kindersley, Saskatchewan, on April 8 and 9, 1947.

Lawrence T. (Sonny) Fletcher was convicted and sentenced to two years and one month imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary; Phillip Joseph Roberts was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary; and Robert Morgan was found guilty and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations

The Director of Criminal Investigation has drawn my attention to the large number of non-criminal investigations this Force makes in a year, apart altogether from reports regarding administrative matters. This year, the total is 70,909.

It should be noted that heretofore we have shown these "other" investigations under three headings, viz:—

- (1) Where there is no breach of a Statute, such as for example, applications for naturalizations, enquiries for missing persons, inspection of drug stores, etc.
- (2) Where there may have been a breach of a Statute but in which the R.C.M. Police only renders assistance to some other Department or Police Force in bringing the case to a conclusion. For example, executing warrants for other Police Forces, assisting Government Officials in cases where prosecutions have been entered.
- (3) Where we assist some other Department or authority in any official capacity in carrying out routine or administrative duties, as for example, in supervising pari-mutuel betting on race tracks, collecting fur tax in the Northwest Territories, and elsewhere, issuing game licences, supplying escorts for Government Officials in charge of Government Funds and so on.

This year it was felt that the work shown under No. 2 above should be removed from these considerations, and in future, only the duties under Nos. 1 and 3 should appear in this Section.

Ordinary investigations of all kinds connected with a Breach of a Statute are known for statistical purposes in the Force as Group Cases. Those under the first heading mentioned in this section above, are now known as Group 2 cases, and the last-mentioned duties, dealing with routine and administrative duties, such as collecting fur taxes, issuing licences, etc., are known as Group cases. In view of this, we shall only have two columns in this Section in future.

The distribution of these two kinds of Groups of cases for the past year is set forth below:—

Province in which Assistance is given	R.C.M.P. Enquiry. No Breach of Statute (Group 2 cases) -	Assistance to Other Departments, and authorities carrying out routine or administrative duties (Group 3 cases)	Total
British Columbia.....	3,223	10,462	13,685
Alberta.....	16,527	11,410	27,937
Saskatchewan.....	11,121	2,879	14,000
Manitoba.....	6,440	5,717	12,157
Ontario.....	15,694	7,336	23,030
Quebec.....	7,333	7,341	14,674
New Brunswick.....	3,651	3,413	7,064
Nova Scotia.....	5,083	2,409	7,492
Prince Edward Island.....	748	317	1,065
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,089	17,049	18,138
Total.....	70,909	68,333	139,242

The totals for the previous year for the two respective columns marked Group 2 and Group 3 cases were 50,352 and 54,161, making a total 104,513, as compared with the total of 139,242, for the past twelve months. This represents an increase of more than thirty-three per cent.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances

The figures shown in the above table do not include the breaches of municipal laws and ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed by the R.C.M. Police under agreement. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C" of this Report.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

We continue to render many and varied services to the public apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature, especially where floods have isolated communities. On the Highways in such Provinces our motor transport is frequently used to great advantage to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and the Police radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes and when our radio system for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are completed, the possibilities in that direction will be enhanced.

Co-operation with Youth

I have already made reference to this movement and work in Section 1 of this Report. The work is now Dominion-wide and has an important "social" aspect.

3. Rescues at Sea

In addition to assisting the R.C.M. Police Land Force in various duties, and to its own, in the prevention of smuggling, the Marine Section of this Force rendered substantial assistance to other Departments of the Government of Canada, such as the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Transport, and to certain vessels of the United States Coast Guard.

Vessels in Distress

The following assistance under this heading was also rendered:—

(a) S.S. Marleen

Acting on a telegram received from the Officer Commanding Quebec Sub-Division, dated December 12, R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* proceeded with all dispatch to the assistance of S.S. *Marleen*, which was reported abandoned in a position approximately 12 miles East of Bonaventure Island. Due to existing weather conditions, *Irvine* had to take shelter in Souris, P.E.I. R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* left Souris, P.E.I. in an attempt to proceed around East Point towards Bonaventure Island, but was unable to do so in the existing weather conditions. The ship was hove to in order to make a survey of conditions and possible alternatives, as the wind had now reached force 9, with increasingly heavy seas. It was manoeuvred to a position in the lee of Boughton Island, P.E.I., awaiting tidal conditions, in order to make a quick run through these waters. During this course crew members were employed chopping away ice, which continued to accumulate on board R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine*. S.S. *Marleen* was reached at 0955 hours on Sunday, December 15th, and was flying Distress Signals.

It was ascertained that her boilers were completely broken down and being entirely out of fresh water and supplies required immediate assistance. Tow line was passed on board by means of a Coston Gun and the ship was taken in tow. Considerable difficulty was encountered as the *Marleen* had no power and could use hand steering gears only, which was found to be of no value. The weather conditions remained practically the same with wind force 8-9, which limited towing facilities.

At times, R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* was turned completely around on the opposite course to that of the *Marleen*. Shelter was taken inside Sandy Beach Point and a boarding party was placed aboard *Marleen* to ascertain conditions, which resulted in the following—"no steam or fresh water, no heat on board and no facilities for cooking", and the crew were in an exhausted condition, due to extreme cold and exposure.

The crew members of *Marleen* were taken on board *Irvine*, given hot meals and warm sleeping quarters. After making all arrangements possible for the safety of this vessel, R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* proceeded from Gaspé towards Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Tug facilities being arranged with the agent of S.S. *Marleen*.

(b) S.S. Marleen

On January 8, 1947, R.C.M.P. S. *MacBrien* proceeded to the assistance of the S.S. *Marleen*, which was reported disabled on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia. The S.S. *Marleen* was located five miles 165 degrees off Shutin Island flying International Code Signal. A towing line was placed on board S.S. *Marleen* and tow was started towards Halifax. Salvage Tug *Foundation Franklin*, which was standing by the entrance to Halifax Harbour, awaiting the arrival of the

S.S. *Marleen* then under tow, took over the tow of this ship from the *MacBrien*. R.C.M.P. S. *MacBrien* then proceeded to Halifax Harbour.

(c) *Motor Fishing Boat Bye Bye*

At approximately 6.30 p.m. on July 14, 1946, instructions were issued to Patrol Boat *Grenfell* to proceed to the assistance of an unknown fishing boat in distress in the vicinity of Cow Bay, N.S. Due to a strong southwest wind and choppy sea running at the time, speed had to be reduced and on searching the entire bay without results, R.C.M.P. Marine Division was contacted by radio telephone and with the assistance of shore communication, the patrol boat *Grenfell* was guided to a given position near the breakers off Cole Harbour Dykes.

The distressed motor boat was sighted drifting towards the breakers on the edge of Conrad's Shoal. After manoeuvring in extremely difficult shoal water, the motor boat was taken in tow. It was learned that the members had been fishing about nine miles south of Devil's Island and apparently suffered engine trouble and had drifted for approximately nine miles.

The identity of this motor boat was later made known to be the motor boat *Bye Bye*, which was towed to her mooring buoy off Imperoyal in Halifax Harbour.

(d) *Assistance in Bedford Basin*

On the morning of December 20, 1946, R.C.M.P. Patrol Boats *Grenfell* and *Slideout* were dispatched to Bedford Basin to endeavour to locate the body of a three-year-old child, John Christopher MacCullough, who had been missing from his home from approximately 5.00 p.m. December 19. Every effort was made by the Land Force in searching the district around the MacCullough home and extending woods in back of the MacCullough property, assisted by Bedford Fire Department and neighbours. This search persisted into the early hours of the morning, as it was thought the child may have wandered off into the woods.

R.C.M.P. Patrol Boats *Grenfell* and *Slideout* proceeded to break ice, which had formed during the night, and were successful in locating the body frozen in the ice with only part of the head and back visible. Body was located at approximately 100 yards west of Bedford Cove. The body of this child was turned over to the father, Mr. Charles MacCullough, and the boats returned to their base.

(e) Our "detachment" class patrol boats stationed in the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes and elsewhere, also undertook work of this kind during the year, and set forth below are the bare outlines of the work involved.

R.C.M. Police P/B Brule—Sydney, N.S.

Locating Missing Person, September 25, 1946; August 4, 1946.

Locating Drowned Persons (2)—September 19, 1946; September 5, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Carnduff—Kingston, Ont.

Locating M/B *Osprey*—Drifting with Engine Trouble—September 13, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Chilcoot—Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Assistance *Venture III*—In Distress—October 7, 1946.

Salvage of Light Vessel Skiff Ashore—October 11, 1946.

Assistance to Yacht "Ptah" Ashore—November 5, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Cutknife—Sarnia, Ont.

Assistance Small Craft in Distress—September 2, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Moosomin—Montreal, P.Q.

Assistance Montreal Police Locating Drowned Person—October 15, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Slideout—Richibucto, N.B.

Locating Drowned Person—December 20, 1946.

R.C.M. Police P/B Tagish—Windsor, Ont.

Assistance American Pleasure Yacht—Distress—October 8, 1946.

4. Collection of Revenue

It is not generally known that the R.C.M. Police collects a substantial sum each year for the various Federal and Provincial authorities, in addition to its other numerous and varied duties.

The total collected during the twelve months under review was \$2,092,519.70 made up as follows:—

For the Federal Government

Revenue	\$1,701,303	38	
Fines	260,269	58	
Costs	26,628	09	\$1,988,201 05

For the Various Provincial Governments

Revenue	\$ 39,386	83	
Fines	58,815	25	
Costs	4,606	59	102,808 67

For Various Municipal Authorities

<i>and others</i>			1,509 98
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Total\$2,092,519 70

This is an increase of over \$194,000 over the previous year's total.

"O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, made the largest collections. "G" Division took second place.

It must be noted that the amount of fines shown above is not to be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the authorities shown. For the statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C" to this Report.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

The territories referred to in the heading of this Section form one Division, for purposes of administration, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administration offices for these territories are situated.

2. Strength

On March 31, 1947 the strength of "G" Division was 127 made up as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	88
Special Constables	35
Total	127

which is an increase of 2 over the previous year.

Due to the lack of volunteers for northern service, it was found necessary to detail a total of 17 Constables for duty in the north during the spring of 1946. The same situation exists in the spring of 1947, and the present appearances will indicate that it will be necessary again to follow this procedure during the fiscal year 1947-48.

DISTRIBUTION—YUKON TERRITORY

The Headquarters for the Yukon are located at Whitehorse. In addition we have detachments at the following places:—

Teslin, Selkirk, Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Haines Junction, Blueberry, B.C., Watson Lake and a Summer Detachment at Granville.

Watson Lake, Y.T., was due to be closed on March 8, 1947.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

There are 2 Sub-Divisions in the Northwest Territories, namely, at Fort Smith and Aklavik, N.W.T., and in the former the following detachments are located at Yellowknife, Resolution, Reliance, Rae, Providence, Norman, Norman Wells, Simpson, Fort Liard, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Port Radium, and in the latter we have the following detachments located at Good Hope, Arctic Red River and an Outpost Detachment at Fort McPherson.

There are also Headquarters at Fort Smith and Aklavik, respectively.

EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are controlled direct from Ottawa, and are located at the following places:—

Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Eskimo Point, Southampton Island, Chimo, P.Q., Port Harrison, P.Q.

ONTARIO DETACHMENTS

Our detachment at Moose Factory, Ontario, is also included in "G" Division.

THE SCHOONER *St. Roch*

When this vessel is in the north, it is considered as a floating detachment, but at the present time it is in winter quarters at Esquimalt, B.C., undergoing certain repairs.

3. Inspections

The following inspections were undertaken by Officers of "G" Division:—

(a) *Western Arctic*

Superintendent D. J. Martin left Rockcliffe Airport at 10 a.m. of June 24, 1946 by Police Aircraft Grumman Goose CF-MPG, crew pilot Special Constable B. Ruhl and mechanic Special Constable W. A. Potter, flying the air route to Edmonton via North Bay, Kapuskasing, Armstrong, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, arriving in Edmonton on the evening of June 27, 1946.

The patrol left Edmonton on the morning of July 1 for the Yukon via Fort Smith, Simpson and Fort Liard. After arrival at Watson Lake, Y.T., on July 4, a reconnoitering flight was made to a large forest fire burning 15 S.W. of Watson Lake, at the request of Constable Boulton of the British Columbia Provincial Police to ascertain the extent of the fire and means to be used to

fight same. From Watson Lake the patrol flew to Teslin, Whitehorse, Haines Junction, Selkirk and Dawson City, returning to Whitehorse on July 10, 1946. Inspector Cronkhite accompanied the patrol during the inspection of detachments in his Sub-Division. The following detachments situated in the Yukon Territory were inspected and reports submitted:—

Watson Lake	Fort Selkirk
Teslin	Dawson
Whitehorse	Mayo
Haines Junction	

The plane left Whitehorse on the morning of July 12 for the Northwest Territories via Liard River. A landing was made at Watson Lake for gas and overnight at Fort Liard, N.W.T. The next afternoon the plane left for Resolution via Trout Lake, Providence and Hay River, stayed overnight at Resolution. On July 14 the plane went to Fort Smith and next morning left for Fort Simpson and Norman Wells. Colonel R. Richards, Department of Mines and Resources, accompanied the patrol from Fort Smith to Norman Wells. On July 17 the plane left Norman Wells for Edmonton, Alberta arriving there at 8.40 p.m. same evening.

Norseman Aircraft CF-MPF was detailed for Superintendent Martin's use to complete the inspection patrol of northern detachments and on July 24, same took off from Cooking Lake with Pilot J. H. Reid and Mechanic H. F. McCready for Providence, Simpson, Norman and Aklavik. A flight was made to the Reindeer Station and over the Summer Range to try and locate stray herds of reindeer. On July 29 as there was no improvement in the smoke condition in the Delta the plane left for Coppermine via Great Bear Lake and Port Radium Landing at Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Good Hope, Norman Wells for overnight and Port Radium arriving at Coppermine July 30, 1946.

Shortly after arrival at Coppermine Police Aircraft CF-MPG arrived with the Commissioner. During the night of July 30-31st, two attempts were made to fly to Cambridge Bay, but owing to heavy fog and the short range of the aircraft both attempts failed. The Norseman CF-MPF was then taken on the evening of July 31 and landed at Cambridge Bay. Cambridge Bay detachment was inspected and the Schooner "St. Roch" visited and the return trip was made to Coppermine during the afternoon of August 1, where the Commissioner continued South with Aircraft CF-MPG and Superintendent Martin remained at Coppermine to finish the inspection of the detachment.

On August 2, Superintendent Martin left Coppermine for Port Radium, Yellowknife overnight, Fort Rae, Reliance overnight and Fort Smith overnight. While at Reliance a third patrol cabin was transported and erected by members of the detachment and a cache of provisions, dogfeed and fuel placed in the new cabin. This completed the inspection of all police detachments in the Northwest Territories, the following detachments having been inspected and reports submitted:—

Liard	Simpson
Providence	Resolution
Fort Norman	Norman Wells
Good Hope	Arctic Red River
McPherson	Aklavik
Port Radium	Coppermine
Cambridge Bay	Yellowknife
Rae	Reliance
Fort Smith	

The patrol left Fort Smith on August 8, 1946 for Edmonton arriving at Cooking Lake Airport at 2.30 p.m. same date.

At Edmonton arrangements were completed to fly witnesses from Edmonton and the Stipendiary Magistrate, Lawyers for the Prosecution and Defence and Court Stenographer from Yellowknife to Coppermine for the pending murder trials at that point. On the morning of August 14, 1946, the plane left Cooking Lake Airport for Coppermine with passengers Dr. J. J. Ower, Pathologist to the Province of Alberta, Sergeant Mason-Rooke, Firearms Examiner from Regina, and at Port Radium, Dr. Lambert, Company Doctor, accompanied the patrol to Coppermine to perform the autopsy, arriving at Coppermine at 10.40 a.m. August 16, when autopsies were done. Inquests and Preliminary Hearings were held in connection with the alleged murders by Eskimo. In the meantime, Police Aircraft CF-MPG flew in three members of the Schooner "St. Roch" crew from Edmonton to Cambridge Bay, and the Stipendiary Magistrate and his party from Yellowknife to Coppermine. After completion of the trials Aircraft CF-MPG returned the Stipendiary Magistrate and party to their homes at Yellowknife and Fort Smith and transferred Corporal Rivett and wife from Yellowknife to Regina. Mileage and flying time for CF-MPG from August 9-24th is not included with this patrol mileage.

On the afternoon of August 21, Superintendent Martin and patrol with CF-MPG took off from Coppermine for Port Radium and Norman Wells, with passengers Dr. Lambert, Dr. Ower and Sergeant Mason-Rooke. Dr. Lambert was returned to Eldorado Mines and the patrol proceeded to Norman Wells. On the afternoon of August 22, the patrol took off for Edmonton staying overnight at Fort Smith, and next morning took off for Edmonton transporting the body of Mrs. T. A. Bolstead, accidentally drowned in the Fort Smith Rapids, accompanied by Corporal T. A. Bolstad. Sergeant Mason-Rooke was left at Fort Smith to come out next day on Police Aircraft CF-MPG. The patrol arrived at Cooking Lake at 4.10 p.m. The Aircraft CF-MPG was returned to the Officer Commanding "K" Division having completed flights in the Northwest Territories for "G" Division.

On September 1, 1946, Superintendent Martin left Edmonton as a passenger on Aircraft CF-MPG to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and travelled from Winnipeg to Ottawa by train, arriving in Ottawa on the morning of September 3, 1946.

Superintendent Martin travelled a total of 17,983 miles on this inspection patrol, 16,307 by air, 1,297 miles by train, 365 miles by automobile and 14 miles by boat. A total of 71 days was occupied on this patrol.

(b) *Eastern Arctic*: Inspector J. A. Peacock boarded the R.M.S. *Nascopie* during the a.m. of July 6, at Montreal, P.Q., and accompanied her on the Annual Inspection Patrol to the Eastern Arctic. He inspected detachments at Lake Harbour, Southampton Island, Port Harrison and arrived at Churchill, Manitoba on August 14. Trips were made by plane from Churchill airport and our detachments at Eskimo Point and Baker Lake were inspected.

The *Nascopie* left Churchill on August 22 and inspections were carried out at Chesterfield Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung Detachments. The R.M.S. *Nascopie* arrived back at Montreal on October 3, 1946. Inspector Peacock had covered a total of 12,449 miles on this patrol, 10,995 by ship, 254 by rail and 1,220 by plane.

Only one minor case was heard during the patrol. At Pond Inlet, six natives were charged under the Game Regulations with trapping fox before the season opened. They all entered pleas of "Guilty" before Inspector Peacock, and were fined \$5.00 or in default five days' imprisonment. In his capacity as coroner, Inspector Peacock investigated the death of one Felix Conrad at Cape Dorset;

it was decided that death was due to self administered methyl hydrate and no inquest was deemed necessary. Work was carried out in connection with the organization of the Eastern Arctic for the registration of the natives for the payment of family allowances, etc., by this patrol.

Inspector J. A. Peacock travelled from Halifax, N.S., to Fort Chimo, P.Q., Detachment by plane during January 1947, and carried out an inspection and change of personnel at that Detachment.

(c) The Commissioner also made an important inspection trip into the Northwest Territories and Yukon during the summer of 1946, covering some 11,642 miles by aeroplane and the points visited are detailed in Appendix A-1.

4. Patrols

During the year under review a total of 326,577 miles were covered in patrolling the territories which constitute "G" Division, an increase of more than 31,000 miles over the previous year. Due principally to the extensive use of automobile patrols in the Yukon Territory. There is also an increase of some 5,000 miles in dog patrols.

R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER *St. Roch*

At the conclusion of the 1945 navigation season the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch* wintered at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., from September 16, 1945, until August 12, 1946. Members wintering with the vessel were as follows:

S/Inspector H. A. Larsen—Officer in Charge
A/Corporal Hunt, P. G.—Clerk
S/Constable Johnsen, R. T.—2nd Engineer
Employed Civilian Smith, L. C.—Wireless Operator
S/Constable Cashin, W.—Deck Hand.

During the winter and spring the *St. Roch* was visited by several R.C.A.F. aircraft and also the Exercise "*Muskox*". Many of the officers and men from these parties were at times given accommodation on the *St. Roch*.

This was the fourth winter spent at Cambridge Bay by the *St. Roch* and Sub-Inspector Larsen reports that it was the longest and coldest.

In April the snow was removed from about the vessel and work commenced on cutting away the ice at the stern to clear the rudder and propeller, thus allowing the ship to float clear and all machinery, wireless and electrical gear was checked and overhauled. The vessel floated clear of the ice on July 15 and was moored to the beach beside the wrecked *Bay Maud* to avoid drifting ice.

R.C.M.P. aircraft arrived on August 10, with the following crew members to accompany the *St. Roch* on her trip outside:—

A/Corporal Peters, G. W.—Engineer
Constable Pearo, L. P.—Mate
S/Constable Clark, C. B.—Cook.

The vessel got underway from Cambridge Bay on August 12 and arrived at Coppermine on the 17th. The vessel remained at Coppermine until the completion of Eskimo trials at that point during which time Magistrate Gibson and Defence Counsel were accommodated on the vessel.

Left Coppermine on August 21 and arrived at Tuktoyaktuk on the 26th, remaining there for one day and proceeding for Herschel Island through heavy scattered ice, arriving at Herschel Island on August 29.

Oil that had been cached at Herschel Island the previous year was taken on board and the *St. Roch* winter gear was stored in the warehouse at that point. The detachment buildings were swept and some repairs done in order to help preserve these buildings.

On August 31 the *St. Roch* left Herschel Island, passing Demarcation Point and reached Martin Point at 10:00 p.m. On September 1 passed Barter Island, Flaxman Island and Cross Island reaching Cape Halkett at midnight, the weather was stormy with snowflurries. The vessel was in constant touch with Point Barrow wireless station and was advised to lose no time as the ice was closing in there very rapidly. The *St. Roch* rounded Point Barrow on September 2. Heavy ice conditions and unfavourable weather was encountered and the vessel had to take shelter at Cape Lisbourne for a day. Big Diomedé Island was reached on September 7 and the vessel sheltered there until 11:00 a.m. of the 8th; heavy rain and poor visibility was encountered for the next four days when Dutch Harbour Naval Base was reached on the morning of September 13.

The *St. Roch* left Dutch Harbour on September 17 and the voyage to Vancouver was made without incident, arriving at Vancouver at 12:30 noon of September 26, 1946. The vessel remained at Vancouver until October 21 when she proceeded to winter quarters at H.M.C.S. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C.

The voyage from Cambridge Bay to Vancouver, B.C., covered 4,444 miles and took 592 steaming hours.

5. Motor Transport

The past year has brought about a considerable increase in the number of trucks and cars in "G" Division. The following is a schedule of units on hand as at March 31, 1947:—

	Jeeps	Carryalls	Trucks	Cars	Totals
<i>Whitehorse Sub-Div.</i>					
Whitehorse		1	3	4	8
Blueberry		1			1
Dawson			2		2
Haines Junction		1	1		2
Mayo			1		1
Teslin			1		1
Watson Lake		1	1		2
<i>Fort Smith Sub-Div.</i>					
Fort Smith			1	1	2
Norman Wells			1		1
Providence	1				1
Resolution	1				1
Simpson	1				1
Yellowknife				1	1
<i>Aklavik Sub-Div.</i>					
Aklavik	1				1
Totals	4	4	11	6	25

6. Water Transport

With a few exceptions, our power boats are quite old, and it is hoped they will gradually be replaced as funds become available.

It may be of interest to note the actual number of power boats, outboard motors, skiffs, canoes, etc., now in use by this Force in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, which is as follows:—

Power Boats	20
Outboard Motors	32
Skiffs	35
Canoes	36
Scows	7

this does not include 5 outboard motors at present undergoing overhaul at either Edmonton or Ottawa.

7. Crime

The following details under this heading may be of interest:—

CRIMINAL CODE

There has been a large increase in the number of Criminal Code Crimes and Offences during the year under review as compared with the previous year. This year the number is 489 cases as compared with 360 last year. The number 489 includes some 59 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths. The increase can be attributed to the district of Yellowknife, N.W.T., where there was a large increase in population as a result of greatly increased activity in the gold mining industry. The peak of population at Yellowknife reached 4,500 during the year and it is expected that there will be a still greater increase during the coming year. Certain other parts of the Northwest Territories had an increase in white population.

Murder.—

The most serious crimes during the year were three murders. There were 108 thefts, 24 breaking, entering and thefts, 76 cases of vagrancy (mostly drunk and creating a disturbance).

Two of the murders are related, namely the murder of Eskimo woman Sadie Kopana (wife of Eskimo George Haogak) and the murder of Eskimo John Ayalik (husband of Eskimo Martha Mafa). These two families, with their children had been living on Richardson Island, N.W.T. In January, 1946, it had been reported to our Coppermine Detachment that John Ayalik had died of heart disease on Richardson Island in September 1945.

Sadie Kopana had been reported as having died of natural causes on Richardson Island shortly before Christmas, 1945. In February 1946, rumours reached our Coppermine Detachment that Sadie Kopana's death might not have been from natural causes. In April 1946, our Coppermine Detachment members patrolled to Richardson Island to investigate. They found Martha Mafa there living with another Eskimo family. She was requested to point out the grave of her husband John Ayalik. Upon examining the exhumed body our Constables found that John Ayalik had been murdered—having been shot in the head. Upon being questioned, Martha Mafa first said that her husband had committed suicide by shooting himself through his head via his ear. Later she changed her story and said he had been shot by George Haogak.

She had been living for periods with George Haogak whilst her husband still lived. She was arrested and taken to Coppermine. The body of her husband was also taken to Coppermine on a sled at the same time. Our Constables then went in search of George Haogak and found him dead in his tent on Richardson Island. He had committed suicide when he learned that the Police were after him. Our Constables found the grave of Haogak's wife, Sadie Kopana, and on exhuming the body found that she also had been murdered by being shot. The resultant investigation into her death left no room for doubt that she had been murdered by her husband George Haogak shortly after Christmas 1945.

Martha Mafa was tried for the murder of her husband John Ayalik, the trial taking place at Coppermine in August 1946 before a Stipendiary Magistrate and a jury of six. Defence Counsel argued that no complete evidence had been adduced to show that Martha had shot her husband and none to show that someone else could not have done the murder. She was acquitted.

The third murder was that of George Potter at Mayo in the Yukon Territory by one Pete Leonard Nord. On April 11, 1946, Nord shot and killed George Potter in the Mervyn Hotel at Mayo, and then attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun. The suicide attempt failed. The motive for

the crime was revenge. During the previous winter, Nord, whilst prospecting had discovered some likely looking gold bearing quartz deposits. Samples were assayed and found to be gold bearing. Nord showed Potter the samples. Potter paid Nord \$100.00 for information of the location of the discovery. Nord staked a claim for himself and "blanketed" another claim intending the latter claim to be for his brother. Potter staked a claim for himself and "blanketed" another.

This "blanketing" of claims is illegal as the Yukon Quartz Mining Act prohibits a miner from staking a second claim either for himself or in the name of another person until after twenty days from the date of the locating and recording of the first claim. Potter, unknown to Nord, returned to the site of the discovery and staked the claim which Nord had "blanketed". When Nord found out about this he brooded over it. He had taken to heavy drinking some days before the murder and at the time he murdered Potter he was intoxicated.

Nord was tried on a charge of murder on September 10-11, 1946 at Dawson, Y.T. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" of murder but guilty of manslaughter. Nord was sentenced to ten years in Penitentiary.

FEDERAL STATUTES

Indian Act

There were 244 infractions of the Indian Act during the year, all in connection with liquor—Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, supplying liquor to Indians. Convictions were obtained in practically all cases. This is an increase of 88 cases over the previous year.

Northwest Game Act and Regulations

There were only 26 infractions and suspected infractions of the Game Regulations in the Northwest Territories. Three of these were the illegal use of poison in trapping. This practice of using poison in trapping, which of course is expressly forbidden, is extremely harmful to the conservation of wild life, as not only are the animals which the trapper wants for fur obtained more easily that way, but also other kinds of animals and birds are poisoned and die, as they also feed on the poisoned bait, which bait usually has been caribou meat in which the poison has been put.

Northwest Territories Act

There were 13 convictions for offences under the Northwest Territories Act, mostly for the illegal manufacture and illegal possession of intoxicating liquor.

Customs Act

There were 8 cases under this Act. Three of them were seizures of abandoned American vehicles on the Northwest Highway System (formerly know as the Alaska Highway) in the Yukon Territory. One of the cases was the seizure of a diamond studded ring at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory from a jeweller there. The jeweller had paid \$1,325 for it from a person in Montreal. The ring had been smuggled from Europe. It was released to the person in Whitehorse upon his paying the sum of \$1,325 customs duties. Another seizure was that of a motor boat at Old Crow, Yukon Territory, which had been brought into Canada from Alaska by a trading company at Old Crow and which had not been declared at Customs upon entering Canada. It was valued at \$5,688. It was released to the Trading Company upon their paying \$2,000.95 in duties and taxes.

Immigration Act

There were two cases of two men having entered Canada illegally. They were both at Yellowknife, N.W.T. Their cases were referred to the Commissioner

of Immigration for action. In addition there were two men at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, who had entered Canada legally with the American construction companies, during the war when the Alaska Highway was being built. These men should have returned to the U.S.A. when their employment terminated at the end of the war or alternatively they should have obtained legal permanent entry into Canada. Instead, they remained illegally in the Whitehorse District. They came to our notice when they were apprehended for large thefts of U.S. Government property in the Yukon. Their cases have been referred to the Immigration Inspector in charge at Whitehorse for deportation.

Territorial Ordinances

There were 291 investigations of infractions of Territorial Ordinances in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the year. This is an increase of 87 cases over the previous year, and the increase is accounted for mostly by an increase in infractions of the N.W.T. Liquor Ordinance at Yellowknife, in such offences as intoxication in a public place and consuming liquor in a public place. In addition to these, one Quebec Game Act case was investigated by our Detachment at Fort Chimo, P.Q., and four Alberta Provincial Acts cases were investigated by our Fort Smith Detachment which is situated close to the Alberta-N.W.T. border.

8. Assistance to Other Departments

The amount of administrative work performed by the R.C.M. Police in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory on behalf of other Departments of the Dominion Government has always been very extensive and varied. The greater part of this work is performed on behalf of the Northwest Territories Administration and on behalf of the Yukon Territorial Government, particularly on behalf of the first named Administration.

Almost every year sees some new administrative work added to our existing work, and the past year has been no exception in that respect, inasmuch as the Department of Transport have requested this Force to take over the responsibility of ensuring that all small vessels operating in waters in the Territories are properly licenced and that all large vessels are properly registered, in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act.

I will deal more specifically with some of the various administrative duties which we undertake, as follows:—

Northwest Territories Administration and Yukon Territorial Government

It is on behalf of these two governing bodies that most of our Administrative work is performed. Our personnel are the Game Wardens for the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory; the Registrars of Vital Statistics for the N.W.T.; collectors of fur tax and issuers of Game Animal Licences for the N.W.T., and the Yukon Territory; issuers of business licences in the N.W.T.; collectors of poll tax and dog tax in the Yukon Territory; Sanitary Inspectors and pound keepers in the Yukon Territory; issuers of liquor permits at Norman Wells and Port Radium in the N.W.T.; administrators of family allowances to Eskimos and Nomads in the N.W.T. and Northern Quebec. Our members attend to Eskimo welfare generally, and to the relief of destitution amongst white persons, half-breed persons and Eskimos. They supervise liquor shipments to outlying settlements; have charge of and operate life-saving and fire-fighting equipment, and much other work.

The administration of family allowances to Eskimos and Nomads by our personnel in the N.W.T. and in Northern Quebec continues to involve and will

always involve a great deal of time and work. The Officer Commanding at Aklavik, N.W.T., states that the office work of family allowances for his district takes the full time of one Constable and adds:—

Our work of administering Family Allowances to Eskimos and Nomads in the Aklavik Detachment Area is making steady progress, and to date 89 family records have been completed, that is, these families have been registered for Family Allowance payments, and their records under the Vital Statistics Ordinance are in most cases complete. It is estimated that there are still some 30 families in the Aklavik Detachment area yet to be registered and recorded in this manner. The area embraces the entire Mackenzie River Delta and the Arctic Coastline from Herschel Island to Anderson River, Stanton and Paulatuk, as well as a number of families on Banks Island.

It is interesting to observe that the first family allowance credit lists to come through this office commenced during the Fall of 1946, and that they included retroactive payments in most cases back as far as July, 1945: consequently these first payments were quite large and some of them in excess of \$300 per family. The most recent credit list which was received at this office for December, 1946, included credits for 82 families and amounted to a total of \$1,042 or an average of \$12.71 per family for that month. This average figure can be accepted as a fairly accurate estimate when determining the average monthly allowance paid to each Eskimo family in this district.

There are districts in the Northwest Territories and in Northern Quebec where the difficulties of administering family allowances to Eskimos are much greater than in the Aklavik district, due to greater isolation, such as the district of Northern Baffin Island—Somerset Island—Melville Peninsula, N.W.T., the district of Chesterfield Inlet—Repulse Bay, N.W.T., the district of Ungava Bay stretching from Port Burwell to Sugluk in Northern Quebec; the district of Cambridge Bay—King William Island—Boothia Peninsula, N.W.T. The natives of these districts are primitive and constantly on the move, some of the bands of Eskimos are far away from our nearest Detachment, as for instance the Eskimos of the Fort Ross District of Somerset Island, who are 450 miles away from our Pond Inlet Detachment. To reach them, our Pond Inlet Detachment has to make a round trip of 900 miles by dog team in winter. It would be quite impossible for our personnel to administer family allowances to Eskimos without the assistance of the personnel of the more remote Hudson's Bay Company Trading Posts, and other trading companies. The Northwest Territories Administration has authorized that the managers of these remote trading posts be appointed Sub-Registrars for the administration of family allowances, responsible to the nearest R.C.M. Police Detachment members. This means that the managers of these trading posts issue to the Eskimos the foodstuffs and other articles which are authorized for issue as family allowance payments without waiting for a member of the R.C.M. Police to be present.

Our personnel are doing the best they can to complete the registrations of Eskimos for family allowances, of those Eskimos who have not been registered. All registrations are made retroactive to July 1, 1945, which is the date that family allowances came into being.

Estates of Deceased Persons

Our personnel in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory act as agents for the Public Administrator of the N.W.T., and for the Public Administrator of the Yukon Territory. The work in connection with these estates is sometimes very great. Sixty-eight estates were attended to during the year. When a person dies intestate in the Territories, or where a deceased person has left a will which

cannot be probated within a reasonable time as required by the Ordinance, our members take charge of all property of the estate, ascertain other outstanding assets of and claims against the estate, taking Statutory Declarations in connection therewith, and furnish complete reports which are forwarded to the respective Public Administrators. Our personnel then carry out the instructions of the Public Administrator in respect to the disposal of the assets of the estate. Usually all items of value and personal nature, such as watches, jewellery, documents, bonds, etc., are sent by our personnel to the Public Administrator, and the Public Administrator usually instructs that all other articles of the estate such as furniture, houses, equipment, etc., be sold at public auction by our member and the proceeds forwarded to the Public Administrator. It will be realized that we perform a very real service to the Beneficiaries of these estates in so far that we protect all assets, which, if it were not for the local Policeman, might be dissipated. The enquiries in connection with estates such as enquiries for debts owing to the estate and claims against the estate are often very extensive. There is a great deal of correspondence in connection with some of the estates. During the year, the total amount of cash collected by our members for the estates (cash found amongst the assets or cash realized from the sale of assets) amounted to \$11,492.90. This sum of course represents only a small part of the total value of the estates. It does not include such items as the value of bonds and other securities found, nor bank accounts, nor wages due the deceased, although of course full enquiries are made into all of these matters and the assets secured. It sometimes happens that the deceased has left a will, properly drawn up and naming Executors and Beneficiaries who reside outside the Territories. Naturally owing to the great distance involved, it is difficult for those beneficiaries and executors to do anything themselves in the matter of clearing up estates and they often have to rely upon the R.C.M. Police. We usually accord to them the same service as we perform for the Public Administrator, and in such cases, our work, particularly in respect to correspondence, is more than doubled as compared with that amount of work we would have to do if the Public Administrator handled the particular estate entirely.

9. Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

The great feature of the year has, of course, been the expansion in mining and prospecting and staking of claims in the Yellowknife District of the N.W.T., but in addition to that there has been a great increase in mining activities in the Yukon Territory.

In connection with the mining district of Yellowknife, the Officer Commanding at Fort Smith has reported as follows:

"Events and developments in which we are interested from a Police point of view continue to centre around the ever expanding settlement of Yellowknife, whose main support lies in gold mining, and there has been much accomplished in that direction. Two mining inspectors were appointed for duty in the district. Claims staked and recorded amounted to 4,799.

With such increases other departments have forged ahead. The Canadian Pacific Airlines increased their flights from six to twelve per week from Edmonton, Alta. In addition "Northern Flights" are in competition in Freight and passenger service, via Peace River, Alberta."

and the Officer Commanding Whitehorse, Y.T., has reported increased mining activities all over the Yukon Territory, but chiefly insofar as new or resumed mining activities are concerned, in the Mayo and Keno Hill Districts. He adds that the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation intend to operate six of their

eleven electric dredges this year (1947) in the Dawson and Granville Districts and that between 500 and 700 men will be employed on these dredges if the men are available.

10. Northwest Highway System—(Alaska Highway)

The Alaska Highway is now known as the Northwest Highway System. During the year our personnel in the Yukon Territory have been kept busy, patrolling and policing the highway, and issuing travel permits and vehicle permits. During the year a total of 3,946 individual travel permits and vehicle permits were issued by our Whitehorse office and by our Blueberry Detachment, B.C. The Officer Commanding, Whitehorse Sub-division in a review of the year's work on the highway, states as follows:—

"During the past 12 months conditions have again changed, the Canadian Army took over the control and maintenance of the Alaska Highway from the United States Army on April 1, 1946. The whole of the United States Army and Air Force have now left this area, with the exception of a few of their members whom they have left to look after and ship out to the United States whatever equipment and supplies they did not turn over to the Canadian Government. In other words, the United States Army and Air Force are about finished with their operations in this area.

The telephone line and Repeater Stations are now being operated by the R.C.A.F. These installations I believe are to be taken over from the Air Force and operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Service about April 1, 1947.

With all these changes, it does not appear to lessen our duties in this area. The Canadian Army do not have a Provost Corps, and therefore they call upon this Force for any assistance that is required in connection with actions that demand Public intervention. During the past year the two Traffic Control gates out of Whitehorse were disposed of; this made it necessary to operate Highway patrols out of Whitehorse. The Control Gate at Blueberry, B.C., is still in operation, with a staff of one Constable and three Special Constables. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable increase in traffic over the highway this coming summer, which will mean that patrols will have to be on the highway at all times, to safeguard the travelling public, for the protection of Government property along the highway and also to enforce Traffic Regulations and other acts, as no doubt quite a number of the restrictions will be lifted now that there are facilities along the highway suitable for the travelling public"

Since the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse wrote the above, there has been a further change in the Administration of travel on the highway. Formerly, such travel had been under the direction of the Special Commissioner for Defence Projects in Northwest Canada with his Headquarters in Edmonton. Now that office has been abolished and a Committee consisting of the Officer Commanding, "K" Division, R.C.M. Police, Edmonton, Mr. L. E. Drummond, Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration in Edmonton, a representative of the British Columbia Government and a representative from the Canadian Army Highway Maintenance Staff, will replace the former Traffic Control Board. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of the Officer Commanding, "K" Division, R.C.M. Police, Edmonton. The R.C.M. Police will continue with all police duties and administrative work which they have been doing on the highway.

11. Eskimo Affairs

With the exception of the murders at Richardson Island, N.W.T., mentioned previously in this report, the Eskimos have generally been law abiding and peaceful.

12. Fur Trade

Conservation measures are being extended, and it is hoped that the decline in the fur catch will soon have reached its limit. It is not unlikely that a substantial number of the white and native trappers will have to be given relief during the coming year.

13. Extra Duties

The Officer Commanding at Whitehorse has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Yukon Territorial Court and Deputy Sheriff of the Yukon Territory at Whitehorse, and these two appointments in addition to his other numerous duties keep him very busy at times.

The work of Deputy Clerk includes all work of a civil nature—probate of wills and letters of probate entered and filed, etc.—

In his capacity as Deputy Sheriff, he attended to 50 cases.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Appreciation of Services

(a) *The Press*

I have much pleasure in recording that the Press of the country, in large measure, has co-operated with this Force to a most gratifying degree, and we have received fair treatment and I consider it my duty to express sincere appreciation of this.

(b) *Professional and Other Assistance*

As has been the practice for many years past, an increasing number of public-spirited citizens, professional and otherwise, have come to our assistance in endeavouring to reach the solution of difficult problems. They have made our task much easier than otherwise would have been the case, and as each year passes the Force's debt increases.

(c) *Other Police Forces*

I desire to thank all Chiefs of Police in Canada and all existing Provincial Police Forces for their close co-operation during the past twelve months. I am also grateful to those Forces outside of Canada which have shown an excellent spirit of co-operation during the period under review.

(d) *Officials of Government Departments, R.C.M. Police Reserve, etc.*

Finally, I desire to thank all those officials of the Canadian Government Departments who have given us loyal and enthusiastic support.

I have much pleasure in reporting that I have had the excellent, loyal and sustained support of all the Officers and men of the R.C.M. Police and R.C.M. Police Reserve during the past twelve months,

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1947

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario—

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.

Officer in charge of "C" Department—Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Officer in charge of "S" Department—Superintendent R. Bettaney.

Divisions—

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent F. W. Zaneth

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, British Columbia—

Superintendent A. T. Belcher

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner F. A. Blake

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent D. J. Martin

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Assistant Commissioner C. K. Gray

"J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick—

Acting Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner H. Darling

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Inspector N. Anderson

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Inspector T. R. Michelson

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Inspector T. W. Chard, Acting Officer Commanding

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Superintendent R. Armitage

Marine Division—Sub-Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C., Halifax, N.S.

APPENDIX A-1

For purposes of record it is desired to set forth below the points visited by Commissioner S. T. Wood in his Inspection trip into the Northwest Territories and the Yukon in the summer of 1946.

He left Ottawa on the 20th July and returned on August 10, 1946, after covering a total distance of 11,642 miles by aeroplane. The following places were reached on the dates mentioned:—

Date	Departure	Arrival	Aircraft
July 20	Ottawa	Winnipeg	CF-MPH
July 20	Winnipeg	Edmonton	CF-MPH
July 23	Edmonton	Fort Smith	CF-MPG
July 23	Fort Smith	Fort Simpson	CF-MPG
July 23	Fort Simpson	Watson Lake	CF-MPG
July 23	Watson Lake	White Horse	CF-MPG
July 25	White Horse	Lake Bennet	CF-MPG
July 25	Lake Bennet	Tagish	CF-MPG
July 25	Tagish	White Horse	CF-MPG
July 25	White Horse	Dawson City	CF-MPG
July 27	Dawson City	Fort Yukon	CF-MPG
July 27	Fort Yukon	Old Crow	CF-MPG
July 27	Old Crow	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 28	Aklavik	Tuktuk	CF-MPG
July 28	Tuktuk	Whitefish	CF-MPG
July 28	Whitefish	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 29	Aklavik	Herschel Island	CF-MPG
July 29	Herschel Island	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 29	Aklavik	Arctic Red River	CF-MPG
July 29	Arctic Red River	Fish Camp	CF-MPG
July 29	Fish Camp	Aklavik	CF-MPG
July 30	Aklavik	Norman Wells	CF-MPG
July 30	Norman Wells	Port Radium	CF-MPG
July 30	Port Radium	Coppermine	CF-MPG
July 31	Coppermine	Cambridge Bay	CF-MPF
Aug. 1.	Cambridge Bay	Coppermine	CF-MPF
Aug. 1.	Coppermine	Port Radium	CF-MPG
Aug. 1.	Port Radium	Yellow Knife	CF-MPG
Aug. 2.	Yellow Knife	Fort Reliance	CF-MPG
Aug. 2.	Fort Reliance	Chipewyan	CF-MPG
Aug. 2.	Chipewyan	Edmonton	CF-MPG
Aug. 3.	Edmonton	Calgary	CF-MPI
Aug. 3.	Calgary	Vancouver	CF-MPI
Aug. 7.	Vancouver	Lethbridge	CF-MPI
Aug. 7.	Lethbridge	Regina	CF-MPI
Aug. 9.	Regina	Winnipeg	CF-MPI
Aug. 10.	Winnipeg	Ottawa	CF-MPH

NOTE I:—

Aircraft CF-MPH, Land Plane on wheels. (Beachcraft.)

Aircraft CF-MPG, Amphibian. (Grumman-Goose.)

Aircraft CF-MPI, Land Plane on wheels. (Beachcraft.)

Aircraft CF-MPF, On floats. (Norseman.)

NOTE II:—

This is the second time a Commissioner of the Force has visited such remote points as Cambridge Bay.

In the summer of 1936, the late Major-General Sir James MacBrien carried out a somewhat similar inspection journey by air, occupying thirty days, and covering 11,000 miles. He left Ottawa on July 5 and returned on August 3, 1936, and a full illustrated account of his journey was published in the Canadian Geographical Magazine for November, 1936.

A brief reference to General MacBrien's journey will be found on page 22 of the 1937 report of the then Commissioner.

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RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
1	1	2	2	8	3		11	35	57	46		14		38	218									
Headquarters Staff.....				1			1	1	11	18		1		2	35							18		
Prince Edward Island.....		1		4	6		12	27	56	174	10	79	2	7	379				2				86	2
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	2		4	13	32	88		4	1	3	149				1			61	2	1
New Brunswick.....			1	1	1		3	13	47	98		7	15	18	208							78	2	
Quebec.....			2	5	1		13	38	79	312	96	23	7	57	641					15		2	115	9
Ontario.....			2	8	6		13	38	79	312	96	23	7	57	641	39	2	41	1	5				14
Manitoba.....		1	1	4	2		6	20	57	143		9	1	15	259					5				
Saskatchewan.....		1	2	8	3		9	37	99	294	53	26	11	45	589	124				9		1	90	3
Alberta.....		1	2	5	2		8	28	73	198		16	4	13	349			134	1	11		138	7	
British Columbia.....		1	1	4	1		1	9	33	65		6	18	4	142							34	3	
North West Territories.....		1	1	2			1	4	7	46		23		1	85				12	227		34	6	
Yukon Territory.....				1			1	1	4	21		1	4		32					6		1	12	
On Command Special Duty—																								
London, England.....							2	1		1					4									
Washington, U.S.A.....										2					2									
Paris, France.....									1						1									
Brussels, Belgium.....											1				1									
La Hague, Holland.....										1					1									
Totals.....	1	6	14	51	26	1	71	227	555	1508	159	209	63	203	3,095	163	2	165	17	278	4	755	49	26

APPENDIX "C"

RETURN OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED, AND CONVIC-
TIONS, ETC. FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31, 1947

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....		248	58	840	.....	24	508	42	23	54	1,797
Alberta.....	2	144	17	357	1	17	1,178	52	.....	47	1,815
Saskatchewan.....	5	394	25	220	.....	8	601	19	.....	29	1,301
Manitoba.....	2	176	1	293	2	6	837	25	11	49	1,402
Ontario.....		330	443	1,455	11	163	2,075	128	18	400	5,023
Quebec.....		645	29	1,651	3	33	1,183	18	15	487	4,064
New Brunswick.....		42	20	288	5	2	313	1	1	47	719
Nova Scotia.....	1	223	38	187	1	12	396	18	47	72	995
Prince Edward Island.....		684	16	56	.....	8	124	9	.....	22	919
N.W.T. and Yukon.....		10	4	54	.....	1	484	24	.....	61	638
Total.....	10	2,896	651	5,401	23	274	7,699	336	115	1,268	18,673

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....		3	12	173	4	7	46	2	3	18	268
Alberta.....	477	145	1,615	695	32	281	2,861	278	21	430	6,835
Saskatchewan.....	569	228	827	659	2	257	2,175	183	2	212	5,114
Manitoba.....	135	185	400	407	6	22	1,639	88	5	356	3,243
Ontario.....	1	14	178	211	5	22	137	41	17	67	693
Quebec.....	4	20	24	267	.....	9	83	8	18	103	536
New Brunswick.....	468	91	586	316	12	202	1,420	150	42	229	3,516
Nova Scotia.....	138	56	554	386	8	106	1,439	290	138	221	3,336
Prince Edward Island.....	21	7	78	56	2	21	290	32	.....	32	539
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	22	11	52	81	.....	11	279	21	6	50	533
Total.....	1,835	760	4,326	3,251	71	938	10,369	1,093	252	1,718	24,613

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....	10	4	3	87		83	5,311	111		36	5,645
Saskatchewan.....	38	254	86	365		75	4,842	87		54	5,801
Manitoba.....	11	140	9	584		1	3,780	61		83	4,669
Ontario.....						1	5				6
Quebec.....											Nil
New Brunswick.....	14	710	128	383	4	45	3,883	34	18	45	5,264
Nova Scotia.....	3	3,990	7	1,624	25	33	4,462	81	108	206	10,539
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,163	13	177	2	14	920	21		35	2,346
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							1				1
Total.....	77	6,261	246	3,220	31	252	23,204	395	126	459	34,271

2.-CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Federal Statutes	Disposition by Provinces																						
	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	Total	
Aeronautics Act.....		2	1	22			5			11	41	1	4	10		11	11	2				2	41
Agricultural Pests' Control Act.....				1							1			1								1	1
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				2		8	5			3	18					16	2						18
Bank Act.....			1					1			3			3									3
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....				86			119			7	212		76	110	26	5							212
Canal Regulations Act.....				1			4				5												5
Canada Grain Act.....							6				7			7									7
Canada Shipping Act.....	6	1		118			10	4		33	172	20				6	23	28	95				172
Canada Temperance Act.....							1				1						1						1
Combines Investigation Act.....				1							1												1
Customs Act.....		587	95	1,747	5	7	648	9	33	404	3,535	678	44	144	117	984	1,045	257	247	9	10	1	3,535
Dominion Elections Act.....			1						1		2					2	2					2	2
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....																							
Dominion Lands Act.....				2		1	85			2	91		58	1	30	2							91
Excise Act.....		2,018	51	197	1	27	447	24	20	67	2,852	80	159	438	244	243	575	4	282	826	1	1	2,852
Explosives Act.....			6	43		3	19		2	6	79	4	2		1	18	29	1	23		1	1	79
Export Act.....										1	1				1	1							1
Extradition Act.....											1												1
Family Allowance.....		1		3						8	12	2				2	6	2					12
Federal District Commission Act.....			5	90			452	3			550												550
Fisheries Act.....			7	7		3	116	1		3	130		98		1	546	4		26	4			130
Food and Drugs Act.....										1	2		1			1							
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....	3		3	33		1	4			37	81	8	1	1	1	30	1	39	1				81
Game Export Act.....																							
Immigration Act.....			3	135						3	4		4		1								
Income Tax Act.....			2	36		10	54		3	4	110		16	13	19	23	5	4		2	3		143
Indian Act.....			2	36																			
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	27	9	92	32	3	34	2,708	76	5	71	3,025	282	445	316	351	737	343	191	89	15	6		3,025
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....		1	4	24		3	153	15		21	225		120	32	72	2		19				1	225
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....										1	1					1							1

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Concluded*

Federal Statutes	Disposition by Provinces																						
	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	Total	
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....				1						1	2				5	1	1						2
Lord's Day Act.....			4	18			10			1	33		13	11		5		1		3			33
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		3	2	46		2	98	6	2	13	172	14	2	10	10	17	52	33	11	22	1	1	172
Munitions and Supply Act.....										1	1					1						1	
National Health and Welfare Act.....				4						1	5				5							5	
Naturalization Act.....				1						1	1						1					1	
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....								1			1					1						1	
Northwest Game Act.....											1		1									1	
Northwest Territories Act.....		4	2	29			211	14		22	282											282	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		21	180	330	2	47	238	58	21	99	996	241	44	28	64	390	135	43	28	22	1	996	
Official Secrets Act.....					7	2	6	7		14	40				1	35	3					40	
Penitentiaries Act.....				4			1			1	6						6					6	
Post Office Act.....				2						1	4	1			1	1	1					4	
Public Works Act.....										1	1		1		1	1						1	
Precious Metals Marking.....				1						1	1						2					2	
Radiotelegraph Act.....						3	62				65					2			63			65	
Railway Act.....				58		1	190				249	124	24	99			1	1				249	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....		1		1			1				3	1					2					3	
Seed Act.....				1							1											1	
Special War Revenue Act.....		151	5	93	2	6	27	1		27	312	172	6	1	5	52	66	6		4		312	
Small Loans Act.....							6				6				6							6	
Ticket of Leave Act.....			5	42			1			5	53	4				28	16	5				53	
Tobacco Restraint Act.....				3			1			1	4						3		1			4	
Unemployment Insurance Act.....				1	7		15			3	26		1			5	2	1	16		1	26	
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....											107					107						107	
Veterans Affairs Act.....				1			1			1	7	3	1					1		1		7	
War Service Grants Act.....				1			16	2	2	14	46	3			3	12	24	3	1			46	
Yukon Act and Ordinances.....				1			40	2		4	58											58	
Total.....	10 2,841	390	3,345	22	163 6,043	257	86	914 14,071	1,634 1,293 1,169	1,231	3,294	2,360	625	924	912	629	14,071						14,071

Offences Against Religion, Morals
and Public Convenience (197-
239) Part 5—

Disorderly Houses.....	3	6	10	56	4	357	14	11	461	106	84	164	19	87	1	461
Betting, Poolselling and Book- making.....				1					1							1
Offences Against Morality.....	3	1	6	4		11	1	1	28	6	10		3	9		28
Burgery.....				1		14			14		5		3	4		14
Incest.....	2	1	1	1		2	4	1	29	11	6	5	2		1	29
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency.....	3	3	4	4		72	1	1	95	29	10	16	14	4	7	95
Letters to Deceive and Defraud, Obscene Publications, Letters, Postcards, Obscene Matter.....				3		1		2	7	2	3	1				7
Procuring, Administering Drugs for Living on Avails of Prosti- tution.....				1		2		1	4				2			4
Prostitution of Indian Women.....				1		1			1						1	1
Seduction.....	1	1				3	2		8	1	7					8
Nuisances.....	2	1	1	3		4		2	14	4	1	2	5		1	14
Religion.....						9		2	11	2		2		3	4	11
Vagrancy.....	19	13	5	15	4	69	1,443	68	5	390	389	163	1	346	148	1,647

Offences Against the Person and
Reputation (240-334) Part 6—

Abduction.....		2	1			1			1	8						8
Abortion and Attempts.....		1	8	2		10		3	27	3	7		2	3	1	27
Aggravated Assault.....		2		1		35		2	43	5	5	13	3	12		43
Common Assault.....	92	22	12	9	3	213	1,451	5	22	556	564	241	4	347	279	2,070
Indecent Assault.....	23	6	10	13		10	57	21	142	31	37	18	1	11	36	142
Assault Occasioning Actual Bod- ily Harm.....	20	6	7	5		53	354	107	5	174	106	79	4	71	121	573
Bodily Injuries, Acts and Omi- ssions Causing Danger to the Person.....	8	6	12	11		6	48	21	3	25	27	13	1	13	28	119
Driving While Intoxicated.....	2	5	5	9		9	472	36	9	59	96	56	3	123	168	40
Failure to Stop After Accident.....	12	4	33	11		5	139	4	1	31	43	6		74	49	12
Furious Driving.....	4	2	7	5		12	480	34	8	231	107	24	3	81	68	35
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully.....	26			2	1	9	186	3	8	73	71	30		38	25	4
Wounding with Intent or Inflic- ting Grievous Bodily Harm.....						1	6	2			4	2		2	1	
Failure to Stop After Accident.....		1					4		5		5					5
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel.....			4						4	1				1	1	
Duties Tending to the Preserva- tion of Life.....	53	19	37	36	5	57	80	20	7	155	82	52		52	21	5
Attempted Murder.....			1	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	1		3	5	1
Counselling to Commit Murder.....				1		3	4	19	6	4		9				1
Manslaughter.....				1		3		4	3	4	6			4	18	36
Murder.....				5		3		5	1	4		4			2	18

3.-CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Criminal Code	Disposition by Provinces																					
	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	Total
Threatening Letters and Threats				1	5		1			5	15		2	1		2	4			3	3	15
Accidental Death by Automobile Accident				1	256					13	270		65	37	39			54	67	6	2	270
Accidental Death General Accident		1		4	1,339					42	1,386		431	429	197			119	139	13	58	1,386
Accidental Death by Railway					42					1	43		9	13	7			6	8			43
Accidents										2	15			4	6			2	1		2	15
Neglect at Childbirth		1	3				9			2	28		12	1				2	13			28
Offences Against Conjugal Rights	1	2	5	4			7		2	3	198		52	66	29			21	26	1	3	198
Suicide	1	1	4	190						4	62		17	15	12			8	5	2	3	62
Attempts	1	4	5	30		3	12	3														
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge and Attempts	4	6	9	5		8	27	6	1	7	73		13	19	4			15	19	1	2	73
Rape	2	10		5		3	14	7	4	6	51		10	9	10			8	9	2	3	51
Unlawful Solemnization of Marriage							1				1									1		1
Offences Against Rights of Property (335-508) Part 7—																						
Burglary and Housebreaking (B. & L.)	177	29	454	87	3	18	394	32	19	160	1,373	1	180	352	163	38	43	181	339	59	17	1,373
Shopbreaking	76	11	419	34	1	6	427	9	24	169	1,176		353	119	274			206	210		14	1,176
Breaking and Entering with Intent	8	2	18	2		3	12	1			46		7	8	8			23				46
Safebreaking			27	1		5	12	1	1	19	66		29	9	21			5	2			66
Possession of Burglar's Instruments											2		2									
Attempted Safebreaking		2	8			1	10	1		3	25		1	15	8			1				25
False Pretences	85	30	51	43	17	97	350	25	1	127	826	9	369	167	105	12	51	62	34	4	13	826
Forgery and Uttering	34	5	51	40	9	24	312	36	12	81	604	14	195	101	140	66	21	37	24	4	2	604
Fraud and Fraudulent Dealing with Property	1	2	1	52			14		3		73	2	6	1	5	36	9	8	10	1		73
Fraud—Conspiracy to			5			2	17	1	9		34	10	4			10		5				34

Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform.....	4	5	8	3	27	14	11	1	17	3	4	1	8	5	2	1	3	17
Intimidation.....	1			5		92		1	150	141	4	7						150
Personation.....	5	10	10	57	10	176	27	6	323	5	84	23	40	67	17	34	47	3
Receiving Stolen Goods, Possession of.....	1	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	22	5	5	5	9	1	4	5	5	323
Robbery and Extortion.....	1	6	14	4	2	32	4	6	75	22	11	13	3	9	1	9	9	29
Robbery with Violence.....	1							1	10	75				3	3	17	2	75
Secret Commission.....						2			13					9	2			13
Theft, General.....	531	239	1,649	153	11	84	1,109	88	370	9	1,448	869	519	72	27	648	476	4,251
Theft, Agricultural Machinery.....	12	8	47	7	5	15	3	3	26	96	54	26	9			6		96
Theft, Cattle.....	12	40	68	1	9	79	12	1	20	249	114	68	32			13	22	249
Theft, Federal Government Property.....	13	35	223	403		1	124	15	6	117	937	187	39	204	239	60	159	937
Theft, Grain and Forage.....	4	8	22	5	3	19	2	1	12	76	44	17	14		1			76
Theft, Money.....	124	36	271	42	5	33	257	22	6	103	899		237	109	29	3	91	899
Theft, Motor Cars, Parts and Accessories.....	35	23	145	16	1	15	128	21	30	414	148	73	52	2		62	69	414
Mail and Postal Matter.....	2	3	5	8	2	18			16	54	5	9	3		17	4	12	54
Offences Resembling Theft.....	2		1		2	13	1	1	1	20	6	6	1			5		20
Willful and Forbidden Acts, Part 8—																		
Arson and Other Fires.....	8	31	100	20		5	19	11	25	219	1	54	56	11	3	39	40	219
Injuries to Buildings, Fences, Landmarks and Other Property.....	9	5	8	4		1	34	2	1	64								64
Injuries to Cattle and Other Animals.....	40	16	74	4		4	35	6	26	207								207
Cruelty to Animals.....	9	20	14	13		5	53	4	8	126				1		37	15	126
Mischief, Damage to Property.....	323	31	311	47	1	49	510	40	54	1,392	1	331	365	133	19	13	290	1,392
Damage to Cattle.....	1	2	5			1				9				1		1		9
Public Property (Interfering with).....			2			1												
Railways, Mines and Electrical Plants.....	5		10	6		17	4		3	45						2	5	45
Trees—vegetables, roots and plants.....			2	3		1	8	2		16				2		1	11	16
Vessels and Rafts.....			1							1						1		1
Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money, Part 9—																		
Bank Notes, Counterfeit.....		6	19	17			3		5	50	10	5	5	2	10	13	1	4
Coins, counterfeit.....			20	6			1		2	29	2	1			8	2	12	29
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Part 10.....	4	2	8	3	3	6	62	16	11	4	119	8	7	11	9	15	19	119

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusements Act.....							5	1			6
Auctioneers Act.....						1	3				4
Billiard Room Act.....							6				6
Brand Act.....				1							1
Child Welfare Act.....				1		1	83	1			86
Companies Act.....							4			1	5
Dangerous Dogs Act.....						1	1				2
Domestic Animals Act.....	4	2		4		3	35	4			52
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....								3			3
Fire Prevention Act.....							1				1
Fish Dealers Act.....						1	2				3
Forest Reserves Act.....							2				2
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				2			59				61
Game Act.....				5		8	184	12		3	212
Hail Insurance Act.....							1				1
Hours of Work Act.....							3				3
Insurance Act.....				2			2				5
Juvenile Offenders Act.....				6			17			2	26
Liquor Act.....			1	26		12	2,279	38		5	2,361
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							3			1	4
Masters and Servants Act.....		1		3		29	51	18		3	105
Medical Profession.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....	4	1	2	6		2	142	6			163
Metis Population Betterment Act.....							1				1
Mines Act.....						1	14	1		1	17
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Noxious Weeds Act.....							5			1	6
Prairie Fires Act.....	1			1		3	49	4			58
Public Health Act.....				1			10				11
Public Highways Act.....	1						2				3
Public Service Vehicles Act.....				8		5	764	4		13	794
Public Works Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....							4				4
Stallion Enrollment Act.....				1			2				3
Stock Inspection Act.....				2			4				6
Trades and Business Act.....							3				3
Tradesman Qualification Act.....				2			41				43
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....				14		13	1,433	18		6	1,484
Workman Compensation Act.....							1				2
Municipal Laws.....				1		1	92	1			95
Total.....	10	4	3	87		83	5,311	111		36	5,645
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....			2	3							5
Auto Accident Insurance Act.....			1				1				2
Book Agents Act.....	1									1	2
Brand Acts.....				14			5				19
Child Welfare Act.....	2		1	11		5	9	3		4	35
Crop Payments Act.....	1										1
Deserted Wives and Children Maintenance Act.....			2	4		13	10	7		6	42
Education Tax Act.....	1		1	31		4	15				52
Election Act.....			1								1

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Continued*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complainant Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Fur Act.....		6	8	25		6	74	2		3	124
Fisheries Act.....				5			40	3		1	49
Fuel Petroleum Products Act				2		1	83				86
Game Act.....		6	3	11		2	129	5		5	161
Hawkers and Pedlars Act...		1	1	2			12			1	17
Highways and Transportation Act.....	1	1		2			8	2			14
Injured Animals Act.....			9	9							18
Liquor Act.....	5	222	19	99		22	1,792	20		24	2,203
Livestock and Livestock Pedigree Act.....				3			2				5
Masters and Servants Act...				1		2	3	1			7
Mental Hygiene Act.....	2	5	8	40			65	6			126
Municipal Medical and Hospital Service Act.....							2				2
Noxious Weeds Act.....							1				1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.	11	2	15	11		1	57				97
Public Health Act.....			1	7			2				10
Pure Bred Sires Areas Act...						1	18	3			22
Rural Municipality Act.....				2				2		2	6
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.				1							1
School Attendance Act.....							9	2			11
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.....	2		1								3
Stray Animals Act.....	6	3	1	1		5	17	6		1	40
Slot Machine Act.....		1									1
Theatres and Cinema Act...				3			2				5
Travelling Shows Act.....							4				4
Vehicles Act.....	6	7	11	73		11	1,935	17		6	2,066
Veneral Diseases Act.....				2							2
Well Drilling Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....			1	2		2	547	8			560
Total.....	38	254	86	365		75	4,842	87		54	5,801
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				31							31
Animal Husbandry Act.....		3	1	3			13	1			21
Barbers Act.....				1							1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.			1								1
Child Welfare Act.....		1		8			3	1		2	15
Crown Timber and Forests Reserves Act.....							1			1	2
Dental Association Act.....				1			1				1
Employment Bureau Act.....				1							1
Fires Prevention Act.....	2	1	3	5			6				17
Game Act.....		24		30			128	4		4	190
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1							1
Highway Traffic Act.....	3	24		273			2,060	16		26	2,402
Insurance Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....	1	70	3	160			1,316	27		44	1,621
Marriage Act.....							3			1	4
Mental Deficiency Act.....				2							2
Mental Diseases Act.....		8		43			91	2			144
Petty Trespass Act.....	2	1	1				13	6		1	24
Public Health Act.....		1		5			2			1	9
Public Works Act.....				2							2
Securities Fraud Prevention Act.....							1				1

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947—Continued

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>											
Taxicab Act.....							1				1
Transient Traders Act.....							1				1
Wage Recovery Act.....	1	1		10			1				13
Wives and Children Maintenance.....	1	6		9		1	13	3		3	36
Municipal Laws.....	1						125	1			127
Total.....	11	140	9	584		1	3,780	61		83	4,669
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....							1				1
Highway Traffic Act.....						1	3				4
Training Schools Act.....							1				1
Total.....						1	5				6
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....			2	1				2			5
Boys Industrial Home Act.....			5	14							19
Children's Protection Act.....		1		9			10	1	1		22
Deserted Wives and Children's Act.....	1		1	2		7	16	6	1	1	35
Forest Fires Act.....			1	2			2				5
Game Act.....			3	14			127			2	146
Gasoline Tax Act.....							2				2
Health Act.....	2	1	1			1					5
Highway Act.....	1	5	8	32			23				69
Home of the Good Shepherd Act.....							1				1
Inter-Provincial Home for Girls Act.....	9		4							1	14
Illegitimate Children's Act.....				2	1	7	24	3	8		45
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		700	88	257	3	19	2,449	14	6	34	3,570
Motor Vehicle Act.....	1	3	13	43		5	1,121	4	1	5	1,196
Provincial Hospital Act.....				2			3			1	6
Schools Act.....							1	1	1		3
Sheep Protection Act.....						4	3				7
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Theatres Act.....					4						4
Town Incorporation Act.....							5	2			7
Transient Salesmen Act.....			2				1				3
Veneral Diseases Act.....							2				2
Municipal Laws.....						2	93	1		1	97
Total.....	14	710	128	383	4	45	3,883	34	18	45	5,264
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				1							1
Boarding Infants Act.....						1					1
Children Protection Act.....							1				1
Education Tax Act.....							1				1
Gasoline Tax Act.....				2			14	1			17
Lands and Forests Act.....		1	2	24	1	14	379	20	6	13	460

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded</i>											
Liquor Act.....		3,985	1	1,257	22	15	2,388	43	63	122	7,896
Maternity Boarding House Act.....							8	2			10
Mine Regulations.....							18				18
Medical Act.....						1		2			3
Motor Carriers.....	2			7			1			1	11
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	4	4	330	2	2	1,610	11	24	66	2,054
Public Health Act.....							1				1
Public Highways Act.....							36		13	2	51
Slot Machine Act.....				3			1	1	2	2	9
Summary Convictions Act.....							1				1
Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....							3	1			4
Total.....	3	3,990	7	1,624	25	33	4,462	81	108	206	10,539
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....				16						1	17
Children's Act.....				5							5
Dog Act.....	1	1	1	26							29
Falconwood Act (Mental Patients).....				49						1	50
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				13			1				14
Game Act.....			1	3			11				15
Highway Traffic Act.....			2	13	2	7	288	3		6	321
Prohibition Act.....		1,161	8	49		7	544	17		26	1,812
Public Health Act.....		1	1	2							4
Slot Machine Act.....							1				1
Municipal Laws.....				1			75	1		1	78
Total.....	1	1,163	13	177	2	14	920	21		35	2,346
<i>N.W.T. and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
Total.....							1				1

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT
FROM APRIL 1, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1947

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	10	1	401	13	Opium pipes..... 18
Opium dross.....	2	8	179		Opium lamps..... 8
Opium—Liquids (including Tincture, Yen Shee Water and Poppyhead Tea)		355			Opium needles (Yen Hocks) 8
Opium Poppyheads.....	21				Opium pipe scrapers..... 21
Morphine.....	2	1	195	3163	Opium scales..... 2
Heroin.....		2	83	3994	Hypodermic Syringes..... 13
Cocaine.....		2	225		Improvised Syringes (made from medicine droppers). 87
Codeine.....	4		376		Hypodermic needles..... 120
Marihuana.....				12 cigs.	Automobiles (Used in Transporting) 7
					Miscellaneous Articles..... 70

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM
APRIL 1, 1946, TO MARCH 31, 1947

British Columbia	\$ 46,809.00
Alberta	130,386.00
Saskatchewan	152,934.75
Manitoba	123,574.62
Ontario	159,387.98
Quebec	216,563.50
New Brunswick	108,578.79
Nova Scotia	128,727.77
Prince Edward Island	47,898.70
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	14,230.00
Total	\$1,129,091.11

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1948

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. ILSLEY,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*

June 23, 1948.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—

	PAGE
1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.....	8
3. The Force at Large.....	8
Increase in Pay and Allowances.....	8
Personnel Department.....	8
Recruits.....	8
Release of uniformed members from duty guarding certain Government-owned and rented buildings at Ottawa.....	8
Office Work.....	9
Marine Division.....	9
R.C.M. Police Laboratories.....	9
4. New Duties.....	9
Youth and the Police.....	9
5. Health.....	9

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—

1. Strength of the Force.....	10
Uniformed Strength.....	10
Special Constable Guards, etc.....	10
Table Showing Rates of Pay and Distribution.....	10
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	12
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths.....	12
(Death of late Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.).....	13
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	14
5. Administration in the Field.....	14
Regular Uniformed Land Force.....	14
Marine Division.....	14
Aviation Section.....	15
Fire Protection in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	15
R.C.M. Police Band.....	15
6. Accommodation.....	16
Ottawa.....	16
New Construction.....	16
Accommodation in Public Buildings.....	16
Property Damage.....	16
7. Discipline.....	16
8. Honours and Awards.....	17
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	17
King's Police and Fire Services Medal.....	17
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal.....	17
Foreign Decorations.....	17
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	17
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	17
11. Transport.....	17
12. Horses.....	18
Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Sask.....	18
13. Clothing and Supplies.....	18
Financial Audit.....	19

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—

1. Recruiting.....	19
Wastage.....	19
2. Training.....	19
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	19
Swimming.....	19
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	20

CONTENTS—*Continued*

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—<i>Concluded</i>	PAGE
3. Musketry Practice.....	20
4. Revolver Practice.....	20
MacBrien Shield.....	20
Best Revolver Shot.....	20
Minto Cup.....	21
Crossed Revolver Badge.....	21
Indoor Ranges.....	21
5. Equitation.....	21
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	21
7. Instructional Staff.....	21
SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. General.....	22
2. Review.....	22
Criminal Code.....	23
Murder.....	23
Counterfeiting.....	23
Provincial Statutes.....	24
Federal Statutes.....	24
Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	24
Technical Advisory Committee on Narcotic Addiction	
Combination of Narcotic and Preventive Service Squads.....	24
Instructional Classes.....	25
Prisoners of War.....	25
Juvenile Delinquency.....	25
PREVENTIVE SERVICE	25
Customs Act.....	25
Legislation.....	26
Smuggling of Cars.....	26
Dairy Feed Grains.....	26
Liquor.....	27
Excise Act.....	27
Raw Leaf Tobacco.....	27
Other Preventive Service Duties.....	27
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	27
Excise Tax Act.....	27
Canada Shipping Act.....	28
Miscellaneous.....	28
SPECIAL BRANCH	28
3. THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH	28
Central Finger Print Section.....	29
Single Finger Print Section.....	29
The Firearms Section.....	29
The Modus Operandi Section.....	29
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	29
Photographic Section.....	29
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	29
Police Service Dogs.....	30
Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	30
4. Legislation giving Jurisdiction where Federal Property is concerned.....	30
5. Interesting Cases.....	31
(a) Henry Frank and Jacob Frank—Breaking, Entry and Theft.....	31
(b) William Shernuck, Wilfred Lellere and Emile Robidoux—Breaking, Entry and Theft (Safe-breaking)—Hampton, N.B.....	33
(c) John Serniuk and William Goriak Dick, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Vancouver, B.C.....	34
(d) Harry Ronald Stokes, Aulac, N.B.—Arson.....	36
(e) Robert and “Boob” Willis et al—Whitby, Ont., Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	37
(f) The Canadian National Railway Train Disaster at Dugald, Man.....	39

CONTENTS—Continued

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.—

	PAGE
1. "Other" Investigations.....	42
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	43
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	43
Co-operation with Youth.....	43
3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea—R.C.M. Police Marine Division.....	43
Vessels in Distress.....	43
(a) Fishing Trawler "Paolina".....	43
(b) S.S. "Wicklow Head".....	43
(c) United States Fishing Vessel "Josephine S. Mattos".....	44
(d) United States Vessel "Manuel F. Domingos" of Gloucester, Mass... ..	44
(e) Drifting Log-loading Scow.....	44
(f) S. S. "Mont Sorrel".....	44
(g) Motor Boat "Elmore".....	44
4. Collection of Revenue.....	45

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY—

1. General.....	46
2. Strength.....	46
Sub-Divisions and Detachments.....	46
(a) Yukon Territory.....	46
(b) Northwest Territories.....	46
3. Inspections.....	47
(a) Superintendent D. J. Martin.....	47
(b) Inspector A. W. Parsons.....	47
Loss of the R.M.S. "Naseopie".....	47
(c) Other Inspections.....	47
4. Patrols.....	48
R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch".....	48
5. Dogs.....	49
6. Barracks and Buildings.....	49
7. Crime.....	49
Criminal Code.....	49
Federal Statutes.....	50
The Indian Act.....	50
Northwest Game Act and Regulations.....	50
Northwest Territories Act.....	50
Customs Act.....	50
Excise Act.....	50
Immigration Act.....	50
Aeronautics Act.....	50
Transport Act.....	50
Territorial Ordinances.....	50
8. Assistance to Other Departments.....	50
Department of Mines and Resources.....	51
Indian Affairs Branch.....	51
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	52
9. Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	53
10. The Northwest Highway System.....	54
11. Eskimo Affairs.....	54

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS—

1. Appreciation of Services and Assistances.....	54
(a) General.....	54
(b) The Press.....	55
(c) Officials of Government Departments, etc.....	55

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

SECTION 8—APPENDICES—

	PAGE
"A" List of Officers Commanding, as at March 31, 1948.....	55
"A1" Brief outline of four successful cases in which R.C.M. Police Dogs are used.....	56
"B" Strength and Distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	58
(1) Distribution of Marine Division.....	72
(2) Recapitulation by Divisions.....	73
(3) Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	74
"C" Returns of Investigations, Cases entered and convictions, etc., for the twelve months ended March 31st. 1948.....	75
(1) Recapitulation of the Disposition of all Offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	75
(2) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948...	77
(3) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	80
(4) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948..	84
(5) Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	88
(6) Summary of Fines imposed from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	88

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

OTTAWA, June 21, 1948.

To: The Right Honourable J. L. Ilsley, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1948, the form of which is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, and which has been found useful to all concerned.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

No amendments to the R.C.M. Police Act were made during the year under review, but it is most likely that the recommendations referred to in previous reports for the past two years will be submitted to Parliament in the near future, and which will include not only administrative amendments to the existing Act, but will likely add three new parts covering pension benefits for new Officers and men joining the Force, along similar lines to those adopted for the members of the Defence Forces.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

As mentioned in my report last year, no renewals of the existing agreements with the six provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will be necessary until 1949, when four of the six will come up for revision, when the terms of cost and similar matters will be discussed.

The excellent relations between the respective Attorneys General of the Provinces of the Dominion and these headquarters, during the past twelve months have continued, and particularly with those of the six Provinces in which the R.C.M. Police act as a Provincial Force, in addition to the duties assigned to it as a Federal Force.

For purposes of record, the following statement shows the expiry dates of the existing contracts:—

Alberta—31st May, 1949
Saskatchewan—31st May, 1953
Manitoba—1st April, 1950
New Brunswick—31st March, 1949
Nova Scotia—31st May, 1949
Prince Edward Island—31st May, 1949.

In the case of the Province of Saskatchewan, we have acted as a Provincial Police Force there for the past twenty years, and in the case of the other five Provinces mentioned, for the past sixteen years.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

We continue to receive numerous requests for this Force to act as a Municipal Force in Cities, Towns and Villages, but on account of the shortage of trained men, we are unable to accede to any of these requests.

We have approximately eighty Towns and Cities wherein we act as a Municipal Force.

3. The Force at Large

INCREASE IN PAY AND ALLOWANCES

1. *Pay.* It is with a good deal of pleasure that the writer is able to report that by Order in Council of the 27th March, 1948, P.C. 311/1288, a flat increase of 75c per diem was granted to all uniformed Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, effective from October 1, 1947, and the new rates of pay will be found in the table of pay and distribution shown in Section 2 of this report.

2. *Allowances.* At the same time, the General Living Allowance was increased by 15c per diem, making it \$2.40 per diem for a married man and \$1.65 for an unmarried one.

The Meal Allowance for Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables was also raised from \$1.20 to \$1.35 per diem. No increases were granted to Officers insofar as allowances are concerned.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The establishment of this Department has remained stationary during the past twelve months. However, it has been considered beneficial to adopt a policy whereby it is possible to replace Personnel Officers from time to time by other Officers, after the necessary training has been given, who have not previously served in that Department, thereby constantly enlarging the number of Officers in the Force who will have firsthand knowledge of the operations and benefits of the Personnel Department.

The enthusiasm of all ranks in this Department is still most noticeable, and no doubt contributes to the maintenance of a high level of morale. The advantages of recording special skills, potential abilities, etc., are increasingly evident each year, and the value of the experience gained in past years adds much to our efficiency.

RECRUITS

The increase in pay previously referred to, it is hoped, will bring greater results under this heading, but it is not possible at this moment to judge of the results, nevertheless, the pay increase referred to is accelerating our recruiting program.

RELEASE OF UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FROM GUARDING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND RENTED BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

The procedure mentioned in my report of last year is being continued and the supervision of the Dominion Government-owned and rented buildings in Ottawa has largely been taken over by the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, resulting in the release of uniformed personnel who have been trained in police duties at considerable expense for investigation work.

The R.C.M. Police still have supervision over the buildings and our Patrol Sergeants visit them from time to time in a procedure worked out with the Corps of Commissionaires.

OFFICE WORK

The practice of using Civil Servants for this work in the place of uniformed personnel will be continued.

MARINE DIVISION

The reference to this Division will be found in Section 2 of this report.

R.C.M. POLICE LABORATORIES

The laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan and Rockcliffe, Ontario—our principal training centres—have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and have been of considerable assistance to many other Police Forces as well as our own. The aids which these laboratories are able to afford have figured largely in the curriculum at the Police Colleges at Regina and Rockcliffe.

Once again it is a pleasure to note that Doctor Frances McGill of Regina, Saskatchewan, who is an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and "consultant" has rendered us continued valuable professional services at that point. Her assistance, both from a police point of view and in the lectures at the college has been outstanding and unique. We are much indebted to her.

4. New Duties

INCREASE IN DUTIES

As mentioned in last year's report, our postwar duties have increased instead of diminished and as will be seen from the notes which follow, we are continually required to break new ground in several directions.

New Duties under the Combines Investigation Commission, the War Service Grants Act, the Dependents Allowance Act, the Air Transport Board, the Department of Labour, Unemployment Insurance, investigations for the Immigration Branch and similar work for other Departments of the Federal Government occupy the full time of over two hundred members of the Force and increased duties in the far North require additional men.

Our new duties in connection with Visa Control in Europe are important and by no means easy.

Furthermore, there are a number of important duties which were in existence at the outbreak of war which have been augmented since that time, especially in the field of Fingerprinting and allied services.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

This work has gone steadily forward during the past twelve months, and the result of this kind of "preventive" work is of much importance and has the support of the whole of the Educational Authorities across the country. This is most gratifying. We have now been able to reach over 800,000 children since this work was begun a few years ago.

5. Health

There has been an increase again in the total number of days lost on account of illness, over the previous year. During the year under review, the total number of days lost from all causes was 19,737 compared with 19,000 the previous year. Of the total of 19,737, the number of days spent in hospital was 8,787, compared with 7,614 the year before.

According to the record of Nomenclature of Diseases, the increases mentioned in the preceding paragraph were largely due to the increase in the number of cases of influenza, injuries of various kinds and colds. The number of days off due to appendicitis decreased from 842 to 725 during the year under review.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after our medical, hospital and dental requirements, and the existing arrangements which have been in operation for many years are economical and most satisfactory. Their Dominion-wide services are a boon to the Force.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1948, the total strength, including Civil Servants, was 3,684, made up as follows:

(a) <i>Uniformed Strength</i>		
Officers	94	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	2331	
Recruit Special Constables	274	
Special Constables	313	
		3012
(b) <i>Special Constable Guards and Employed Civilians</i>		
Special Constable Guards	42	
Employed Civilians	146	
		188
(c) <i>Civil Servants</i>		
Permanent Civil Servants	90	
Temporary Civil Servants	394	
		484
		3684

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed force, which includes Recruit Special Constables and regular Special Constables, was 3,012, as compared with 2,829 last year—an increase of 183.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE GUARDS AND EMPLOYED CIVILIANS

There has been a further decrease in the strength of Special Constable Guards and Employed Civilians. The following table gives the comparison between the 1947 and 1948 figures:—

	March 31, 1947	March 31, 1948	Decrease	Increase
Special Constable Guards.....	63	42	21	.....
Employed Civilians.....	203	146	57	.....
	266	188	78	.....

RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, as well as Special Constables and Employed Civilians (but not Civil Servants), their ordinary rates of pay and distribution by Provinces, as at March 31, 1948:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1948

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Pay Scale	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Com- mand Special Duty
1	Commissioner	Per Diem \$10,730.00	1												
1	Deputy Commissioner	6,773.75	1												
8	Assistant Commissioners	4,330.00	3		1										
19	Superintendents	3,450.00 to 3,850.00	3	1	1	1	1	3		2	2	1	1		
50	Inspectors	2,870.00 to 3,270.00	12		8	2	2	(	3	8	3	2	1	1	
14	Sub-Inspectors	2,730.00	1		1	1	1	2	1	4	2		1		
66	Staff-Sergeants	4,330.00								1					
1	Surgeon	2,098.75 to 2,281.25	10		12	3	3	11	5	11	8	1	1		
298	Sergeants	6.25	3	3	28	13	10	10	32	18	31	8	4		2
592	Corporals	2,007.50	38	9	66	34	43	86	62	108	89	27	11		2
1445	Constables 1st Class (Constables 2nd Class)	4.75	47												
274	Recruit Special Constables	Not Exceeding \$4.25	56	21	179	89	99	253	146	253	204	70	53	17	5
313	Special Constables	\$1,551.25	6	1	35	14	13	20	15	142	26	1		1	
42	Special Constable Guards	At rates authorized by the Minister	20	1	97	5	10	67	15	35	22	5	29	1	6
146	Employed Civilians		23	2	1		11	6	1	11	3	7	1	2	2
3200	Totals		221	39	432	164	213	521	278	656	400	127	102	30	17
190	Saddle Horses							46		144					
2	Team Horses							2							
192	Totals							48		144					
17	Police Dogs				2	1			3	6	5				
264	Sleigh Dogs								9	10	12		228	5	
6	Aeroplanes							3							
754	Motor Cars		1	17	86	63	76	104	92	142	134	33	2	4	
55	Motor Trucks						2	2	11	7	6	2	6	11	
29	Motor Cycles				11	3		15	4						
1	Snow Sedan									1					1
1	Motor Toboggan									1					
846	Totals		1	17	99	70	78	133	96	153	141	35	8	15	

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are fourteen Divisions, including the Marine Division, distributed throughout the Dominion. The four hundred and fifty-nine detachments of the thirteen Land Divisions are distributed throughout the different Provinces and Territories as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	7
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	31
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	67
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	105
Alberta.....	"K"	93
British Columbia.....	"E"	14
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	37
Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes.....	Marine Div.	.....
Total.....	14	459

The number of Divisions, with the Marine Division, is the same as last year, but there is an increase of thirteen in the number of Detachments. A detailed list of detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, seven hundred and twenty-nine individuals joined the Force as follows:

Recruits	184
Re-engaged after leaving	22
Recruit Special Constables	229
Special Constables	190
Special Constable Guards	6
Employed Civilians	98
Total	729

During the same period, the wastage from sundry causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, died, etc., was six hundred and twenty-four, made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength	242
Recruit Special Constables	114
Special Constables	86
Special Contable Guards	27
Employed Civilians	155
Total	624

There is, therefore, a net increase of one hundred and five.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promotions:—

Promoted Deputy Commissioner:

Assistant Commissioner C. K. Gray

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent A. T. Belcher
 Superintendent C. E. Rivett-Carnac
 Superintendent R. Bettaney

Appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent R. Armitage

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector S. Bullard
 Acting Superintendent D. L. McGibbon
 Acting Superintendent J. Howe
 Inspector T. R. Michelson
 Inspector M. F. E. Anthony
 Inspector N. Courtois
 Inspector J. Healey
 Inspector N. Anderson
 Inspector O. LaRivière
 Inspector C. W. Harvison
 Inspector G. B. McClellan
 Inspector J. F. Thrasher
 Inspector E. H. Perlson
 Inspector T. W. Chard

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.
 Sub-Inspector A. R. Ascah
 Sub-Inspector G. C. Roberts
 Sub-Inspector R. J. Herman, O.B.E.
 Sub-Inspector A. H. Cassivi
 Sub-Inspector R. A. S. MacNeil, O.B.E.
 Sub-Inspector K. W. N. Hall
 Sub-Inspector J. A. Reader
 Sub-Inspector J. S. Cruickshank
 Sub-Inspector L. M. Lapointe
 Sub-Inspector F. S. Spalding
 Sub-Inspector C. B. Macdonell
 Sub-Inspector R. P. B. Hanson
 Sub-Inspector W. H. G. Nevin
 Sub-Inspector P. B. Cox

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 10277 Staff Sergeant K. Shakespeare
 Reg. No. 11034 Sergeant H. J. Spanton
 Reg. No. 11849 Sergeant H. C. Forbes, M.B.E.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS:—

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of *the late Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.*, on the 19th November, 1947.

He had been in hospital only a comparatively short time, and was considered to have passed all danger, but suffered a relapse on the morning of the 19th November, and died without regaining consciousness.

He was in line for the Commissionership, and his death came as a great shock to all his friends and acquaintances. The force has lost an enthusiastic and loyal son. His father was an officer of the force before him, and the late Deputy Commissioner was born in Regina Barracks. He is survived by his mother, widow and one daughter.

The death of the late Inspector H. W. H. Williams at Edmonton, Alta., on the 31st August, 1947, was also quite unexpected. He was a very efficient officer, and had been stationed at Fort Smith, in charge of the Sub-Division there.

Died:

Deputy Commissioner H. A. R. Gagnon, C.B.E., A.D.C.
Inspector H. W. H. Williams

Retired to Pension:

Superintendent W. Mortimer
Superintendent F. W. Allan
Inspector W. H. Lougheed
Inspector E. D. Fryett

Invalided to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner E. G. Frere
Superintendent A. G. Marsom
Inspector J. M. McIntosh

Removals and Deaths Amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:

Retired to Pension:

Eighty-six Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were granted pensions under the non-invaliding sections of the Act during the past twelve months.

Invalided to Pension:

Twenty-six Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were struck off strength under this heading.

Resumed Pension:

Two Constables resumed pension.

Died:

Reg. No. 12579 Corporal Durfy, R. H.
Reg. No. 12729 Corporal Gallagher, J. N.
Reg. No. 8535 Constable Stephen, J.
Reg. No. 13688 Constable Magee, S. D.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no important changes in the organization at Headquarters during the period under review.

5. Administration in the Field

REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

It is a pleasure to report that we are still getting some recruits, but the numbers are not what we expected. We have hopes that the increase in pay, previously referred to, will have a beneficial effect. Further comment in this regard will be found in Section 3, when dealing with recruiting.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL

Marine Division

As and from the 1st April, 1947, the former "Marine Section" was re-constituted as the "Marine Division", with Headquarters at Halifax, N.S., thereby functioning as an individual Division. A Marine Division Liaison Officer is stationed at Ottawa Headquarters, who acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner, etc.

The Division has a strength of 219, as compared with 195 a year ago and a glance at the third last table in Appendix "B" of this Report, shows the distribution of the vessels of the Division. For "Rescue at Sea"—See Section 5.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, with four detachments as follows:—

- No. 1. Rockcliffe, Ontario.
2. Regina, Saskatchewan.
3. Edmonton, Alberta.
4. Mobile Detachment operating between Winnipeg, Manitoba and Edmonton, Alberta.

The total personnel of the Section is 20, including Civil Servants.

Hangar Facilities. Considerable work was done early in the year to the foundation of the hangar at Rockcliffe in the matter of strengthening and draining to prevent frost upheaval. During the winter, construction has been under way on a lean-to to the hangar to contain the offices, stores and workshop of the Aviation Section Headquarters and No. 1 Detachment.

Aircraft. The number of aircraft in use by the Aviation Section is six distributed as follows:—

- No. 1. Detachment—1 Beechcraft and 1 Cornell
2. Detachment—1 Beechcraft and 1 Stinson
3. Detachment—1 Norseman
4. Detachment—1 Goose

FIRE PROTECTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

We still retain the services of Mr. Donald Dear as Chief Fire Prevention Officer and he has not spared himself to see that R.C.M. Police Personnel are properly trained in the inspection of the large number of buildings in use by the Dominion Government. During the year, there were eighteen calls to the Ottawa Fire Department, but in only one instance was the call of any consequence.

The Government Fire Warden Service. In his report to the Officer Commanding, "A" Division, Ottawa, Mr. Dear remarks as follows:—

"I must again give due credit to the many members of the Government Fire Warden Service who have rendered valuable services to this Branch, and whose efforts in voluntary duty have without doubt been a factor in holding the fire loss in the Government Buildings and Occupancies, down to the very low figure of \$2,560.00.

In innumerable instances incipient fires have been extinguished by these Wardens and this Branch notified, and we have merely had to recharge an extinguisher or so. We have continued the instruction of the Wardens and the demonstrations of the proper use of the Fire Extinguishers."

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The band is under the direction of Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D., and is located at Ottawa. During the year under review it had 26 engagements, four of which were parades.

The strength of the band at present is 40 members, including the Director. During the year there were seven gains and three losses, but nevertheless, it is still below its authorized strength of 48.

Much credit is due the Director of Music in maintaining the efficiency of the band in difficult circumstances, and it is our hope to use it to much advantage in our Recruiting Campaign.

6. Accommodation

Ottawa—Headquarters.

As mentioned in my report of last year, the situation at R.C.M. Police Headquarters is getting worse, notwithstanding the fact that even at that time our branches were distributed in eight different establishments in the City, and it has recently been necessary to decentralize even more. The writer is strongly of opinion that serious consideration should be given to secure a building which will house the whole of the Headquarters Staff, including "A" Division, together with garage space, parade rooms, sleeping quarters, etc., and it would be a decided advantage if such a building was assigned to the R.C.M. Police alone. The present situation causes a serious loss of efficiency in administration.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

With the exception of an addition to the hangar at Rockcliffe, Ontario, previously mentioned, no new construction was carried out during the past year.

ACCOMMODATION, IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

During the year under review, the Department of Public Works provided storage space for our cars at Calgary.

The Department of Indian Affairs provided accommodation for a new R.C.M. Police Detachment at Eskasoni, N.S.

At the request of the Province of Prince Edward Island a detachment was opened at Maple Hills, P.E.I., the Provincial Government supplying the accommodation for office and living quarters in the Air Force Hospital Building.

Accommodation was made available by the Department of Public Works in the Naval Administration Building at Sydney, N.S. This consists of seven rooms and will provide living quarters for the single members of the Sub-Division thereby saving \$100.00 a month, previously paid in rental for living quarters and \$45.00 a month paid for office space.

At the request of the Department of National Defence, a detachment was opened at Camp Borden, Ontario, the Department providing living quarters and office.

Accommodation for office and storeroom was made available by the Department of Transport for our Marine Section at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Public Works Department has provided space consisting of two dormitories, reading room and Non-Commissioned Officers' room in a War Assets Building in Montreal, to be used as single members quarters. The Building is situated on St. Catherine Street West. Previously the Police were paying \$250.00 per month rent, plus the cost of fuel and Janitor's service. The Building was taken over on February 2, 1948.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Damage to property during the past year was trivial. Some six fires were reported during the year in different parts of the country, one of which partially demolished our Q.M. Store Building in Ottawa, but the larger part of our clothing and kit was saved.

7. Discipline

There have been comparatively few serious breaches under this heading during the past year, and discipline has been maintained at a high level.

8. Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were made during the year:—

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the admission of Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E., as Officer (Brother), to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal

Reg. No. 11973, Corporal Russell, H.C. of "K" Division, for his courage, determination and initiative in descending a well on several occasions and rescuing therefrom Kenneth Callioux and Edgar Belrose, who were overcome by gas, in a vain attempt to save their lives, on November 25, 1946, near Gunn, Alberta.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers	8
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	46
Ex-members	8

Foreign Decorations

Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm (U.S.A.)

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this Report, I have already referred to these services which are provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1948, twenty-three classes were held at various points throughout the Force, and in connection therewith, the following awards were made:—

Certificates (First Examination)	351
Vouchers (Second Examination)	61
Medallions (Third Examination)	13
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examination)	15
Total	440

This is an increase of one hundred and twenty-four over last year and is largely due to an increased number of Recruit Training Classes, which include First Aid in the syllabus of training.

Under a new policy, recently instituted, it is intended to have all uniformed members attend a refresher course in First Aid, annually.

All uniformed members are in possession of First Aid Manuals.

11. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars	754
Motor trucks	55
Motoreycles	29
Snow Sedan	1

This is a decrease of one motor car, a gain of six trucks and three motoreycles.

12. Horses

BREEDING STATION AT FORT WALSH, SASKATCHEWAN

This station is gradually being brought into a first-class establishment and for several years now we have been assured of a number of suitable remounts. We have 92 horses there at present.

The economies in feeding and maintenance referred to in my report of last year have been continued.

The health of the horses during the past year has been very satisfactory.

The number on strength on March 31, 1948, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	190
Team Horses	2

This is an increase of twenty-seven over the previous year. The details of losses and gains are as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	1	—
Died	1	—
Destroyed	7	—
	<hr/>	
Total	9	
Purchased		15
Foals from Police Mares		21
		<hr/>
		36
Gains	36	
Losses	9	
	<hr/>	
Increase	27	

The distribution of our horses will be found in Appendix “B”. See also “Equitation”—Section 3 of this Report.

13. Clothing and Supplies

In my Report of the previous year, I referred to some of the articles of clothing being in short supply. The situation has been much worse during the period under review, and certain sizes of garments are completely out of stock and replacement cannot be obtained.

Stationery

Our accounts under this heading have increased considerably, not only on account of increased costs of production, but also on account of the need of increased quantities.

During the past year it was found necessary to place the distribution of photographic supplies under the supervision of this Branch.

A number of articles required by the Stationery Branch for distribution throughout the Force are still in short supply. We have a large number of old typewriters which have reached the point where it would be an economy to replace them if the supply was available. However we are gradually improving the situation.

The Supply Department has undertaken a large volume of work in all its Branches, often under heavy handicap, but the work has been carried through to my entire satisfaction.

The Purchasing Branch has also maintained its excellent standard of efficiency.

Inspections

The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is undertaken by selected personnel of the Supply Department.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried on by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the service rendered us in this respect is much appreciated.

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

Recruiting is still considerably below our requirements, but it is anticipated that the recently approved increases in pay and allowances of the Force will assist materially in overcoming this unsatisfactory situation.

Since 1946, we have had a large number of applicants, over 12,000, but only 600 Recruits have been accepted,—a rate of one in twenty only being up to our standards.

It has been found necessary to continue engaging young men between the ages of 18 and 21 as Recruit Special Constables, and a total of two hundred and twenty-nine in this category were engaged during the past twelve months.

Wastage

Following the close of the war, we were obliged to release a comparatively large number of Non-Commissioned Officers and men who had voluntarily stayed in the Force during the war years, and consequently, from 1946 onwards, our wastage was far above average. However, the situation has now adjusted itself, and our present wastage is normal.

One hundred and eighty-four recruits were engaged during the year, of whom seven were engaged for the "Marine" Division. Additionally, twenty-two former members were re-engaged in the Force. In addition to the two hundred and twenty-nine Recruit Special Constables mentioned above, one hundred and ninety regular Special Constables were engaged, including 46 for the "Marine" Division and one for the "Aviation Section", also six Special Constable Guards and ninety-eight Employed Civilians, making a grand total of seven hundred and twenty-nine. However, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, our losses during the year reduced the net gain in strength to one hundred and five.

2. Training

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

Twenty-five Recruit Training Classes of 30 men each, of either Part I or Part II Training, were formed during the year, sixteen at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and nine at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

The normal training period is six months, divided into two parts, each of three months duration.

In addition to the normal training, it was found possible to include some equitation in the training syllabus of seven of the Recruit squads. It is intended to include such training in future, as circumstances permit.

SWIMMING

The number of non-swimmers who entered the Force during the past year varied from twenty to thirty per cent and with very few exceptions all are taught at our swimming pool at Regina to take care of themselves in water. Of those

who can swim all are taught life saving and even though they may not be in possession of an award when they leave, most of them are sufficiently proficient to effect a rescue if called upon.

As mentioned in former years, our system of instruction is concentrated on turning out strong swimmers who would be prepared to take action in cases of accident and attempt the rescue of a drowning person. We follow the lines laid down by the Royal Life Saving Society.

During the past twelve months the following awards were obtained through the Royal Life Saving Society:—

Awards of Merit.....	55
Bronze Medallions.....	72

The Pool equipment is in fairly good condition, but it is hoped that the pool itself and the interior of the building will be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned in the near future.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

Two Police College Classes were held at Regina, Saskatchewan, during the year. These classes were attended by selected members of this Force and in addition by three members of the Department of National Defence, four members of the Newfoundland Constabulary and by one or more members of the following Municipal Police Forces: Moncton, New Brunswick; Oak Bay, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Hamilton, Ontario; North Bay, Ontario; Forest Hill, Ontario; Fort William, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Medicine Hat, Alberta, Vancouver, British Columbia; Victoria, British Columbia.

3. Musketry Practice

Very few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Reg. No. 14795 2/Constable Bridgeman, W. G. of "K" Division, with a score of 117 points out of a possible 140.

Keen interest was displayed by members of the Force in service rifle competitions, and a number were successful, at the various Provincial Rifle Association Meetings, in qualifying for places on the teams representing their home Provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting at Ottawa. One member, Reg. No. 10804, Constable Blais, J. H. of "C" Division, at the latter meeting, was successful in qualifying for a position on the 1948 Canadian Bisley Team.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions, with the exception of "E", fired the Annual Revolver Practice. The results were very satisfactory.

MacBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield is awarded annually to the Division making the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice. The Shield was won by the "Aviation Section", Rockcliffe, Ontario, with an average of 209.2 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Five members of the Force, i.e., Reg. No. 11283, Sergeant Griffiths, G. H., of "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, Reg. No. 10590, Acting Sergeant Stronach, F. G. of "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan and Reg. No. 10558 Corporal Thornton, C. E., Reg. No. 10804 Constable Blais, J. H., Reg. No. R/1238 Reserve Constable Maranda, H. Y., all of "C" Division, Montreal, Quebec, made a

possible score of 240 points thereby tying for the position of best shot in the Force; they will be required to fire the complete course again to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10.00. As each made a perfect score, they have all been granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5.00 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first Annual Revolver Practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Reg. No. 14811 2/Constable Markle, O. E. of "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a score of 222 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members who make a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 581 qualified, including six members of the Reserve Force.

INDOOR RANGES

Indoor Ranges are maintained at numerous points throughout the Force, and they are very much in demand during the winter months for both rifle and revolver practice.

5. Equitation

Seven Recruit Training Squads were given some equitation in conjunction with their normal recruit training. In addition, a squad of twenty-eight men received a complete course in equitation during the winter months at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

Our man-power situation did not permit the formation of a musical ride.

The distribution of the horses of the Force is as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.....	92
Regina, Saskatchewan.....	52
Rockcliffe, Ontario.....	48

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of the members of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible. The Reserve is situated at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The strength as at March 31, 1948 was 324—a decrease of 86 from the previous year. Their assistance to the Force during the past twelve months has been most valuable and of increasing importance.

7. Instructional Staff

The instructional staffs at both Regina and Rockcliffe have been kept fully employed during the year.

In addition to their normal duties in connection with Police Colleges and Recruit Training Classes, our instructors and facilities have been made available to several other Departments of the Federal Government to assist in the training of certain of their personnel.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

It is a pleasure to report that there has been no marked increase in the number of offences investigated during the twelve months under review and in some categories there has been, in fact, a decline. In this connection, it is reasonable to assume that this condition is the result of the present high level of employment which exists throughout the country.

With the long-range view of keeping crime in check, it is most important that crime preventive measures be emphasized, not only in the training of our own personnel, but in the active co-operation of the public with all law enforcement agencies. The present "Youth and the Police" movement, which is now an established practice in the Force, has been so well received as to exceed our greatest expectations, and will no doubt have immediate beneficial results and bring about a far better understanding in the next generation.

2. Review

A comparative table of the gross figures under the categories of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes, showing the number of cases handled during the past year, as compared with the previous twelve months, as set forth below, will assist in obtaining a clearer view of the whole situation:—

	Year ended March 31, 1948	Year ended March 31, 1947
<i>Criminal Code:</i>		
British Columbia	150	268
Alberta	6,872	6,835
Saskatchewan	4,966	5,114
Manitoba	3,307	3,243
Ontario	624	693
Quebec	430	536
New Brunswick	3,600	3,516
Nova Scotia	3,182	3,336
Prince Edward Island	542	539
Northwest Territories and Yukon	728	533
Total	24,401	24,613
<i>Provincial Statutes:</i>		
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	6,218	5,645
Saskatchewan	5,401	5,801
Manitoba	5,034	4,669
Ontario	23	6
Quebec	5	Nil
New Brunswick	5,123	5,264
Nova Scotia	11,637	10,539
Prince Edward Island	2,568	2,346
Northwest Territories and Yukon	1	1
Total	36,010	34,271
<i>Federal Statutes</i>		
British Columbia	1,611	1,797
Alberta	1,257	1,815
Saskatchewan	1,082	1,301
Manitoba	1,221	1,402
Ontario	4,281	5,023
Quebec	3,533	4,064
New Brunswick	568	719
Nova Scotia	1,041	995
Prince Edward Island	963	919
Northwest Territories and Yukon	763	638
Total	16,320	18,673

Upon examination of these figures, it will be seen that there are some 200 cases less this year under the Criminal Code, an increase of some seventeen hundred cases in Provincial Statutes, and more than 2,000 less under Federal Statutes.

CRIMINAL CODE

The small decrease under this heading is considered to have been caused by the decreases in cases of assaults, and thefts, general, etc.

During the year under review, Parliament enacted several amendments to the Criminal Code, the most important from the point of view of law enforcement, being the provision respecting detention for an indeterminate period of habitual criminals, as contained in Part X(A) of the Code. It is of interest to note that the first instance in which this new legislation was implemented occurred in a Vancouver prosecution in which this Force was interested from the angle of illicit drug traffic.

Murder

During the twelve-month period under review, investigations were made into the murder of twenty-one persons, which is an increase of three over the previous year. The disposition of the investigations is as follows:—

There were no cases during the year which were considered outstanding.

Convicted—Executed	Nil
Convicted Awaiting Execution	Nil
Convicted—Sentence commuted	Nil
Charge reduced to manslaughter.....	4
Charge reduced to grievous bodily harm	1
Accused unfit to stand trial—Insane	1
Murderer committed suicide	8
Acquitted	4
Awaiting trial	2
Still under investigation	1
Total	21

COUNTERFEITING

In April, 1947, in the City of Montreal, Archie Black, with numerous aliases, was found in possession of 376 counterfeit \$100.00 Bank of Canada notes.

The notes were to be utilized by Black, et al. in the purchase of high-grade gold from foreign miners employed in the gold mines in Northern Quebec and Ontario.

The counterfeit notes disclosed very poor workmanship in preparation of plate and printing but the paper used was high-grade bond. During the summer of 1947, several of these counterfeit \$100.00 notes were passed in Ontario, consequently we are safe in assuming that the amount of notes seized from Black did not constitute the entire run from the counterfeit plates.

Black was convicted under Section 550 of the Criminal Code and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Five individuals in Ontario were identified as having passed counterfeit \$100.00 notes of the same series as those seized from Black. Prosecutions were entered against the individuals identified, three convictions obtained and two dismissals.

It is felt that the balance of the gang responsible for these \$100.00 notes must have destroyed the remainder as no new cases involving \$100.00 notes have been reported since convictions were registered.

In the early spring of 1948, a number of counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10.00 notes, all bearing the serial number N/D4039214, made their appearance in the Province of Quebec. These notes were printed on paper of a poor quality and contained numerous weaknesses. Investigation resulted in the arrest of two men and the seizure of approximately 415 counterfeit notes. Also impounded were a printing press, camera and the original negative used in making up a zinc counterfeit plate. Subsequently both accused entered pleas of guilty to charges preferred against them, each being sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 1,739 cases under this heading is largely attributed to the increase in cases under the Provincial Highway Traffic Act.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The decrease of 2,353 cases from the previous year under this heading is principally due to the removal of many of the wartime controls in 1947, operative under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

A new phase of work was encountered during the past twelve months in the assistance and co-operation rendered the Combines Investigation Commission in its investigation into many aspects of Canada's economy. A noteworthy illustration of this was an enquiry into the price of bread in Alberta, which necessitated a check by this Force of every independent bakery in that province.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

A comparison of the figures covering cases handled during the past year with those for the previous twelve months reveals that while there is a slight reduction of approximately 4 per cent in the total number of investigations made, there is an increase of some 29 per cent in prosecutions entered for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Traffic in the drug commonly referred to as Mexican brown heroin continues to occupy the close attention of our drug squads particularly in Toronto and Vancouver. Through co-operation with enforcement agencies below the border, plans have been made whereby it is hoped to intensify our efforts to curb the flow of this drug, through illicit channels, from the United States.

Only a very small percentage of the total prosecutions involved opium, although two important seizures of this particular drug were effected on the West Coast. The first was made in April, 1947, when a Chinese was intercepted with 10 cans of prepared opium in his possession as he was leaving the gangplank of a freighter docked at Vancouver. This man was subsequently convicted of unlawfully importing narcotics into Canada and received the maximum sentence of ten years in the penitentiary. A search of the same vessel produced a further four pounds of opium, resulting in the conviction of two other Chinese crew members. The other seizure was made in October, 1947, on board a freighter belonging to a Netherlands line, also docked in the port of Vancouver. In this instance some 373 pounds of raw opium were seized, constituting what is believed to be the fourth largest opium seizure ever made on the North American continent. Enquiries carried out in conjunction with United States authorities indicate the strong possibility that this shipment was concealed on board the vessel while she was undergoing repairs at Calcutta, India. In the case of the second seizure mentioned unfortunately there was not sufficient evidence available to implicate any person although two members of the crew were under suspicion.

Technical Advisory Committee on Narcotic Addiction

In July, 1947, a committee to be known as the Technical Advisory Committee on Narcotic Addiction was formed by authority of an Order in Council under the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, which Committee are concerned in the study of this problem. The report which this Committee will eventually make will be of much interest to the R.C.M. Police.

Combination of Narcotic and Preventive Service Squads

In the summer of 1947, it was decided, in view of the relationship between a certain phase of narcotic investigations and the duties of the Customs Branch of the Preventive Service, to combine the Narcotic and Preventive Service Squads in the larger centres with a view to having the members of each branch familiar

with the work of the other, thus permitting ready exchange of personnel should circumstances require it. This arrangement appears to be working out satisfactorily.

Instructional Classes

An innovation on the part of the Division of Narcotic Control, Department of National Health and Welfare, was the establishing of instructional classes *in the inspection of narcotic records*. Two such classes, conducted by Narcotic Auditors of the Department, were held in Ottawa during the year and 16 members in all, made up of representatives of eight Divisions, attended with excellent results being obtained. It is felt that this special training will serve to accomplish what seems to have been long overdue and that is uniformity in the method of conducting and reporting on inspections throughout the Force.

During the period under review we continued to enjoy excellent relations with other law enforcement agencies in our efforts to control the illicit traffic in drugs and it is worthy of note that a number of important cases were developed and successfully concluded as a result of co-operation received from Police Departments in certain of the larger cities where the traffic is heaviest.

Prisoners of War

With very few exceptions, all prisoners of war have been repatriated. Of the 15 escapees remaining at large as of March 31, 1947, two were taken into custody and handed over to the Military Authorities during the period under review, while a third escapee is known by the interested department to be in Mexico. This leaves the total number of escaped prisoners of war still unaccounted for as of March 31, 1948, at 12.

Juvenile Delinquency

During the fiscal period under review, 1,347 offences involving 1,967 juveniles were reported from the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. While this constitutes an increase of 129 delinquents and 8 offences over the previous twelve months, it is pointed out that figures were not available for comparison in the case of Prince Edward Island for the twelve months ending March 31, 1947.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

General

During the past twelve months, there has been no drastic change in the situation under this heading, in so far as Customs and Excise seizures are concerned. Customs seizures accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the total of 2,293 seizures effected under both Acts. However, while conditions which have prevailed during the period under review have not differed greatly from those present in the preceding year, there is reason to believe that we must look forward to a period of greater activity both with respect to smuggling as well as to the manufacture of illicit liquor.

Customs Act

During the year 1,835 Customs seizures were effected being a slight decrease numerically from the 1,914 reported for the previous year. In point of volume of certain commodities which are most commonly smuggled, the year under review greatly exceeds the fiscal year 1946-47. For the past two years the smuggling of cigarettes has provided by far the greater number of Customs seizures. During the past year no less than 3,104,200 cigarettes were seized. This particular traffic has been heaviest across that portion of the international border which adjoins the Province of Quebec and the present trend appears to be toward an increase rather than a decrease in this traffic.

Legislation

One of the more important enactments by the Government during the year which has influenced smuggling activities was the "dollar-saving program" which became effective as from November 18, 1947. Designed to conserve the financial and material resources of the Dominion, this Act prohibited except upon the basis of special Import Permits practically 90 per cent of all normal lines of goods imported from the United States. This resulted in the situation where the average individual has no legal means of importing goods from the United States and it has, therefore, greatly increased the incentive for smuggling by persons who would not otherwise engage in these pursuits. For persons who normally engage as professional smugglers, it has widened the demand and increased the price structure for the goods which they smuggle and dispose of by sale in Canada.

Smuggling of Cars

Shortly following the enactment of the "dollar-saving" Program two separate and unrelated smuggling groups became involved in the illegal importation into Canada of expensive new model automobiles which they had acquired by theft in the United States. Investigations relating to one of these groups which operated in the Windsor, Ontario, area, resulted in the recovery of fourteen stolen cars, the greater number of which had by this time been sold in Canada to innocent purchasers. Five persons were arrested in Canada and subsequently charged with Conspiracy to violate the provisions of the Customs Act. Four have been convicted and the two principals sentenced to 2½ years in the Penitentiary. Two of the associates were sentenced to eighteen months definite and six months indefinite in the Reformatory, while the charges against the fifth accused are still before the Courts. In this particular instance, valuable co-operation was extended by Agents of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation and we understand that at least two United States citizens who operated in conjunction with this group are facing serious charges in the United States Courts.

During December, 1947, similar activities were uncovered involving a group of three persons in the Montreal area in the Province of Quebec. In this case five 1947 model automobiles which had been stolen in the State of Vermont and disposed of in Canada were recovered. The three persons concerned were arrested and each was charged with five separate counts for indictable offences under the Customs Act. One of the three persons has pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.00 and costs or in default to serve one year's imprisonment on each of the five counts. Charges against the two other persons are still before the Courts.

Dairy Feed Grains

Another phase of the enforcement of the provisions of the Customs Act has concerned a heavy traffic which developed in 1946 and continued through 1947 in connection with the illegal export of dairy feed grains from Canada to the United States. This traffic developed the greatest volume over the Quebec border into the States of Vermont and Maine. Due to shortages of these commodities in Canada, steps are taken to ban their export since the price structure in the United States was much higher than that prevailing in Canada, where only quite recently the ceiling price has been removed from these goods. Large quantities of dairy feed grains in process of being illegally exported were placed under Customs seizure, together with the vehicles which were used in this illegal traffic. There is reason to believe that this type of infraction should decrease to a great extent since the removal of price ceilings within Canada has tended to level up with present prices prevailing in the United States.

Liquor

There is no evidence of any attempt to resume wholesale liquor smuggling by rum-running vessels on the Atlantic seaboard or in the Lower St. Lawrence River areas. Seizures along the seaboard were confined exclusively to bottled liquor which had been concealed by the crews of vessels arriving in Canadian ports and which liquor had not been reported at Customs when the Master or person in charge made his "inwards" report at Customs.

Excise Act

Excise seizures reported during the past year totalled 458 which compares with 503 for the previous year, both totals being greatly below the quotas regularly reported prior to the outbreak of the War in 1939.

Many of the factors which undoubtedly were the cause for the reduction in the manufacture of illicit spirits through the operation of unlicensed stills have now disappeared. Most important of these were the Wartime Regulations which remained in force until 1947 governing the rationing of sugar and the close control over the disposition of molasses, these being two of the chief ingredients which are essential for the production of spirits.

Raw Leaf Tobacco

A reasonable quota of seizures of Canadian grown Raw Leaf Tobacco were effected. These involved the illegal sale by farmers of Raw Leaf Tobacco to individual purchasers. The Regulations provide that a farmer or grower may sell his crop only to a licensed manufacturer who, in turn, must account for the Excise Tax applicable before the tobacco either in its raw leaf state or manufactured can be distributed to retailers.

OTHER PREVENTIVE SERVICE DUTIES

Foreign Exchange Control Regulations

This Force has continued to carry out most of the field enforcement work under this heading on behalf of the Foreign Exchange Control Board through conducting investigations and entering prosecutions wherever the circumstances justified such action.

The trend has closely followed that relating to enforcement of the Customs Act since at the time the "dollar-saving" Program became effective in November last, the Regulations governing the amount of Canadian or American currency which might be exported by individuals when travelling for health or pleasure were greatly curtailed. In order to make sure that the general public would realize the importance of observing the Regulations in the interests of Canada's economic position, the Board decided that it would be necessary to increase activities by way of prosecution where infractions were uncovered. During the past year our Detachments conducted 1,233 investigations for the Board and prosecution proceedings were taken in 148 cases. These resulted in 146 convictions and 2 dismissals.

Excise Tax Act (formerly the Special War Revenue Act)

The above Act was amended and its title changed from the Special War Revenue Act during the Parliamentary Session of 1946-47.

This Force has continued to enforce those portions of the Act which come within the purview of the Department of National Revenue. These deal principally with the "Entertainment Tax" and the "Amusement Tax". The first named deals with a tax imposed upon all goods and services supplied at establishments where facilities for dancing are provided in conjunction with the sale of alcoholic beverages. The Amusement Tax is applicable upon the prices of admission to all moving picture theatres and similar places of amusement.

Investigations under this heading totalled visits to 7,235 establishments and prosecutions were authorized in 104 cases, the majority of which were in connection with infractions of the Entertainment Tax which is applicable principally to hotels, cafes and cabarets.

Canada Shipping Act

The number of cases in which assistance was rendered in the enforcement of the Regulations pertaining to the Canada Shipping Act on behalf of the Department of Transport have increased very considerably during the past year.

Since the Department employs relatively few Inspectors for field work, our assistance has been sought chiefly in checking up on all small motor vessels and similar craft which operate both along the seaboard and on the inland waters of Canada. Our efforts have been directed principally to ensure that proper life-saving and fire-fighting equipment is maintained on board and members of the Force are assigned to supervise operations at the various boating regattas which are held throughout the country. This to ensure that the rules of Navigation are observed with a view to preventing accidents and loss of life ensuing therefrom.

Miscellaneous

The Preventive Service Branch has also assisted the *Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue* principally in tracing taxpayers who have failed to file returns. Throughout the year we have also endeavoured to facilitate the return of all surrendered firearms which had come into our possession under the *Defence of Canada Regulations*. Out of a total of 14,000 weapons, we have at present approximately 2,000 still on hand.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The prosecutions arising out of the Royal Commission Enquiry have now been concluded with the exception of one appeal still pending and two unexecuted warrants to apprehend. During the year under review one re-trial was heard by the courts as well as four appeals, one of which also resulted in a re-trial. The first re-trial ended with a conviction on which an appeal is still pending. Of the four appeals one was dismissed and the conviction sustained; two appeals were upheld and the convictions quashed; while one appeal was sustained and the conviction quashed "without prejudice to the right of the Crown to prefer a new indictment". The new indictment was preferred and a conviction registered.

A recapitulation of all trials resulting from the espionage enquiry follows:—

Convicted	9
(One appeal pending)	
Acquitted	9
Convicted in England.....	1
Warrants Unexecuted.....	2

The Special Branch has experienced an increase in almost all fields of its responsibilities. Its duties for Immigration Branch and in matters of security are of much importance.

3. The Identification Branch

This Branch consists of 8 Sections, namely

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) The Central Finger Print | (e) R.C.M. Police Gazette |
| (b) The Single Finger Print | (f) Photographic |
| (c) The Firearms | (g) Ticket-of-Leave |
| (d) Modus Operandi | (h) Police Service Dogs |

and it will only be possible to make a brief reference to the work of each during the past twelve months.

(a) *Central Finger Print Section*

A total of 83,194 sets of prints were received by this Section during the year, which is a decrease of 23,170 due to the sharp drop in the number of *Civil prints* submitted, owing to the reduction of personnel in the Armed Services, various Government Departments and Defence Projects.

There was a slight increase in the number of *criminal* finger prints received.

Identifications made in the period under review totalled 23,693—a decrease of 973.

(b) *Single Finger Print Section*

A total of 155,450 single finger prints are now on file and during the past twelve months, 118 identifications were made of finger prints of criminals found at scenes of crimes.

There were 7,300 single finger prints classified and filed during the past twelve months.

(c) *The Firearms Section*

This Section registered 8,326 weapons during the past twelve months and now has a total of 310,910 registrations. It continues to give valuable service to all Police Forces and identified 284 weapons during the period under review. A record of all pistols and revolvers imported during the year was supplied by the Department of National Revenue.

(d) *Modus Operandi Section*

The work in this Section showed a marked increase during the past twelve months over the previous year. This is illustrated by the fact that 351 confirmed identifications were made last year, as compared with 83 in the year before.

This Section also continues to render valuable services to all outside Police Forces in the identification of criminals and missing and wanted persons.

(e) *R.C.M. Police Gazette*

This Gazette is now entering its tenth year of publication with Ottawa as its Headquarters. Its circulation is approximately 1,070 copies. It is now printed by the King's Printer.

It is published monthly and is available to all police forces. In view of the steadily mounting cost of production, it has been necessary to make a subscription charge where extra copies are required.

There is a weekly issue of index cards sent out in conjunction with the Gazette which has been well received, but each police force only receives such cards as are of interest to themselves.

(f) *Photographic Section*

Work in this Section also increased substantially during the period under review, not only in routine work, but in lectures on photography, multilith plate making, colour photography, advice to several departments of the Federal Government and similar matters.

Improvements have been effected in the Section in the way of new equipment and accommodation.

(g) *Ticket-of-Leave Section*

A total of 979 prisoners were released on Ticket-of-Leave during the year under review. This number with those whose Ticket-of-Leave was still in force on April 1, 1947, means that 1,487 individual cases were given attention by this Section during the past twelve months. This is an increase.

This Section continues to have close association with all Police Forces throughout the country and with the Department of the Secretary of State and the Department of Justice.

(h) Police Service Dogs

There are at present sixteen police service dogs posted at different points across the Dominion. They worked on a total of 348 cases during the year, 42 of which were successful and 46 partially so; 260 cases were non-resultant.

Five pups are undergoing training at the present time and are not included in the total mentioned above.

A brief outline of four successful cases will be found in Appendix A.I. to this report.

Acknowledgment of Assistance

It is a pleasure once again to report that we have the full co-operation of other Police Forces in this country and elsewhere, and for this we are sincerely grateful.

It is further gratifying to be able to record the continued able assistance of old and new friends, men and women, with scientific training and experience, who from time to time render public-spirited services for our benefit and which are deeply appreciated.

Last, but by no means least, our sincere thanks are also extended to all Consultants, Chaplains, Surgeons, etc., several of whom are Honorary Officers of the Force, for their services which have been available to us in most cases over a long period of time.

4. Legislation giving Jurisdiction where Federal Property is concerned

Before citing examples of interesting cases handled during the past year, the writer desires to bring to the attention of the Minister the desirability of some decision being reached with regard to jurisdiction in cases where Federal property is concerned.

For example, if an investigation is necessary in a National Park, it seems to the writer that it should be the duty of the R.C.M. Police to make it. In certain instances the Federal Government has looked to the Provincial Authorities to do so, and consequently, it seems that the supremacy and authority of the Federal Government in such Parks is thereby reduced.

Again, if a Post Office is broken into, and a large sum of money stolen, the funds are obviously Federal Funds, and it is considered that the Department concerned would prefer to have their officials or the R.C.M. Police make the sole investigation. However, at present, this is by no means the case, as the City or Provincial Authorities feel that such cases come within their purview, and any investigation made by the R.C.M. Police is in addition to what has been or may be done by another Police Force.

Similarly, suppose an inmate escapes from a Federal Penitentiary, who shall take the lead in the man hunt? Shall it be the Federal Authority, the Provincial, or whom? Upon whom shall rest the primary responsibility? At present there may be as many as three authorities, each of whom may consider they must accept responsibility for the organization of the man hunt. There seems to be no need for this.

As years pass, the situation in this regard gets worse and it would be preferable if the Federal Government would legislate, settling the responsibility in such cases.

5. Interesting cases

The following cases are given merely as illustrations of the work of the Force under present day conditions. Other cases in which R.C.M. Police Service dogs were used will be found in Appendix A-1.

Henry Frank and Jacob Frank Breaking, Entry and Theft

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevator at Dahinda, Sask., was broken into at approximately 2 a.m., May 4, 1947, the safe was blown and \$376.58 stolen. Investigators found that a storm window had been removed and the lower portion of the inner window lifted up. Jemmy marks on the bottom window frame corresponded with others on the ledge below, indicating that the window had been pried up; the lock on the inside of the window at the top was broken and a piece of it was on the floor. The safe handle and dial had been knocked off, after which the safe was blown open by the "outside shot" method, nitro-glycerine being used. The lower left corner of the safe door was open and buckled, and the metal on the left side had peeled. A section of burned fuse about six inches long, with putty adhering to it, was found in the debris, indicating that putty had been used to attach fuse and detonator before ignition. Torn and shredded pieces of adhesive tape and chips of putty were in the rubble, apparently used to seal the safe door before inserting the explosive, as no trace of soap was evident. That the charge had been too strong was evident, not only from the condition of the safe, but also from the fact that some 17 window panes were shattered. P.S.D. "Bobbie" followed the trail of the safeblowers to a nearby highway, where they had apparently made their getaway by car.

Rumours reached the police that one, Henry Frank, living at his brother's farm about a mile away, had a criminal record. When questioned, Frank denied the allegations and stated that on the night of the safeblowing he had gone to bed early. His brother Jacob (Jake) and their sister, both of good repute, corroborated his statement.

The office of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Kayville, Sask., six miles west of Dahinda was broken into the night of May 26/27, a tubular safe in the floor was blown by the "spindle shot" method, and \$2,515.64 was stolen. Marks on the dial of the safe indicated that it had been knocked off with a heavy hammer or similar tool before the safe was blown, and that putty and adhesive tape had been used in preparing the safe for the explosive charge. Investigators noted the similarity of the *modus operandi* in each offence, entry having been obtained through a window and egress through the door. The storm window had been removed and jemmy marks on the window ledge showed that the lower portion of the inner window had been pried up. On the floor near the safe were a gunny sack of a type used locally, filled with about fifty pounds of earth composed of fresh top soil and a sprinkling of stubble and green weeds, and a cushion from one of the office chairs, both used to muffle the sound of the explosion. It appeared that two men working together, with the aid of a car, were responsible and it was suspected that at least one resided in the district. Enquiry had eliminated all strangers from suspicion, and the same *modus operandi* and the gunny sack indicated local culprits. Two sets of footprints were followed by P.S.D. "Bobbie" through a summer fallow field to a small freshly made excavation some 200 yards from the elevator. Obviously the sack had been filled at this point. The two sets of footprints, side by side, led to the office and marks on the ground showed where the heavy sack had been rolled and dragged under a fence. The footprints were lost at a nearby hard dirt road and the dog could pick up the scent no further. This and the fact that the tools used to open the safe were missing strengthened the theory that the culprits had parked a car

some distance from the elevator and later used it to get away. Henry Frank was questioned again, and stated that on the day of the Kayville break he was home all evening. During the investigation into this offence, efforts were made to locate two well known safe-breakers recently released from prison, but without success.

On the night of July 6/7, 1947, two similar offences occurred at Amulet, Sask., but no money was obtained in either instance. At the office of the Searle Grain Co. Elevator, an attempt had been made to force the window, as revealed by green jemmy marks on the outside sill and on a piece of lumber, used as a fulcrum, resting on the inside sill. However, as the window was nailed down, entrance was gained by prying open the door. Pry marks, green in colour, were found on portions of the door lock. These parts were taken for examination. In this instance, the prowlers failed to locate the safe. In the case of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, a storm window of the office had been removed and entry gained by pushing the inside window up without breaking the glass. Putty and pieces of adhesive tape were found on the floor. The outside-shot method was used to attack the safe, the strength of which had been misjudged, as the locking bars had not been released. The door had been sprung and damaged by the first shot, causing such a misfit that the safe was not affected to any degree by subsequent shots. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to pry the door open with a bar, and the inside surface of the door bore pry marks of peculiar design. The sheet metal inside of the door was removed as an exhibit.

The breaks at Amulet made it clearer that all were the work of the same party. Modus operandi was identical in many ways and all four offences were committed within a twenty-five radius. Henry Frank was again interrogated and stated he was "fed-up" with the police coming around questioning him on something he knew nothing about. When told it was rumoured he was an ex-convict, he refused to be fingerprinted so that a check could be made. Thoroughly suspicious, investigators obtained a search warrant and a search of the farm resulted in the finding of a green goose-neck crow-bar which had a yellow foreign substance resembling brass scrapings adhering to the end of it. Also seized were a pair of rubber overshoes, a small sledge hammer with fire-brick marks on it, and some putty and adhesive tape.

These items, together with the brass lock and the inside part of the sheet metal of the safe door from the two rifled premises at Amulet, and a number of other exhibits, were examined at the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, where comparative microscopical examination established that the bar had caused the pry marks on the safe door in the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, Amulet. A check of the R.C.M.P. Gazette disclosed that Henry Frank had been released from the B.C. Penitentiary shortly before coming to live with his brother.

Frank was arrested on July 12, when he admitted having a record but denied any connection with the series of safeblowings. However, his brother Jacob, upon the advice of relatives, confessed that he had acted as a look-out for Henry on all four occasions. In each instance, Henry would drive to about a mile from the premises to be attacked, walk to the building, break into the office and survey the possibilities. He would return to the car and drive it to a handier location and then commence the attack on the safe.

Jacob Frank led investigators to a cache on a neighbour's farm where nitroglycerine, detonators, wire, fuses, etc., were stored. He related that Henry came to live with him early in the spring, that he had talked about the possibility of blowing the safe at Dahinda and finally decided to carry out the plan. Jacob, accompanying his brother, remained outside as a look-out during the safeblowings and received no part of the proceeds.

When told that Jacob had confessed, Henry assumed full blame, pleading that his brother was a victim of circumstances rather than a willing confederate.

Claiming entire responsibility for the crimes, Henry insisted that if Jacob were sent to prison he would become a hardened criminal for it was while serving time that he, Henry, had learned the ins and outs of safeblowing.

The Frank brothers appeared in court on July 14, 1947, and pleaded guilty to two charges of Breaking, Entering and Theft (Safeblowing) Sec. 460 C.C.C. and to two charges of Breaking and Entering with intent (Safeblowing) Sec. 461 C.C.C. Henry Frank was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for the offence at Kayville, three years on the Dahinda charge and two years each for the two offences at Amulet, sentences to run concurrently. Jacob Frank was released on two years' suspended sentence.

The quick and intelligent reporting of an offence, coupled with speedy and resolute action on the part of the Police, was instrumental in this instance in the apprehension of a gang of robbers engaged in looting a bank vault.

*William Shernuck; Wilfred LeClerc & Emile Robidoux
B.E. & Theft (Safebreaking)—Hampton, N.B.*

The manager of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Hampton, N.B., was awakened shortly after 4 a.m. on November 9, 1947, by what he described as a "pounding noise" coming from the bank, a distance of some seventy-five feet away from his house. Getting up and walking over near the bank, he was able to see a face at one of the bank windows. The bank manager returned to his house and without turning on the light, telephoned the Police detachment at Sussex, who stated that they would be on the scene as soon as possible. The manager was requested to notify the Saint John detachment of the Force and, in the meantime, keep the bank under surveillance.

Sussex detachment personnel, consisting of a Corporal and a Constable, drove the twenty-three miles to Hampton over pavement made slippery by a heavy rain, in twenty minutes and halted the police car in front of the bank, the car's headlights shining on the front windows of the building. The Corporal ran around to the rear of the building in time to see a man jump from the rear window and race away. Following shouts and two warning shots which were not heeded, the running man was brought to the ground by a revolver bullet in the left thigh. During the time the Corporal's attention was taken up with apprehending this suspect, a second man made good his escape by the rear window of the bank and disappeared in the darkness. Subsequent efforts to effect his capture were unsuccessful.

In the meanwhile two more men inside the bank attempted to get away via the front windows of the building but were prevented by the action of the second member of the police party in firing warning shots into the framework of the bank whenever either of the bandits showed himself. Both men surrendered without further resistance after the Corporal shouted that they come out the rear window of the bank. Two members of the Saint John Detachment arrived on the scene about this time. The wounded man was given medical attention and taken to hospital at Saint John while the other two men were escorted to gaol. None of the robbers were armed.

An examination of the bank showed that the thieves had effected entry into the building by forcing one of the rear windows. The 19 inch thick brick wall of the vault had been breached by a hole 20" x 20" on the outside, tapering to 12" x 12" on the inside, through which a member of the gang had crawled to open the vault door from the inside. The vault, a chamber 8' x 6' was secured by a steel door, the mechanism of which was not damaged. The dial had been knocked off a small safe inside the vault but the thieves had been surprised before the safe could be entered. A total of eighteen safety deposits boxes had been

opened by smashing their hinges; the contents of the boxes, mainly negotiable securities and jewelry, had been piled in a tin box outside the vault door, together with a box containing approximately \$800.00 in copper coins. Check by bank officials indicated the total value contained in the two boxes to be \$49,016.58. Approximately forty other safety deposit boxes had not been tampered with. Among the tools found in the bank and in the vault were an electric drill, iron drills, cutting chisels, punches, a pick, two crowbars, a clawbar and a sledge hammer. The electric drill found at the scene was later discovered to have been stolen from a garage at Apohaqui, about seventeen miles east of Hampton.

The wounded man in Saint John General Hospital gave his name as Rene Dupuis, but was later identified as William Shernuck of Montreal, a released convict with a lengthy criminal record. The remaining two men, Wilfred LeClerc and Emile Robidoux, both of Montreal, each possessors of a criminal record, were removed to the County Gaol at Saint John. It was learned that the Quebec Provincial Police had outstanding warrants against Shernuck and Robidoux for the offence of Breaking, Entering and Theft. Following their arrest and search, LeClerc was found to have approximately \$350.00 in large denominations concealed in one sock, while Robidoux had hidden \$90.00 in U.S. currency in a similar fashion.

The accused elected speedy trial and on January 8, 1948, at Hampton, following pleas of guilty, each was sentenced to a term of eight years' imprisonment, to run concurrent with three year sentences imposed in connection with the theft of the electric drill at Apohaqui.

In summing up the case, the presiding Judge praised the "watchfulness, alacrity and good judgment" of the bank manager in telephoning the Police without turning on a light which would disturb the robbers. Attention was directed at the same time to the "alertness, speed and bravery" displayed by the two members of Sussex detachment in effecting the capture of the trio. There can be no doubt that the bank at Hampton would have suffered a very heavy loss had the robbers been able to ransack the vault at their leisure.

The following case is of interest in that it illustrates the close co-operation necessary between members of different Divisions in combating effectively the transportation of illicit narcotics between widely separated points.

*John Serniuk and William Goriak Dick,
O.N.D. Act—Vancouver, B.C.*

Members of the Force engaged in combating the illegal trafficking of narcotics obtained information indicating that on June 7, 1947, a Vancouver carnival man named John Serniuk flew via T.C.A. to Toronto, Ontario, in order to purchase narcotics. It was impossible to maintain constant check on his movements while in that city but from appearances it seemed probable that he had been successful in his project, and would likely ship his illicit purchases back to Vancouver for marketing there.

On June 11, Serniuk purchased a C.N.R. railroad ticket, Serial No. 20291 from Toronto to Vancouver. Since it was unlikely that he would carry drugs on his person in view of the danger of arrest, considerable significance was attached to the fact that on June 12 he checked a new teal blue metal suitcase, with two leather straps around it, direct to Vancouver under baggage check No. D11-29-38 issued on his railroad ticket. It was also noted that the baggage check was placed in an envelope, sealed and dropped into the mail box.

It was decided to intercept Serniuk before he could reach Vancouver and therefore the R.C.M. Police at Calgary were instructed to meet all trans-continental trains for this purpose. It was known that Serniuk intended stopping

off at Sudbury on his way to Vancouver and on June 15 the R.C.M.P. investigators in Calgary noted that a suitcase bearing baggage check D11-29-38 was on the train. This information was relayed to the R.C.M. Police in Vancouver. On June 16 investigators of the C.P.R. and R.C.M.P. boarded this train at Mission, B.C. The suitcase was soon located and when opened contained among other items, a pair of oxford shoes. A brown paper bag was shoved into the toe of one shoe and when opened was found to contain approximately seven ounces of a brown-greyish powder (later analyzed and found to be diacetylmorphine hydrochloride, commonly known as 'heroin'). A sample of this was placed in an envelope, dated, sealed and initialled by the peace officers. The suitcase was then closed, re-locked and retained in the possession of the R.C.M.P.

Upon arrival in Vancouver the suitcase was transported to the C.P.R. station where the heroin was removed and along with the previous sample delivered to the Dominion analyst. Approximately seven ounces of 'sugar of milk' was then poured into the original paper bag and replaced in the shoe, a small amount of the original drug sprinkled over the top to retain the light brown appearance and allay any suggestion that it had been tampered with. The contents of the suitcase were listed, repacked and carried to the C.P.R. baggage room.

Two members of the R.C.M. Police then took up positions so that observation could be maintained on anyone coming to claim baggage. Other members of the Force were stationed outside the station in police cars. Shifts of men maintained constant vigilance with the suitcase being handed over to each successive group. In the evening of June 17 their patience was rewarded when a man, later identified as William Goriak Dick, approached the counter and presented check stub D11-29-38 to one of the R.C.M.P. members who was acting as baggage man. A pre-arranged signal then alerted the police parked outside the station. Dick walked out of the station, crossed the street and placed the suitcase in a 1947 Mercury car, B.C. Licence B3-201. Then he sauntered along to a beer parlour and entered two different cafes before returning by devious routes to where his car was parked. By this time, positive that he was not under surveillance, he started his car and drove by side streets into Stanley Park. Here the police had difficulty in following and it was decided to arrest Dick before he eluded them. Therefore, with a great burst of speed the police overtook Dick's car and forced it off the road. Upon interrogation at R.C.M.P. headquarters in Vancouver, Dick stated he was a carnival man and thought that the suitcase picked up at the station contained carnival favours from a friend in the East. In his pocket was found a card bearing the name—"J. Serniuk." Dick admitted being acquainted with this subject but denied that the suitcase had been sent by Serniuk.

On June 18, the R.C.M. Police in Calgary successfully intercepted Serniuk on the C.P.R. train and escorted him to police headquarters for questioning. A C.N.R. ticket No. 20291 was found in his possession. This had been issued in Toronto on June 11 and was good for passage from Toronto to Winnipeg, with the proviso of a switchover to the C.P.R. at the latter point.

Both Serniuk and Dick were charged with possession of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride, contrary to Sec. 4(d) of the O. & N.D. Act. Serniuk was returned to Vancouver under escort and both men later released on bail. The seized drugs were probably purchased at a cost of approximately \$800 per ounce, and it was estimated that sale on the illicit market would net between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

On Sept. 12, 1947, a new charge was laid against Serniuk, as follows:

"John Serniuk, not being a common carrier, did between the first day of June 1947 A.D., cause to be taken from one place in Canada, to wit, the City of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, to another place in Canada,

to wit, the City of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, a drug, to wit, a salt of Diacetylmorphine; namely Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride, without first obtaining a licence therefor from the Minister of National Health and Welfare, contrary to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929 and amendments thereto."

On Sept. 22, 1947, in Vancouver City Police Court, the joint charge of Possession against Serniuk and Dick was withdrawn and the new charge read. Serniuk pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by a magistrate. Railway employees and records were produced at the trial showing that baggage check No. D11-29-38 was issued on C.N.R. ticket Serial No. 20291, that it was attached to a suitcase and sealed in a baggage car at Toronto for Vancouver. R.C.M.P. witnesses told of finding the drug in a teal blue metal suitcase bearing baggage check D11-29-38 and containing records, the property of John Serniuk; including American Traveller's cheque record, Serial No. D711-561-800; also laundry marks on shirts in his suitcase bearing the initials "Ser". When Serniuk was arrested at Calgary he had in his possession C.N.R. ticket bearing Serial No. 20291; a traveller's cheque for \$50.00 bearing Serial No. D711-561-800; shirts in his possession bearing laundry marks "Ser". At the conclusion of the case Serniuk was found guilty, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of \$1,000, or in default a further six months.

William Goriak Dick was arraigned in the same police court and entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of Possession of Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride, Sec. 4(d) O. & N.D. Act. Witnesses for the Crown outlined the part Dick played in the case from the time he presented baggage check No. D11-29-38 at the C.P.R. station in Vancouver for the blue suitcase, until his arrest in Stanley Park. Cross examination by crown counsel completely broke down the story related by Dick so that it was obvious his alibi was an utter fabrication. Dick was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, ordered to pay a fine of \$500, or in default an additional three months.

The 1947 Mercury Tudor Sedan driven by Dick was also seized and owing to the fact that it had been used in the commission of the offence, the presiding magistrate ruled that it be forfeited to the Crown.

Both Serniuk and Dick entered appeals against their sentences. These were heard on December 9, 1947, but were dismissed.

The following case will illustrate the value of trained police dogs, working in conjunction with alert investigators.

*Harry Ronald Stokes, Aulac, N.B.
Arson, Sec. 511, C.C.C.*

On April 8, 1947, a barn in the Aulac, N.B. district burned down under suspicious circumstances and less than two weeks later the New Brunswick Telephone Company telegraph wires in the same district were cut. There was no reason to connect the two incidents but it came to the attention of investigators that Harry Ronald Stokes of Aulac had threatened to burn down a schoolhouse in Sackville, N.B., together with one of three hay barns situated not far from the railway station at Aulac. It has been laid down that an intention to commit a crime does not amount to an attempt, that in order to constitute the offence of attempting, something must be done to follow out the intention. The only course open to the Force was to await developments, but in view of the allegations against Stokes, local members kept the barns under close observation.

After several days during which nothing happened, on the evening of April 22, 1947, two investigators took up positions some forty yards apart in a bush

about thirty yards from the highway and three hundred yards from the barns. This location, midway between the barns and Stokes' home, was the nearest vantage-point affording cover.

While there was no moonlight, the night was clear and calm. About 10.15 p.m. footsteps were heard on the highway not far from where one investigator was concealed. As the steps drew nearer, a man recognized as Stokes was seen to leave the road and disappear in the darkness in the direction of the barns.

A few minutes later, and before the suspect could be located, flames were seen issuing from one of the barns and the sound of running steps was heard on the road. The runner, when about seventy-five yards away, apparently saw the investigators for he jumped across a ditch and headed across a stretch of marshland. By the use of flashlights, Stokes was recognized and pursued but he was too far ahead and eluded capture. The investigators returned to the barn but it was beyond saving, having become enveloped by flames within a few seconds.

Enquiries at Stokes' home shortly afterwards revealed he was not there, so with the assistance of the Chief of Police of Sackville, the place was kept under surveillance. At about 12.30 a.m. Stokes emerged from some trees about 150 yards away and walked down the road to his house when he was arrested. It was noted that he was not wearing a grey overcoat in which he had been seen immediately before and during the fire. His pant legs were wet almost to the knees, but he would admit nothing beyond stating he had gone for a stroll and that his trousers got wet when he took a short cut home.

P.S.D. "Wolf" was led to the spot where the suspect was first seen returning home and from there picked up the trail without trouble, backtracking through fields, woods and swamps, to a tree stump on the side of the highway which passes the destroyed barn. Under the stump was hidden the missing overcoat, in a pocket of which was a pair of woollen gloves saturated with kerosene. From the stump, "Wolf" continued toward the smoldering barn to the point from which Stokes had been seen running after the fire had been first noticed.

Stokes appeared for trial before judge and jury at Dorchester, N.B., on a charge of arson on June 4, 1947, and, following a plea of not guilty, was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. It is of interest to note that the presiding justice in this case held that the testimony regarding the police dog's behaviour and actions in retrieving the coat was admissible, in that it corroborated other evidence put forward by the Crown.

The following case illustrates the value of prompt reporting of an offence, followed by close co-operation between police forces:

*Robert alias "Boob" Willis et al—Whitby, Ont.
O.N.D. Act*

At 2.45 a.m., February 28, 1947, a black Buick sedan pulled up to the side entrance of the infirmary of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, Ont. The four occupants climbed out of the car and entered the building by means of a key to the infirmary door. The night superintendent of the institution, thinking they were members of the staff, went to meet them and was confronted by four masked men, armed with an automatic pistol and a .22 calibre rifle. The superintendent and three hospital attendants on duty were herded into a wash-room, where two of the bandits, masked by means of silk stockings pulled over their faces with holes out for the eyes, stood guard.

The two remaining gunmen attacked the door of the hospital's dispensary with a crow-bar and broke open the cupboard containing the hospital's entire narcotic stock, the contents being scooped into a cardboard carton. The gunmen then drove off, after warning the staff not to sound an alarm.

The Whitby Town Police, together with the Ontario Provincial Police and the R.C.M. Police, were immediately notified and a check indicated that over 5,000 tablets of morphine or its derivatives had been stolen. An indication that the thieves were not addicts was the fact that a considerable amount of non-narcotic drugs had been stolen. While the retail value of the stolen narcotics was a few hundred dollars, it was estimated that their value through underworld channels would be many times this.

A few hours after the robbery, members of the Whitby Town and Pickering County Police intercepted a 1947 Studebaker car, the occupants of which attempted to elude the police. Three individuals, Michael Povinsky, Elgin Richards and Donald Tucker, were taken into custody. A short distance away a 1946 Buick was stuck in the snow and it was evident that the suspects were trying to extricate it when interrupted. Approximately one dozen pills and a silk stocking were found in the Buick, together with an ownership certificate in the name of Elgin Richards, located in the glove compartment. The Buick had been stolen some ten days previously.

Later, Cecil Roy Dean was apprehended and a fifth man, Robert alias "Boob" Willis, implicated.

An investigation conducted by members of the Drug Squad of this Force resulted in suspicion against John Charles Mombourquette. A member of the Force, posing as an illicit buyer of narcotics, succeeded in contacting Mombourquette and making tentative arrangements through the latter for the purchase of a large quantity of narcotics from a third party. On March 24, Mombourquette arranged by telephone with the undercover investigator for a meeting in Hamilton to conclude arrangements for the purchase of narcotics. In that city he was introduced by Mombourquette to "Boob" Willis, both of whom accompanied the investigator to a local hotel room where another plainclothes member was waiting. Following prolonged negotiation, Willis revealed that the drugs were cached at Whitby, some seventy-five miles distant. One investigator accompanied Willis by car to Whitby while the second remained in the hotel room with Mombourquette.

In the course of the drive, Willis openly stated he had taken part in the robbery at the Ontario Hospital, Whitby. Upon arrival, the car was driven to a house occupied by Frank Podvinsky and Mike Povinsky. The latter had been arrested by the Whitby Police and was now released to bail. Following a discussion between the three suspects as to their respective shares of the "take", the party drove to the outskirts of the town, where Podvinsky, Povinsky and Willis, disappeared into the woods and returned in about twenty minutes carrying a cardboard carton. Frank Podvinsky accompanied Willis and the investigator back to Hamilton, presumably to ensure his share in the anticipated "pay-off".

The trio returned to Hamilton at midnight and as the car drew up to the hotel, three members of the Force closed in and succeeded in arresting Podvinsky and Willis, who was subdued after a struggle in which he tried to draw an automatic pistol from his pocket. Mombourquette had been arrested previously and three men were lodged in the local City Police cells. All narcotics contained in the carton were recovered.

Robert Willis, John Charles Mombourquette, Frank Podvinsky, Mike Povinsky, Elgin Richards and Donald Tucker were each charged with "Possession of Narcotics", Sec. 4(d), O. & N.D. Act. In addition, charges of "Offering Drugs for Sale", Sec. 4(f), O. & N.D. Act, and "Conspiracy to Sell Narcotic Drugs" were preferred against Mombourquette, Willis, Podvinsky and Povinsky. Robert Willis was charged under Sec. 122 of the Criminal Code for having a pistol or revolver while committing an offence which charge rendered him liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years in addition to any other penalty imposed.

Charges of armed robbery were laid by the Whitby Town Police against Povinsky, Richards, Tucker, Podvinsky and Willis.

The accused appeared for jury trial at Whitby on June 4, 1947, and upon conviction, received the following sentences:

Robert Willis—8 years and fine of \$1,600

John Charles Mombourquette—5 years and fine of \$4,000

Frank Podvinsky—3 years and fine of \$1,600

Mike Povinsky—18 months and fine of \$1,600

Elgin Richards—3 years and fine of \$1,400

Donald Tucker—6 years and fine of \$1,400.

In default of payment of fine, an additional term of six months' imprisonment was to be served.

The successful conclusion of this case undoubtedly was instrumental in preventing access to the underworld of a large stock of stolen narcotics.

In most accidents involving mass death, the police must quickly institute emergency traffic control, organize and carry out certain rescue and search operations and take other fundamental steps. These points are illustrated in the account of the following accident.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS TRAIN DISASTER AT DUGALD, MANITOBA

Shortly after 9.30 on the night of Sept. 1, 1947, the Toronto-bound Canadian National Railway transcontinental drew into the little town of Dugald, Man., 14 miles east of Winnipeg, disembarked a few passengers and some freight and stood on the main line at the station platform, waiting for a Labour Day holiday train due shortly, an extra from the Lake of the Woods.

As the westbound extra rounded a bend in the stretch of straight single track that leads into Dugald, a mile and a half away, the engineer of the eastbound transcontinental dimmed his headlight in accordance with dictated railway practice and waited for the approaching train to switch onto the siding and leave the main line clear. He was reading over his newly received orders when a cry from his fireman told him the oncoming excursion train was holding to the main line, running at a pace that made collision inevitable. Instinctively both men jumped to the ground and ran for safety.

On board the Special the passengers were jolted as brakes were thrown on abruptly, but too late to avoid the worst collision in Western Canada railroading history. The twin model locomotives were telescoped by the impact and the whole transcontinental train was rammed back some 60 feet. Miraculously none of the transcontinental cars was derailed, but three of the Special's wooden coaches hurtled down the short embankment on the north side of the tracks, overturned and burst into flames, while a baggage car, with members of the train crew in it, was catapulted to the opposite side.

The crash, which brought the farmers of the surrounding district to the scene in short order, was actually heard in Winnipeg, for at the moment of impact the night operator was at the phone talking to the chief dispatcher there. The latter wasted no time in ordering ambulances and aid, while at Dugald, the local telephone operator immediately notified the R.C.M.P. detachment at Transcona, seven miles away, then put in a call for additional ambulances and summoned her assistants back to duty at the overloaded switchboard.

The N.C.O. from Transcona, one of the first to reach the scene, quickly called for assistance from divisional headquarters in Winnipeg and all available men turned out in radio-equipped cars. Soon ambulances, police cars, private cars, trucks and even tractors were headed for Dugald.

News of the tragedy spread quickly and soon hundreds of taxis and privately owned cars appeared, choking all roads in the vicinity, while uncounted people walked the track from Transcona to Dugald. Through this initial confusion, police highway patrols cleared the way for ambulances and trucks conveying injured persons to the hospital at St. Boniface, a suburb of Winnipeg.

The police also established control points and barred all but vitally-interested parties from the accident area. A gasoline and oil storage warehouse threatened to blow up momentarily. It had caught fire shortly after the collision and although everything possible was done to remove the contents it was obvious that chances of doing so in time were slight. Police dispersed all but actual rescue workers from this danger spot and when the anticipated explosion occurred no one was hurt; gasoline barrels and debris were tossed high into the air but landed harmlessly in fields and on the highway.

One of two grain elevators on company property near the station also caught fire and burned until it collapsed. Its red-hot contents spilled across the right of way where they smouldered for days and gave off an intense heat that hampered the work of rescuers. The biggest handicap proved to be the lack of water, the only available supply being in a nearby ditch which was soon emptied. A tank car of water was brought in by rail, but before the torn tracks could be repaired sufficiently to move it into range most of the need for it had passed.

The blazing wooden coaches defied all attempts to save them and most of the casualties occurred in the three that toppled over. A relief train run in from Transcona took uninjured and slightly injured passengers into Winnipeg.

Throughout the night and for several days afterwards the wreckage was searched for victims, and the debris sifted and re-sifted for traces that would establish their identity. This work was carried on continuously by C.N.R. employees under R.C.M.P. supervision and as bodies and personal belongings were recovered they were taken to a temporary receiving morgue set up in Transcona under the local coroner's direction. At one time 28 bodies were there, most of them charred beyond any hope of recognition.

Newspapers, radio and other means of communication were utilized to get in touch with relatives and friends of persons thought to be in the wreck and police squads began the exacting task of determining the total number of casualties. When the list was completed it was found that 31 persons had perished and in two cases whole families had been wiped out. Relatives, friends and acquaintances of passengers were taken to the emergency morgue in what for the most part proved to be hopeless attempts to identify remains.

A fatality that occasioned considerable police work was that of a woman who had been rushed to hospital by truck prior to the arrival of the ambulance and died shortly after admittance. For inquest purposes it became necessary to establish that she had been on one of the trains. The hospital report did not show who or what conveyance had brought her in; the hospital had been so busy that detailed records had not been kept. However, a canvass of the staff led to the general impression that she had arrived in the back of a truck of undetermined colour and description. One nurse recalled seeing oats in the victim's hair.

After a futile attempt to locate a farmer with a red, green or blue truck who had taken a badly-hurt woman to hospital, the police broadened their inquiry and started interviewing all farmers in and around the Dugald district who had recently threshed oats. Eventually this brought success; the man owned a green truck and so that the woman would be as comfortable as possible enroute to the hospital he had placed her on some oats in the back of it.

Meanwhile the body had been positively identified and the coroner had released it for burial pending which it was lying in an undertaking home. The

police investigation had taken time and it was only a matter of minutes before the burial service that the farmer arrived in the city to identify the remains as being those of the woman he had driven to the hospital.

Evidence at the inquest to the effect that the woman was a passenger on the holiday train completed a chain of circumstances that accounted for her time from just before the mishap to the finding of her body and its actual interment, the final touch being rounded out by the testimony of an ambulance driver who told how he had conveyed the corpse of the unfortunate woman to the morgue at Transcona and back to the Winnipeg undertaking establishment.

These enquiries related to only one aspect of the extensive investigation. To determine who were actually passengers a check-back was made in every instance to the point of departure, for many of the numerous reports received mentioned persons "believed to be on the train".

On instructions of the Attorney General's Department, a police investigation was instituted immediately to determine the cause of the accident and place the blame where it belonged. This enquiry entailed painstaking research into rules and regulations governing the operation of railroads in general and the Dugald stretch in particular. It involved exploration of the "working" time tables and study of locomotive instruments so that the implications of the positions and so on of those found in the cabs of the wrecked engines would be realized. With expert assistance, investigators delved into the complex subject of train operation according to train orders and the system of railway signals as it applied to the affected region.

A public hearing in Winnipeg ordered by the Board of Transport Commissioners examined 27 witnesses and aroused a great deal of interest.

Ordinarily the inquest which followed would have been at Transcona but owing to the large number of witnesses to be heard and the intense public interest the venue was moved to Winnipeg. Even there the accommodation was overtaxed and a number of spectators had to be turned away. The proceedings lasted three days and among other things the coroner's jury strongly recommended that the use of gas-lit wooden coaches be discontinued as soon as possible.

For the information of the coroner and the Crown Attorney a brief of the investigation findings was prepared. This document, which set forth full data respecting identification of those who perished, the structural details of both trains, description of exhibits and particulars of the evidence to be given by 56 witnesses, was accompanied by a set of 27 photographs and a scale plan of the Dugald station area with a representation of each railway car superimposed on it in their after-wreck position. Taken by the R.C.M.P. "D" Division photographer this excellent pictorial record showed different views of the wreckage and factors that could have an important bearing on the cause of the accident and it drew commendations from the coroner, the chief commissioner presiding over the commission hearing and the different counsel representing the C.N.R. and various railway brotherhoods and private interests.

According to death toll the Dugald train wreck is the third most tragic in Canadian annals. Most of the bodies were burned beyond recognition and the identifications that were made were possible only because minute scraps of clothing, jewelry and other personal trinkets found on or near the bodies were methodically tabulated and conserved. All passengers had to be accounted for and in addition to the complex police problems this posed, there was the necessity of protecting the interests of the victims.

In happenings of this sort, investigators must be mindful of the usual speculation that failure to stop the train was due to physical collapse (probably heart failure) of the engineer just before the accident. Inevitably such a pos-

sibility was mooted at Dugald, but post-mortem examination of the body of the engineer who was found critically injured close to his engine and died on the way to the hospital discounted it.

Railroad disasters of this magnitude happily are rare, but when they do occur it is imperative that the police promptly establish traffic control points. No less important are patience and perseverance in examining the scene and interviewing witnesses and tact and consideration in dealing with the hysteria and near hysteria of over-wrought relatives and friends of the unfortunate.

In a mass burial that was tendered the unidentified victims, the Force undertook to see that the wishes of relatives and friends were carried out and some of its members acted as pall-bearers. The various religious denominations of those involved complicated the question as to what form the service should take but complete satisfaction was subsequently expressed by the bereaved relatives and by civic and ministerial authorities alike.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations

The investigations and assistances to be referred to under this heading are known as Group 2 and 3 cases,—as distinct from the ordinary criminal investigation cases, which are known as Group 1.

Group 2 and 3 cases comprise (a) Enquiries where there is no breach of a statute, and (b) Assistances and administrative acts for other departments and authorities.

The distribution of these cases for the 12 months under review is as follows:—

Province in which Assistance is given	R.C.M.P. Enquiry. No Breach of Statute (Group 2 cases)	Assistance to other depart- ments, and authorities, carrying out routine or administra- tive duties (Group 3 cases)	Total
British Columbia.....	5,061	4,907	9,968
Alberta.....	17,218	10,226	27,444
Saskatchewan.....	14,733	2,660	17,393
Manitoba.....	8,208	3,282	11,490
Ontario.....	18,377	4,117	22,494
Quebec.....	7,951	3,124	11,075
New Brunswick.....	4,873	2,271	7,144
Nova Scotia.....	4,790	2,185	6,975
Prince Edward Island.....	935	374	1,309
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,641	24,455	26,096
Total.....	83,787	57,601	141,388

The grand total for the period under review is 2,146 larger than the previous 12 months, representing an increase of a little more than 1.5 per cent.

Group 2 cases showed a marked increase, but Group 3 cases a decrease.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances

The figures shown in the above table do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed by the R.C.M. Police under agreement. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C" of this report.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

We continue to render many and varied services to the public apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature, especially where floods have isolated communities. On the Highways in such Provinces our motor transport is frequently used to great advantage to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. Police *Gazette* and the Police radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes, and now that our radio system for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are almost completed, the possibilities are greatly enlarged.

As an example of an outstanding service rendered by the Force under this heading during the past year, the reader is referred to the last case shown under "Interesting Cases"—Section 4 of this report, entitled "The Canadian National Railway Train disaster at Dugald, Manitoba".

Co-operation with Youth

I have already made reference to this movement and work in Section 1 of this Report. It has an important "social" aspect.

3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea (R.C.M. Police Marine Division)

The R.C.M. Police Marine Division of this Force has rendered substantial assistance to other Departments of the Government of Canada at sea, in addition to its ordinary duties in the prevention of smuggling, in co-operation with the R.C.M. Police Land Force.

The Officer in charge of the Division reports that the R.C.M.P. *S French* carried out, for the Department of Fisheries, Echo-Soundings in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to explore the possibilities of discovering the whereabouts of schools of herring as there are lengthy periods of the open water season when this information is unknown.

Assistance was also rendered to the Department of Transport and to the Naval Service, Department of National Defence.

Vessels in distress

The following assistance under this heading was also rendered:—

(a) *Fishing Trawler Paolina*. On April 18, 1947, the R.C.M.P. *S. MacBrien* left Halifax to render assistance to this trawler, a 60-ton American vessel. Fishing gear had fouled her propellers. She was taken in tow, and placed alongside of the Government wharf at Shelbourne.

(b) *S.S. Wicklow Head*. This vessel was reported ashore on Point Joli, near Little Hope Island, and R.C.M. P. *S. French* was sent to her assistance. The *Wicklow Head* was found to be hard aground and the crew already taken off by local fishermen. The *French* remained in the vicinity until a Salvage Tug arrived to prevent pilfering. With the use of radar and W/T the Salvage Tug *Foundation Josephine* was guided through thick fog to the exact position of the grounded vessel.

(c) *United States Fishing Vessel Josephine S. Mattos*. On May 12, this vessel was reported in distress from a position 45 miles 270 degrees off west end of Sable Island towards a position 60 miles 143 degrees from Seal Island. R.C.M.P. S. *MacBrien* was sent to her assistance and with the aid of an R.C.A.F. Aircraft, the 65-ton fishing vessel was located. The captain reported the loss of the ship's rudder, and requested to be towed to port. This request was complied with and the *Josephine S. Mattos* made secure at Shelbourne, N.S.

(d) *United States Vessel Manuel F. Domingos of Gloucester, Mass.* On June 11 and 12, 1947, the R.C.M.P. S. *French* rendered assistance to this vessel which was disabled with a broken rudder approximately 37 miles south-east of south from Seal Island, N.S.

This vessel was located at 0145 hours on June 12 by radar at a distance of ten thousand yards, which was three miles east of reported position. Arrangements were made to tow her to Liverpool, N.S.

At 1145 hours of same date tow line was cast off and fishing vessel *Manuel P. Domingos* was taken alongside R.C.M.P. S. *French* prior to entering Liverpool Harbour and docking.

The Captain of this vessel requested assistance to repair his R/T transmitter. The senior operator of R.C.M.P. S. *French* was sent aboard and within one hour had the transmitter in good working order.

(e) *Drifting Log-loading Scow*—This scow, the property of the Mersey Paper Company, broke adrift from the Tug Boat *Glenfield* whilst being towed along the coast toward Country Harbour. Due to the dense fog which prevailed, the scow could not be located.

The R.C.M.P. S. *French* was despatched from Halifax at 1.40 p.m. July 13th, and carried out a search along the coast to Beaver Island and Liscomb. Due to the dense fog, the search was discontinued during the night. The *French* left Liscomb at daylight on July 14 and continued the search back to Sheet Harbour Buoy along the coast and returned eastward about 5 miles off shore. The missing scow was located drifting approximately seven miles south-east from Wedge Island at 1400 hours. Dense fog prevailed during this search, and radar was the only means by which the scow was located.

The scow was a menace to navigation, and drifting in the line of coastal shipping. Its loss would have meant a considerable inconvenience to its owners, as it had been built especially for loading pulpwood into vessels from the water and was not replaceable by an ordinary type of scow.

(f) *S.S. Mont Sorrel*. Whilst on a routine patrol, the R.C.M.P. S. *French* in the vicinity of Dingwall, N.S. received a distress signal from this vessel, stating she was ashore on Cerberus Rock, and requested any ship in the vicinity to stand by. The *French* proceeded at full speed to render assistance, arriving at 2355 hours on the 23rd September, 1947. The R.C.M.P. vessel remained in the vicinity, and salvage tug *Foundation Josephine* arrived in the morning of the 24th and carried out a survey of the hull.

The crew members and personal belongings were transferred to the *French* for passage to Halifax, arrangements having been made between the Master of *Mont Sorrel* and the agents to commence salvage of the ship. Later the O.C. *French* was requested to return crew to assist in salvage operations. The *French* remained in the vicinity until September 25, when the *Mont Sorrel* was towed clear of Cerberus Rock and proceeded to a safe anchorage, and a survey of the hull revealed that she would be able to proceed to Halifax, N.S.

(g) *Motor Boat Elmore reported Missing*. On October 22 the above noted motorboat was reported missing by the Fisheries Officer at Liverpool, and the R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* was instructed to search. A course was directed towards Liverpool Buoy, search being carried out in a five mile radius of the

buoy with negative results. A course was then set 180 degrees true from a position approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the buoy.

On October 23, at 0050 hours, a light was observed on the port bow, from the M.B. *Elmore*.

A line was passed on board, and the boat taken in tow towards Liverpool, N.S. Ship was anchored at the entrance to Liverpool Harbour, awaiting daylight. The two crew members of the *Elmore* were taken on board and given a hot meal. Both men were found to be extremely tired as their boat was leaking badly, and they were forced to carry out continuous bailing with buckets during the period they were adrift. The motorboat *Elmore* was secured alongside the dock at Liverpool.

It may be of interest to report that an R.C.A.F. Canso plane had carried out an all day search for the motorboat and passed over the *Elmore* twice without sighting it.

The judgment of wind, tide and drift used by the O.C. *Irvine* in this case was very good.

Other services of this nature were also rendered by the R.C.M.P. S. *Irvine* during the year, and by other vessels of the Marine Division, as well as by the "Detachment" Class boats on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

4. Collection of Revenue

The substantial sums of money collected by the Force and referred to in my report of last year has increased during the year under review. In my report of last year, a total of \$2,092,519.70 was recorded. During the year ended 31st March, 1948, the total collected was \$2,204,336.28 made up as follows:—

For the Federal Government—

Revenue	\$1,799,327.13	
Fines	238,457.05	
Costs	81,819.52	
		<hr/>
		\$2,119,603.70

For the Various Provincial Governments—

Revenue	\$ 33,956.73	
Fines	47,115.15	
Costs	2,015.32	
		<hr/>
		83,087.20

For Various Municipal Authorities and others	1,645.38
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Total	<hr/> \$2,204,336.28
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This is an increase of \$111,816.58 over the previous year's total. "O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, made the largest collections, and "G" Division came next.

It should be clearly understood that the amount of fines shown above is not to be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the different authorities shown. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C" to this Report.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

The territories referred to in the heading of this Section form one Division, for purposes of administration, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administration Offices for these territories are situated.

2. Strength

On March 31, 1948, the strength of "G" Division was 128 made up as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	92
Special Constables	32
	<hr/>
	128

which is an increase of one only over the previous year.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

(a) Yukon Territory—

WHITEHORSE SUB-DIVISION

Whitehorse, Y.T., is the Sub-divisional Headquarters, with detachments at Watson Lake, Teslin, Selkirk, Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Haines Junction, Granville (summer detachment only).

Watson Lake detachment was re-opened on September 20, 1947, and Blueberry, B.C., detachment was closed on March 6, 1948.

(b) Northwest Territories—

1. FORT SMITH SUB-DIVISION

Fort Smith is the Sub-Divisional Headquarters, with detachments at Yellowknife, Resolution, Hay River, Reliance, Rae, Providence, Norman, Simpson, Fort Liard, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Port Radium, Hay River, N.W.T., Detachment was re-opened on June 30, 1947, and Norman Wells was closed on July 21, 1947.

2. AKLAVIK SUB-DIVISION

Aklavik is the sub-divisional Headquarters with detachments at Good Hope, Arctic Red River, an outpost detachment at Fort McPherson, and the Schooner *St. Roch* at Herschel Island.

3. EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are controlled direct from Ottawa. They comprise Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Chimo, P.Q., Port Harrison, P.Q., Southampton Island was closed on the 20th August, 1947.

4. OTHER DETACHMENTS

Moose Factory in Ontario is also controlled from "G" Division, Headquarters, Ottawa, as well as Resolute Bay, on Cornwallis Island which was opened on September 3, 1947.

3. Inspections

(a) *Superintendent D. J. Martin* carried out the Annual Inspections of detachments in the Western Arctic and the Yukon Territory. He left Ottawa on July 8, 1947, by police aircraft, and travelled direct to the Yukon via Edmonton where he inspected the following detachments:—

Watson Lake	Teslin
Whitehorse	Selkirk
Haines Junction	Dawson
Old Crow	Mayo
Blueberry	

He returned to Edmonton on July 29, and left for Ottawa the next day where his services were required in connection with the loss of the Hudson's Bay Company's vessel *Nascopie* which was unfortunately wrecked off Cape Dorset, N.W.T., when carrying supplies for the Eastern Arctic Detachments.

On August 12, Superintendent Martin left Ottawa to resume his inspection patrol, leaving Edmonton by Police Aircraft on the 16th of that month for the Fort Smith and Aklavik Sub-divisions, where the following detachments were inspected:—

Fort Smith	Resolution
Hay River	Providence
Simpson	Fort Liard
Norman	Good Hope
Arctic Red River	Fort McPherson
Aklavik	Port Radium
Coppermine	Cambridge Bay
Yellowknife	Reliance

He returned to Edmonton on September 9 and reached Ottawa by train from there on the 15th. During his inspection duty, he travelled 20,751 miles.

(b) *Inspector A. W. Parsons* left Ottawa on July 4, 1947, and boarded the Hudson's Bay Company's steamship *Nascopie* at Montreal on the 5th for the purpose of carrying out the Annual Inspection of Eastern Arctic Detachments. The patrol arrived at Lake Harbour, N.W.T., on July 14, and the inspection of Lake Harbour detachment was completed and the *Nascopie* sailed on July 17.

On July 22, the R.M.S., *Nascopie* ran on a reef off Cape Dorset and had to be abandoned by the passengers and crew. The ship and cargo were a total loss, but there were no injuries or loss of life in this accident.

Inspector Parsons, Constables Bates and Cottell were cared for by the Hudson's Bay Trading Post at Cape Dorset, and on July 28 boarded the N.B. *McLean* enroute to Churchill, Man., arriving on July 31, 1947.

On August 14, Inspector Parsons proceeded to Baker Lake by R.C.A.F. aircraft, but as the stopover was only for forty-five minutes there was insufficient time to inspect Baker Lake detachment.

On August 19th, Inspector Parsons proceeded to Southampton Island by U.S.A. Aircraft, and inspected and closed that detachment, returning to Churchill with Constable Taylor on August 20th, 1947. On August 25th, Inspector Parsons left Churchill for Winnipeg by R.C.A.F. Plane, and from Winnipeg to Ottawa by train, arriving in Ottawa on August 28th, having travelled a grand total of 4,738 miles.

(c) *Other Inspections.* Officers Commanding Fort Smith, Aklavik and Whitehorse Sub-Divisions carried out the usual inspections of their detachments, and reports have been submitted.

The inspection of Moose Factory, Ontario, detachment was carried out by Inspector H. G. Langton of "O" Division on October 18th, 1947, and conditions there found satisfactory.

4. Patrols

During the year under review, a total of 411,513 miles were travelled by various methods of transport, including dog sled, boat, aeroplane, auto, rail and foot—an increase of over 84,000 miles over the previous year. The increase is principally due to the extended use of the automobile and aircraft in the two Territories.

R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER *ST. ROCH*

The Schooner *St. Roch* sailed from Vancouver, B.C., on June 30th, 1947, her destination being Winter Harbour on the south shore of Melville Island. The following crew members were on board:—

Inspector H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S., Navigator; 12186 Cpl. Coffin, G. L., Chief Engineer; 12288 Cpl. Pearo, L. P., First Mate; 14511 Cst. Auchterlonie, T., Clerk; 14756 3/Cst. Sargent, G. B., Wireless Opr.; 12796 Cst. Smith, M. S., Oiler; 12261 2/Cst. Coolen, W. V., Seaman; 12435 2/Cst. Duffy, M. G., Seaman; 13021 2/Cst. Margetts, J. V., Seaman; 12444 2/Cst. Jones, P. W., Cook; 7515 S/Cst. Johnsen, R. T., 2nd Engineer; 8673 S/Cst. Cashin, W. M., Deck Hand.

She left Dutch Harbour, Alaska, on July 12th, and arrived at Point Barrow during the early a.m. of the 19th; no ice was encountered until after arrival at Point Barrow. The *St. Roch* arrived at Herschel Island, Y.T., on July 27th. The voyage from Vancouver to Herschel Island was made without incident.

Four days were spent at Herschel Island unloading and storing surplus supplies. The voyage then continued from Herschel via Boothia Island, thence across De Salis Bay and arrived at Walker Bay on August 12th, where it was learned that ice conditions further north were unfavourable. On August 20th, a wireless message was received from Inspector Larsen advising that the *St. Roch* was off Deans Dundas Bay in Prince of Wales Strait; however, two days later when she reached the northern end of Prince of Wales Strait, the vessel was forced back by incoming ice from Melville Sound. On August 24th, Inspector Larsen reported that McClure Strait, Melville Sound, was choked with ice. As ice conditions made travel further north impossible for the season, the *St. Roch* was instructed to return to Herschel Island and freeze in for the Winter 1947-48. She arrived at Herschel Island on September 6th, 1947.

On September 19th, the following members of the crew were flown out of the north by police aircraft for duty in the Marine Division, Halifax, N.S.:—12796 Cst. Smith, M.S.; 12261 2/Cst. Coolen, W. V.; 12435 2/Cst. Duffy, M. G.; 13021 2/Cst. Margetts, J. V.; 12444 2/Cst. Jones, P. W.

On December 19th, 1947, Inspector Larsen and Corporal Coffin were transferred outside by police aircraft.

On March 28th, Corporal Pearo was transferred to Edmonton by police aircraft for medical attention.

5. Dogs

The number of dogs in "G" Division on March 31, 1948, was 233, a decrease of 14 from the previous year. They were extensively used during the year under review for patrol purposes—a total distance of 45,695 miles having been covered.

6. Barracks and Buildings

I am glad to report that it is anticipated the new buildings now being constructed for us will be taken over some time during the current year from the Department of Public Works. These structures consist of:—

Fort Smith

- (a) Combination barrack block, officers and guard rooms.
- (b) Officer's quarters.
- (c) Garage, two car.

Yellowknife

- (d) Combination barrack block, Detachment Office and guard rooms.
- (e) Garage, 2 car.

Norman

- (f) Combination barrack block, Detachment Office and guard rooms.

The Department of Public Works is giving some consideration to the construction of a new barrack block and guard room at Aklavik using as far as possible materials, salvaged from our old barrack block at Fort Smith. As you know, the buildings taken over from the Canadian Army at Whitehorse have not proved at all satisfactory from the viewpoint of maintenance and fuel expenditures. These structures are of course of pre-fabrication and too much should not be expected of them. It had been hoped that a start would be made in 1948 on a new building at this point similar to the one at Fort Smith, but owing to lack of funds this project will be held in abeyance until 1949. All buildings throughout the Division are being maintained in serviceable condition, and we are continuing to insulate all structures used as quarters.

7. Crime

The following details under this heading may be of interest:—

Criminal Code

There has been an extremely large increase in the number of criminal code crimes and offences during the year under review, as compared with the previous year and all other previous years. This year, the number is 710 cases, as compared with 489 cases last year. This number of 710 includes some 44 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths, as compared with 59 investigations into deaths last year. There were no murders during the year. There have been several cases of carnal knowledge of young girls under 16 years of age, amongst the Indians and Half-Breeds population. There were 3 cases of bigamy, 6 cases of indecent assault upon women, 60 cases of breaking, entering and theft, 175 cases of thefts and 149 cases of vagrancy and common nuisances (the latter mostly drunk and creating a disturbance). The increase in the number of cases can be attributed to the increase in general in the population of both the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, but particularly the increase in population in the district of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, where there is gold mining taking place on an increasing scale every year.

There have been some serious thefts of equipment, large and small, from the Norman Wells-Whitehorse pipeline, having occurred in the N.W.T. end of that pipeline. Four persons confessed to stealing \$30,000 worth of equipment and are being brought to trial. A representative of the U.S. Government is laying the informations, as these 4 persons stole the equipment before the U.S. Government had sold the pipeline to two private companies for dismantling. A still more serious case is under investigation in which a group of persons in the N.W.T. are suspected of having stolen equipment from the pipeline end at Camp Canol, N.W.T., to the value of several hundred thousand dollars.

*Federal Statutes**The Indian Act*

There were 290 infractions of the Indian Act during the year, all in connection with liquor, that is Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, persons supplying liquor to Indians. Convictions were obtained in practically all cases. This is an increase of 46 cases over the previous year. In quite a number of these cases, the Indians have manufactured their own liquor. Many of the Indians who were convicted during the year, particularly those convicted at Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, were "repeaters."

Northwest Game Act and Regulations

There were only 28 infractions and suspected infractions of the Game Regulations in the Northwest Territories.

Northwest Territories Act

There were 10 convictions for offences under the Northwest Territories Act, all for the illegal manufacture of intoxicating liquor, or illegal possession of intoxicating liquor.

Other Acts

There were a small number of cases under the Customs Act, the Excise Act and the Immigration Act, as well as a few investigations under the Aeronautics Act on behalf of the Air Transport Board which pertained to Air Transportation Companies operating in a manner contrary to their licences.

TERRITORIAL ORDINANCES

There were 375 investigations of infractions of Territorial Ordinances in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory during the year. This is an increase of 84 cases over the previous year and the increase is accounted for mostly by increases in violations of the N.W.T. Liquor Ordinance at Yellowknife, such as, intoxication in a public place, consuming liquor in a public place. The increase in these violations at Yellowknife can be attributed mostly, if not entirely, to the vastly increased population of that district which occurred during the past 12 months.

8. Assistance to other Departments

The amount of work performed by our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory on behalf of other departments of Government is very extensive and varied. The greater part of this work is carried out, in so far as the Northwest Territories are concerned, on behalf of the N.W.T. Administration and in so far as the Yukon Territory is concerned, on behalf of the Yukon Territorial Government. The volume of assistance to the Yukon Territorial Government is, however, much below that required in the N.W.T. by the N.W.T. Administration, as the various officials and employees of the Yukon Territorial Government in that Territory do more of the Territorial Administrative work as compared with what is done by officials and employees of the N.W.T. Administration in the N.W.T. This, no doubt, is largely caused by the fact that whereas in the Yukon Territory, the Territorial Government is located right within the Territory (at Dawson), the Northwest Territories Administration, that is the N.W.T. Council, is located in Ottawa.

Apart from the two governing bodies mentioned above, we render assistance to almost every other Department of the Dominion Government which has business in the Territories. This assistance to other Departments is dealt with more fully as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES—LANDS AND
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

As stated previously, the greater part of our assistance in the Northwest Territories is performed on behalf of the above mentioned Branch, that is the Northwest Territories Administration. Our personnel are the Game Wardens for the N.W.T., Registrars of Vital Statistics, Collectors of Fur Tax, Issuers of Game Licences, Issuers of Business Licences, and practically all licences with the exception of those mining licences which are issued in the Yellowknife Mining District. Also on behalf of this Department, we attend to all matters pertaining to Eskimo welfare, and to relief for destitute white persons and half-breed persons. We supervise liquor shipments destined to the outlying districts in the N.W.T., we also have charge of and operate life-saving and fire fighting equipment and so on. This Department has some 5 or 6 Game Wardens who are also fire wardens, and who first went into the country about 2 years ago, stationed at certain places along the Mackenzie River. To date their presence has not relieved our personnel of any Administrative work other than in some cases our personnel have handed over fire fighting equipment and some other departmental property to these employees.

It is also on behalf of this Branch that we administer the payment of Family Allowances to Eskimos. This branch was charged by the Department of National Health and Welfare with Family Allowance matters for Eskimos and the Branch turned it over to this Force. Consequently, our personnel has all the field work in this matter and all of the clerical work. They are required to travel hundreds of miles every winter by dog team to visit the various outlying Trading Posts and to see that the Eskimos are receiving their allowances and to collect Traders Vouchers and Returns and Registrations and audit all accounts and check all registrations and so forth before sending them to "G" Division Headquarters in Ottawa, from where they are sent to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the N.W.T. There is a tremendous amount of clerical work in connection with the Administration of Family Allowances to Eskimos, and this severely hampers the legitimate work of extended "Police" patrols. The Eskimos are not paid in money or cheque—they are paid in goods from the Trading Stores. It would be utterly impossible for our various detachments to successfully do this work without the assistance of the various Managers of Trading Companies who have been appointed Sub-District Registrars for Family Allowances. These Trading Post Managers sometimes are located as far as 600 or 700 miles from our nearest detachment, which means winter trips sometimes of several weeks for our detachment to visit the Trading Post Manager and to complete Family Allowance matters with him.

Insofar as the Yukon Territory is concerned, the Yukon Territorial Government does not call upon our personnel for assistance in administrative work to the same extent that we are called upon in the N.W.T., nevertheless the volume of assistance given to the Yukon Territorial Government is quite large, and is similar in most respects to that given to the N.W.T. Administration, except that we do not have anything to do with Family Allowances in the Yukon Territory.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

As the Indians comprise a large percentage of the population of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and as there are only 3 Indian Agents in the N.W.T. and one in the Yukon Territory, it follows that our personnel stationed in the Territories are called upon to perform a great deal of work for the Indian Affairs Branch. This work consists of, amongst many other things, the relief of destitution amongst Indians by the issuing of food orders for them on local Trading Companies, or, by issuing them with rations from the supply of rations which are kept on hand at some of our detachments for that purpose.

Our members attend to any sicknesses amongst the Indians and ensure that the Indians get first-aid treatment and, if necessary, hospitalization. They generally protect the rights and interests of the Indians. They accompany the various Indian Agents on Treaty Payment trips, which trips sometimes last several weeks. In respect to the health of the natives, the Officer Commanding Aklavik Sub-Division, in his annual report, states as follows:

There has been no appreciable change in the health of the natives in the District generally. T.B. is still very prevalent amongst both Indians and Eskimos along the Mackenzie River. Both Anglican and R.C. Mission hospitals at Aklavik have been filled to overflowing during the past year, each having a capacity of about 40 patients.

And the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, in his annual report states as follows:

I made a point of asking the members on detachments regarding the health of the Indians and Eskimos. Without exception they all reported that T.B. was very common amongst them. The fur catch this year is poor and the prices low. The natives do not appear to relish trapping restrictions of any sort and I believe that it will be some considerable time before they realize that these restrictions have been made for their benefit.

In addition to our work in connection with Indians in the Northwest Territories, we have been called upon to look after the welfare of the Indians at Fort Mackenzie in the interior of Northern Quebec. Moreover, our member who is stationed at Moose Factory in Northern Ontario, also assists the Indian Agent there in the matter of the welfare of the Indians who inhabit the James Bay Region.

Also the Indian Affairs Branch has called upon us to perform a great deal of their work in connection with the payment of Family Allowances to Indians, particularly at Fort Smith in the N.W.T. and at Fort Mackenzie in the interior of Northern Quebec, which latter place is some 140 miles inland from Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay, where we have a detachment.

We assist numerous other departments of the Federal Government in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, principally those which have no officials resident there, but it would be tedious to recite all of them.

Estates of Deceased Persons

Our personnel in the N.W.T. act as Agents for the Public Administrator of the N.W.T., and our personnel in the Yukon Territory act as Agents of the Public Administrator of the Yukon Territory. The amount of work in this connection has always been very high and has remained high during the past year. During the year there were 65 estates attended to. When a person dies intestate in the Territories or in some cases when a deceased person does leave a will and it cannot be probated within a certain time, our members take charge of all property of the estate on behalf of the Public Administrator concerned, and furnish reports to him and carry out his instructions in respect to the disposal of the assets.

Usually all items of value and of a personal nature, such as watches, jewellery, documents, bonds, etc., are sent by our personnel to the Public Administrator and other articles of the estate such as furniture, houses, equipment, land, etc., are sold by our personnel at auction, after the Public Administrator's authority has been given for that.

Our personnel have to enquire into any possible liabilities that may exist against the estate, as well as making sure to collect all assets of any kind, including debts owing to the estate.

Some of these enquiries, it can be readily understood, are very extensive and the amount of clerical work in this is very large.

The amount of cash found by our personnel on the presence of the deceased persons and in their houses during the year, including the amount realized for sale on the spot of certain articles of the estates, amounted during the year to the sum of \$6,289.82 for both the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory. It will be realized that this sum is merely a small part of the total value of the estates, as it does not include the value of bonds and other securities, nor bank accounts, nor wages due to the deceased, etc.

9. Mining developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

We, as a Police Force, are of course directly affected by the progress of mining developments in the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territory, as we have to police the various mining camps. In connection with mining, the Officer Commanding, Whitehorse Sub-Division, in his annual report, states, in part, as follows:—

“In the Whitehorse area quite a number of small independent mining operations will be in progress this year. Several on the Haines Cutoff road district along the Alaska Highway at Burwash Creek in the Kluane Lake District. These will only be small operations quite the same as last year, which proved very satisfactory the operators being very satisfied with their results. The Yukon Coal Co., have opened up the old Tantlas Butte Coal Mine above Carmacks, Y.T., on the Yukon River and a very good quality of coal has been found.

During the past year, the United Keno Hill Mines Ltd., have increased their mining operations at Elsa and Calumet camps north of Mayo. They now employ 185 men at these camps. A further 50 to 60 men are to be employed at the Elsa camp as soon as bunk houses can be built.

The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation intends to operate seven gold dredges this year (1948), which is one more than last year. They will employ approximately between 500 to 700 men, the same as last year, of which about 500 will be brought in from the “outside”. Some of these I believe are to be displaced persons.”

The Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division in his Annual Report for 1947-48 states:—

“As I understand the Mining situation in the North, it costs very close to \$36.00 to produce an ounce of gold, and this is all that an ounce brings on the market which is controlled. The mine operators had been expecting a bonus from the Government, but apparently this bonus was not forthcoming in the manner expected, and there is a minor depression on in Yellowknife at present. However, the persons interested in mining with whom I conversed appeared optimistic, and mining plans, although considerably slowed down are still going forth. The Snare River Hydro Project should be completed by next fall and this should considerably reduce the cost of production of gold.

The Eldorado Mine at Port Radium is in steady production and has a payroll of approximately 230. There have been no labour troubles at this point. The Company has two sheets of curling ice, and I am informed that since the miners became interested in curling, gambling in the bunk house has considerably diminished and the miners are quite contented.”

10. The Northwest Highway System

This was previously known as the Alaska Highway. The Officer Commanding Whitehorse Sub-Division, through whose Territory most of the Highway runs, states in his annual report as follows:—

“Another change that has taken place is the lifting of all restrictions for travel on the Canadian portion of the Alaska Highway. This now means that the Alaska Highway is open to the General public with no restrictions.

No doubt we will see an increased amount of traffic over this highway during summer months—as a matter of fact, an increase of traffic can already be noticed. This increase right at the present time might be due to the fact that the different U.S. Government projects going to be started in and around Fairbanks and Anchorage in Alaska this spring, has caused the people to travel over the Highway to those points in Alaska from the United States in anticipation of securing employment. I might add that the persons travelling this route are doing so in all shapes and sizes and models of vehicles, some very ancient, others the latest models. The majority of traffic is from the United States. I might also add that a considerable number of them do not possess sufficient money to see them through and consequently find themselves stranded while at Whitehorse or at other points along the Highway. We have had a number of cases of this nature already. No doubt we will have more this summer (1948).”

I should add that the personnel of our Yukon Sub-Division carry out regular Highway Patrols along the entire length of the Canadian portion of the Northwest Highway System (Alaska Highway).

11. Eskimo Affairs

The Eskimos have, as usual, been very law-abiding during the past year. Economic conditions generally have not been good for them, as the fur catch has not been large and prices of fur have dropped. Moreover, there seems to be, year after year, a decreasing amount of sea-food (seals, walrus, whales), which is their main-stay of life, in fact upon which their whole economy is based—with the addition of caribou for clothing and meat. This is considered by the Police as quite a problem. Such items as the payment of Family Allowances to Eskimo children, and the issue of rations to the destitute old Eskimo folk and the sick and incapacitated are only a stop-gap when hunting fails generally.

In particular, there has been more destitution and hardship amongst the Eskimos of Northern Quebec (i.e., Ungava Bay District and Hudson's Bay District) than in the Northwest Territories.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Appreciation of Services and Assistances

General

In Section 4 of this Report I have expressed my gratitude to all those other Police Forces which have rendered us assistance during the past twelve months and to all those friends, old and new, with scientific training who have given public-spirited services to the Force in the performance of its multifarious duties.

Sincere thanks in the same Section was also expressed to certain Consultants, Chaplains and other Honorary Officers of the Force for their valuable services.

In Section 3, when dealing with the R.C.M. Police Reserve, I also acknowledged the services of that auxiliary unit with much appreciation.

The Press

Before concluding this report, I have much pleasure in again recording that the press of the country has co-operated with this Force to a most gratifying degree. We have received fair treatment and I feel it my duty to so state it and to express sincere appreciation of this.

Officials of Government Departments, etc.

Finally, I extend my thanks to all those Officials of the Canadian Government Departments who have given us loyal and enthusiastic support, and have much pleasure in again recording that I have had the excellent, loyal and sustained efforts and devotion to duty of all the Officers and men of the R.C.M. Police and its Reserve, and also of the members of the Civil Service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 3—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1948

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner C. K. Gray

Officer in Charge of "C" Department—Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Officer in Charge of "S" Department—Superintendent R. Bettaney.

Divisions

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
Superintendent O. LaRiviere

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—
Superintendent J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—
Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—
Superintendent J. Healey

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Assistant Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—
Superintendent D. J. Martin

"H" Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—
Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage

"J" Division, Fredericton, New Brunswick—
Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—
Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—
Superintendent N. Anderson.

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—
Superintendent T. R. Michelson

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—
Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—
Superintendent E. H. Perlson

Marine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—
Inspector J. P. Fraser

APPENDIX A-1

Set forth below is a brief outline of four successful cases in which R.C.M. Police Dogs were used:

1. Barbara Jones (age 2½) Cooks Brook, West Co., N.B. Lost person.

In this case a phone call was received in the P.M. of April 15, 1947, reporting that a child, Barbara Jones, was missing and believed lost in the woods near her home. A search party had endeavoured to locate the child without result. P.S.D. "Wolf" was taken to the scene and allowed to circle and immediately picked up the child's trail, following it through the woods for a distance of approximately two miles. At this point "Wolf" commenced tugging on his leash indicating that he was nearing his quarry and shortly after the child was located wandering aimlessly through the woods, wet and cold but none the worse for her experience. Due to the fact that the child had wandered far beyond the distance considered possible by those searching, she probably would not have been located and could have died of exposure or fallen into the stream had she remained out over night.

2. Frank Grzebinski—Missing Person, Yorkton Dist., Sask.

In this case P.S.D. "Asta" and "Dark" were both used. The subject Grzebinski was an aged person confined in the hospital at Yorkton, Sask., the hospital being situated in an Airport enclosure. Subject had apparently wandered away and an extensive search had failed to locate him. "Asta" was used to search the Airport enclosure and the dog's activities indicated that the subject had not escaped. "Dark" was then employed in searching the buildings. All buildings on the premises had already been searched, however, "Dark" on searching what had been an old guardroom commenced scratching at a cell door and the missing man was discovered sleeping in the cell. It is interesting to note that four persons had previously searched this building and failed to discover the subject.

3. Earl McDonald—Theft of Chickens (value \$24.00). Complaint of Bernard Goodwin, Sackville West Co., N.B.

In this case P.S.D. "Wolf" was used when the complainant reported that chickens had been stolen from his coop during the previous night. Tracks were located and "Wolf" proceeded to follow them across a potato field and into a

marsh. Some distance in the marsh, feathers and blood were located indicating that the chickens had been killed at this point. "Wolf" circled several times backing up the trail again and followed it directly to the house of one Earl McDonald, who at first denied any knowledge of the offence, but when confronted with the fact that the dog had followed his trail from the scene of crime he confessed to stealing two chickens and implicated a second person, one Lloyd Carter. The stolen chickens were located in the basement of his home and he also confessed to having previously stolen four chickens along with Carter which the complainant had missed but had not reported the theft to the police. In this case the dog must be given full credit for the successful conclusion of the investigation as it is unlikely that an investigation would have led to the thief without the assistance of the dog.

4. Murray Scofield—Portage La Prairie Dist., Breaking, Entry and Theft.

In this case the assistance of "Buck" was requested in connection with the Breaking, Entry and Theft of Art's Snack Shop, Main St., Winnipeg, Man. A back window had been removed to gain entry and the investigating constable had protected foot prints in the immediate vicinity. "Buck" was given scent from these prints and tracked along five city blocks of back lane to a well travelled road where he lost the scent for a few moments but picked up the trail again at the edge of a lane less than 50 feet away. The trail led across the lane to another well travelled road and turned into a farmyard. On questioning Murray Scofield, son of the farm owner, he confessed and led the investigators to hidden money and cigarettes.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>																								
<i>"J" Division—Concluded</i>																								
				1			1	1	1	1	2	1			2			20	1			1		
									1	1	1				7			20				1		
										1	1				2			7				1		
									1	1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
									1	1					1			1				1		
									1	1					1			1				1		
									1	2	8	1		1	13			1				1		
									1	1					1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
									2	3	3	1			9			1				1		
									1	2					3			1				1		
									1	1					1			1				1		
									1	3	1				5			1				2		
										1					1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
									1	3					5			1				2		
										1					1			1				1		
									1	1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
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										1	1				1			1				1		
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										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1				1		
										1	1				1			1						

<i>Quebec</i> —														
"C" Division—														
Montreal	1	3			2	5	20	51	12	9	11	18	132	34
Amos								1					1	1
Bedford							1						2	1
Bersimis								2					2	1
Cabano							1						2	1
Carleton							1						2	1
Caughnawaga							1						2	1
Chicoutimi							1						2	1
Coaticook								2					2	1
Drummondville							1						2	1
Gaspe								2					2	1
Henningford													2	1
Huntingdon							1						2	1
Lacolle							1						2	1
Matane								1					1	1
Megantic							1						2	1
Montmagny								1					2	1
Quebec		1			1	1	4	7					15	7
Rimouski							1						3	2
Riviere du Loup							1						2	1
Roberval								1					1	1
Rock Island								2					2	1
Rouyn							1						2	1
St. Georges de Beauce							1						2	1
St. Jean							1		1				4	2
Seven Islands													1	1
Sherbrooke							1						5	3
Ste. Agathe							1						2	1
Sutton							1						2	1
Thetford Mines								1					1	1
Three Rivers							1						2	1
Val d'Or							1						3	1
On Leave								1					1	
On Command														
Totals	1	3	1		3	11	43	96	13	10	11	18	210	75
<i>Ontario</i> —														
"N" Division—														
Rockliffe	1	1			3	5	16	14	12	26	5	6	89	4
On Command								20	14				35	
Totals	1	1	1		3	5	16	34	26	26	5	6	124	4

[illegible]

Manitoba—

"D" Division—

Winnipeg.....	1	2	1	1	...	3	11	25	40	4	9	1	9	107	26	3
Amaranth.....	1								1					1	1	
Arborg.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Arborg.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Ashern.....	1							1	3					3	1	
Beauséjour.....	1							1	2					3	1	
Berens River.....	1							1	1		1			2	1	
Bissett.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Boissevain.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Brandon.....	1						1	1	6	2				11	4	
Carberry.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Carman.....	1							1	3					4	1	
Charleswood.....	1							1	2					2	1	
Churchill.....	1							1	1					2	1	
Cold Lake.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Crystal City.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Dauphin.....	1		1				1	3	10	2				17	4	
Deloraine.....	1							1	3					1	1	
Emerson.....	1						1	1	3					4	2	
Flin Flon.....	1						1	1	5	1		1		9	1	
Fort Francis, Ont.....	1						1	1	1					2	1	
Fort Garry.....	1						1	1	1					1	1	
Fort William, Ont.....	1						1	1	2					1	1	
Gimli.....	1							1	1					3	1	
Gladstone.....	1							1	2					3	1	
God's Lake.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Gretna.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Hamiota.....	1							1	1					1	1	
Headingly.....	1							2	1					2	2	
Hodgson.....	1							1	1	1				2	1	
Kemora, Ont.....	1							1	1					2	1	
Killarney.....	1						1	1	2					4	1	
Lac du Bonnet.....	1							1	1		1			2	1	
Manitou.....	1							1	1					2	1	
McCreary.....	1							1	1	1				3	1	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>																										
"F," Division—Concluded																										
Green Lake.....											1					1							1			
Gull Lake.....										1						1										
Hafford.....																										
Hanley.....										1						1										
Herbert.....										1						1										
Hudson Bay.....												1				2							1			
Humboldt.....									1		4					6							2			
Ile a la Crosse.....										1	1					3							1			
Imperial.....										1	2					3							1			
Indian Head.....										1	1					3							1			
Ituna.....										1	1					3							1			
Kamsack.....										1	3					4							1			
Kelvington.....										1	1					2							1			
Kerrobert.....										1	1					2							1			
Kindersley.....											3					3							1			
Kipling.....										1	1					2							1			
Kyle.....										1	1					2							1			
Lac la Ronge.....										1	1		1			2							1			
Lanigan.....										1	1					2							1			
Leader.....										1	1					2							1			
Lloydminster.....										1	1					2							1			
Loon Lake.....											1					6							2			
Macklin.....										1	1					2							1			
Madstone.....										1	1					2							1			
Maple Creek.....										1	1					2							1			
Mayfair.....										1	1					2							1			
Meadow Lake.....									1	1	3					5							2			
Melfort.....									1	1	4					6							1			
Melville.....									1	1	4					6							1			

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

North Sydney, N.S.—									
R.C.M.P.-P.B. <i>Brule</i>									
Kingston, Ont.—									
R.C.M.P.-P.B. <i>Carnaluff</i>									
Sarnia, Ont.—									
R.C.M.P.-P.B. <i>Culknife</i>									
R.C.M.P.-P.B. <i>Tagish</i>									
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—									
R.C.M.P.-P.B. <i>Chilcoat</i>									
Fort Frances, Ont.—									
R.C.M.P.-M.B. <i>Fort Frances</i>									
Kenora, Ont.—									
R.C.M.P.-M.B. <i>Kenora</i>									
Vancouver, B.C.—									
R.C.M.P.-P.B. <i>Standoff</i>									
Esquimalt, B.C.—									
R.C.M.P.-P.B. <i>Little Bow</i>									
On Command.....	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
Totals.....	8	9	13	30	51	14	94	219	1
Aviation Section—									
Rockliffe, Ont.....	1	1		2	2		3		3
Regina, Sask.....			3	2			1		2
Edmonton, Alta.....			1	1			1		1
Totals.....	1	1	4	4	2		5	17	6

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

"L" Division, P.E.I.	1	1	1	1	3	9	21	1	1	1	2	39					17									
"H" Division, N.S.	1	1	2	1	4	16	41	136	21	6	1	3	232	2	85	2	21	11								
"J" Division, N.B.	1	1	2	1	3	13	35	95	14	5		2	171	1	63	4	3									
"C" Division, Que.	1	1	1	1	3	11	43	96	13	10	11	18	210		73	2										
"N" Division, Ont.	1	1	1	1	3	15	16	34	26	26	5	6	134	2	48											
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	4	16	14	58	83	195	8	44			48		31	5	12									
"O" Division, Ont.	1	1	2	2	2	7	29	90	6	18	1	6	104		66	2	3									
"D" Division, Man.	1	1	2	2	2	21	65	142	12	16	1	9	277		97	7										
"Depot" Division, Sask.	1	1	2	2	1	5	18	73	122	18	11	36	295	52	3	9	4									
"F" Division, Sask.	2	2	4	1	4	6	18	73	122	18	11	36	295	52	6	10	3									
"K" Division, Alta.	2	2	4	1	7	27	86	174	17	15		2	336	92	5	12	6	1								
"E" Division, B.C.	1	1	2	3	2	8	31	91	193	18	21	2	9	388												
"G" Division—	1	1	2			1	9	26	68	1	4	7	5	134		33	2									
N.W. Territories																										
Yukon Territory		1	1	1	1	4	8	52		28		1	97	228	2	6										
"Marine" Division		8		1		8	17	31	1	3			31	5	4	11										
Aviation Section		1	1	1	1	4	30	51	14	94			219		1	1										
						4	4	2		5			17		6											
Totals.....	1	1	8	19	50	14	1	66	228	592	1445	274	313	42	146	3200	190	2	192	17	264	6	754	55	29	1

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruit Special Constables	Special Constables	Special Constable Guards	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles		
Headquarters Staff.....	1	3	3	12	1	10	38	47	56	6	20	23	221	23	221							1				
Prince Edward Island.....			1			1	3	9	21	1			39	1	39							17				
Nova Scotia.....		1	1	8	1	12	28	66	179	35	97	1	3	3	432				2			86	2	11		
New Brunswick.....			1	2			3	13	34	89	14	5		2	164				1			63	4	3		
Quebec.....			1	4	1		3	10	43	99	13	10	11	18	213							76	2			
Ontario.....			1	6	2		11	32	86	253	20	67	6	35	521		2	48								
Manitoba.....		1	2	3	1		5	18	62	146	15	15	1	9	278						3	104	11	15		
Saskatchewan.....		2	3	8	4	1	11	41	108	253	142	35	11	37	656				3	9		92	4			
Alberta.....		1	2	3	2		8	31	89	204	26	22	3	9	400				6	10		2	142	7		1
British Columbia.....			1	2			1	8	27	70	1	5	7	5	127				5	12		1	134	6		
North West Territories.....			1	1	1		1	4	11	53		29	1	1	102							33	2			
Yukon Territory.....											1	1	2		30				298			2	6			
On Command—Special Duty—				1				8	17										5			4	11			
London, England.....							2	1	1	1		5		2	11											
Washington, U.S.A.....									1	1		1														
Paris, France.....									1						1											
Brussels, Belgium.....										1					1											
The Hague, Netherlands.....										1					1											
Rome, Italy.....										1					1											
Totals.....	1	8	19	50	14	1	66	298	592	1445	274	313	42	146	3200	190	2	192	17	264	6	754	55	29	1	1

APPENDIX "C"

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, etc., for the
Twelve Months Ended March 31, 19481.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED
UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES,
IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		83	24	786	2	31	495	45	11	134	1,611
Alberta.....		163	1	147		12	850	20		64	1,257
Saskatchewan.....	1	321	25	155		9	533	13		25	1,082
Manitoba.....		237	1	248		9	671	16		39	1,221
Ontario.....		265	231	1,317	2	197	1,786	110	29	344	4,281
Quebec.....		582	38	1,454	2	34	974	28	22	399	3,533
New Brunswick.....		20	5	254	2	3	228	2	1	53	568
Nova Scotia.....		274	12	365	2	3	244	18		150	1,041
Prince Edward Island.....		771	10	87		6	71	7		11	963
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....		8	7	75		21	581	22		49	763
Totals.....	1	2,697	345	4,888	10	325	6,433	281	63	1,268	16,320

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....			6	51		2	55	7		29	150
Alberta.....	465	119	1,610	691	41	351	2,945	262	28	360	6,872
Saskatchewan.....	556	219	783	631	4	282	2,123	196	3	169	4,966
Manitoba.....	115	141	465	496	18	65	1,583	91	9	324	3,307
Ontario.....		8	238	123		31	118	28	15	63	624
Quebec.....	1	7	53	165	1	10	97	13	16	67	430
New Brunswick.....	469	92	601	332	26	197	1,445	150	47	241	3,600
Nova Scotia.....	124	46	587	332	14	79	1,321	308	4	367	3,182
Prince Edward Island.....	31	11	100	74		20	243	25	1	37	542
N.W.T. and Yukon.....	33	15	49	78		17	428	26		82	728
Total.....	1,794	658	4,492	2,973	104	1,054	10,358	1,106	123	1,739	24,401

1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Negative searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....	1	3		85		92	5,893	107		37	6,218
Saskatchewan.....	7	209	130	281	5	54	4,573	106	1	35	5,401
Manitoba.....	2	159	17	236	2	16	4,459	65		78	5,034
Ontario.....			1		1	1	19			1	23
Quebec.....				4			1				5
New Brunswick.....	11	702	138	355	6	46	3,776	41	6	42	5,123
Nova Scotia.....		4,078	8	2,280	21	38	4,832	86		294	11,637
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,342	22	159	1	20	988	18		18	2,568
N.W.T. and Yukon.....							1				1
Total.....	22	6,492	316	3,400	36	267	24,542	423	7	505	36,010

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Disposition by Provinces										Total
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	
Aeronautics Act.....		5	4	58	1		32	2	3	13	7	5	17	7	61	13	2	3		3	118
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			2	8			5			6	21				26	1					21
Bank Act.....				3						1	4		4								4
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....			1	5			52					21	25	12							58
Canal Regulations Act.....							4				4				4						4
Canada Shipping Act.....		14		306			10	1		48	32				17	34	48	248			379
Combines Investigation Act.....		6		6							6			1	1	3					6
Customs Act.....		657	73	1,857	2	15	508	20	13	506	577	88	98	114	1,144	1,081	233	303	9	4	3,651
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....				3			78	1		4	86		47	2	37						86
Excise Act.....		1,958	27	159	1	15	393	19	4	102	56	185	355	301	170	546	3	214	844	4	2,678
Explosives Act.....		3	12	86		1	13			8	123	3			60	12	1	45		1	123
Export Act.....															1						
Extradition Act.....				3							3										3
Family Allowance Act.....				23			5			13	43	2			7	21	11	1		1	33
Federal District Commission Act.....			7	81		2	384	1		2	477				476						477
Fisheries Act.....				14		4	99	2		1	120			6				24	16		120
Food and Drugs Act.....				2							2										2
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....		14	18	928		46	228	18	5	149	136	29	18	31	383	734	64	7	3	1	1,405
Game Export Act.....				3							3										3
Government Vessels Discipline Act.....																					
Immigration Act.....			4	176			2				2							2			2
Income War Tax Act.....							4			9	161			2	7	4	1	10		6	193
Indian Act.....		10	1	70	1	9	83	4		12	180	3	53	4	17	19	28	44			180
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....			18	76		35	2,798	72	5	68	299	371	418	277	829	351	150	71	9	297	3,082
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....		32		32		2	96	2		1	133		32	91		5		4	1		133
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.....		3		28		8	150	12		12	213		103	49			2				213
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....				1							1				1						1
Lord's Day Act.....		1	1	28		4	9	1		1	20	1		3	16						20
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....											61		37	9		10			1		61
		1	3	7	72	3	101	9		25	220	23	4	13	2	14	114	9	21	20	221

[illegible]

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

Criminal Code	Disposition by Provinces											Total									
	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	British Columbia		Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Y.T.	Total
Offences Against Public Order—Part 2—																					
Affrays and Duels.....	1	1				4	90	9	3		108	84	12	5			3	4			108
Explosive Substances.....							3				3	1	1					1			3
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....						4	1	2		1	8		4				2			2	8
Information Illegally Obtained and Communicated Illegal Information.....										2	2					2					2
Offensive Weapons.....	6	16	25	54	1	7	149	16		29	303	42	65	67	5	5	51	50	11	6	303
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots.							6				6			6							6
Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice—Part 4—																					
Common Law.....	2		2			1	15	2			22	3	9	6	1			3			22
Corruption and Disobedience.....			1	1			2				4	1						1			4
Bribes and Rewards re Judicial.			3			1	5	4	7	7	30				4	26					30
Escapes and Rescues.....	1			5	2	1	60		9	9	78	7	9	21			21	15	3	2	78
Misleading Justice.....				1			5	1	1	1	9	1	2	2	2		2	2			9
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....		2	1	4		4	10	4			25	16	6				1	2			25
Fabrication of Evidence.....	3	1					1				5		5								5
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....		1	2			8	180	11		7	209	36	44	27	2	3	44	27	12	14	209
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....		2	7	11			11		3		34	5	2	2	7	16		2			34
Religious Morals, Public Conviction—Part 5—																					
Disorderly Houses.....	6	15	21	31		19	219	4		14	329	94	54	140			6	23	11	1	329
Offences against Morality.....	2	3	4	7	1	3	4	1		3	28	3	9				9	6		1	28
Buggery.....	1	1		3		1	5				11	1	4	3			2			1	11

Incest.....	11	4	3	1	2	20	1	2	34	8	13	9	2	4	89
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency	5		4	2	1	69	2	6	89		22	17	11	2	4
Letters to Deceive and Defraud.															
Obscene Publications, Letters,															
Postcards, Obscene Matter.....															
Prostitution of Indian Women.	4	1		3	1	1	1		9	1	4	1	2		9
Seduction.....	4	2		2	1		1		5	1	4				5
Nuances.....	5	2	6	2	18	493	11	14	9	2	4	2			9
Religion.....	1	1		2	1	8	1	14	552	154	176	64	1	45	552
Vagrancy.....	8	6	3	8	58	1,132	64	2	13	7	280	133	66	122	1,295
Person and Reputation—Part 6—															
Abduction.....		1	1	1	4		1	1	9		3		1	4	9
Abortion and Attempts.....		1	1	1			1	1	6		1	3	1		6
Aggravated Assault.....	1				29				3	12	4	9	1		34
Common Assault.....	63	9	13	6	236	1,276	268	2	1,904	472	542	272	7	52	1,904
Indecent Assault.....	23	2	4	3	8	79	12	3	143	29	45	10	1	4	143
Assault Occasioning Actual															
Bodily Harm.....	25	4	8	2	68	349	92	6	573	167	92	90	12	74	573
Bodily Injuries, Acts and															
Omissions Causing Danger to															
the Person.....	9	8	10	9	11	60	15	1	129	28	29	16		2	129
Driving While Intoxicated.....	1	9	2	1	10	411	35	1	484	49	61	53	4	30	484
Failure to Stop After Accident.	13	4	32	7	8	167	11		951	41	57	6	4	18	251
Furious Driving.....	14	3	10	6	15	595	57	2	715	324	130	15		25	715
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully.	35	3	13	4	12	132	7		206	52	64	25	5	18	206
Defamatory Libel and Extor-															
tion by Libel.....		1						3	5	3	1		1		5
Duties Tending to the Preserva-															
tion of Life.....	79	23	41	40	47	81	30	70	452	212	96	62		6	452
Attempted Murder.....		2		2	1	1	1	1	8	1		2		3	8
Counselling to Commit Murder.				1					1					1	1
Manslaughter.....		4		4	12	21	8	3	48	6		9	21	2	48
Murder.....				9	5		4	2	21	4	5	5	2	4	21
Threatening Letters and															
Threats.....	2	4	3	3		3		3	15	1	3	1	3	1	15
Accidental Death by Auto															
Accident.....				285				6	291	64	31	40		14	291
Accidental Death General															
Accidents.....	24	1,398						41	1,463	380	465	215	1	36	1,463
Accidental Death by Railway															
Accidents.....	1	1	1	66		6	1	2	68	22	18	15		6	68
Neglect at Childbirth.....				1					2	1	5	2			12</

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948—*Continued*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Decline to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....				3			33				36
Fire Prevention Act.....			1				1				2
Game Act.....	1	7	11	23	3		185	7		3	240
Hawkers and Pedlars Act....			1	1			6				8
Highways and Transportation Act.....			1	2		1	26	1			31
Hotel Keepers Act.....				1				1			1
Injured Animals Act.....		2	6	4							12
Industrial Standards Act....							1				1
Liquor Act.....	1	184	33	87		21	2,004	45		3	2,378
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....			1				2				3
Masters and Servants Act....			2	1		1	5	6			15
Mental Hygiene Act.....		3	8	23	1		36	1		1	73
Mine Regulations.....		1									1
Minimum Wage Act.....				1			1				2
Open Wells Act.....		2					2				4
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.			4	7			35	1			47
Public Health Act.....			3				5				8
Pure Bred Sire Areas Act....							7	1			8
Rural Municipality Act.....				5			2				7
Rural Telephone Act.....				1			1				2
Saskatchewan Hospitals Act.				14			1				15
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.										1	1
Saskatchewan Bill of Rights.				1							1
Securities Fraud Prevention Act.....										1	1
School Act.....				1							1
School Attendance Act.....							3				3
Steam Boilers Act.....			1				1				2
Stray Animals Act.....	1		1	2		5	23	12			44
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....			2	7			1				10
Travelling Shows Act.....			2	3							5
Vehicles Act.....	3	5	25	47		10	2,005	16		6	2,117
Venereal Diseases Act.....			1								1
Well Drillers Act.....			1								1
Municipal Laws.....			1	4			78			1	84
Total.....	7	209	130	281	5	54	4,573	106	1	35	5,401
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusement Act.....				16			1				17
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1	4	1	3		2	14				25
Basic Sciences Act.....		1									1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.			1				2				3
Child Welfare Act.....				8			3			3	14
Crown Timber and Forest Reserves Act.....		1		1							2
Fire Prevention Act.....		6		1			2				9
Fisheries Act.....							3				3
Game Act.....		16	3	10			92	6		5	132
Government Liquor Control Act.....	1	80	9	92	1	4	1,309	25		33	1,554
Highway Traffic Act.....		34	3	44		7	2,610	16		29	2,743
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							1				1
Marriage Act.....				1							1
Medical Act.....				1							1
Mental Deficiency Act.....				2							2

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948—Continued

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Decline to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>											
Mental Diseases Act.....		5		32			83				120
Naturopathic Act.....							1				1
Parents Maintenance Act.....							4				4
Petty Trespass Act.....		2					10	3		1	16
Public Health Act.....				1			4				5
Public School Act.....							1				1
Real Estate Agents Act.....							2				2
School Attendance Act.....							1				1
Small Debts Recovery Act.....				5							5
Taxicab Act.....							1				1
Wages Recovery Act.....				8							8
Wives and Children Maintenance.....		8		7	1	2	24	8		7	57
Municipal Laws.....		2		4		1	291	7			305
Total.....	2	159	17	236	2	16	4,459	65		78	5,034
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Children's Protection Act.....							2				2
Highway Traffic Act.....						1	15			1	17
Mental Hospitals Act.....					1						1
Ontario Liquor Act.....			1								1
Petty Trespass Act.....							2				2
Total.....			1		1	1	19			1	23
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....				4			1				5
Total.....				4			1				5
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....			1	3			2				6
Boys' Industrial Home Act.....			8	1							9
Children's Protection Act.....		1		10		1	20			5	37
Deserted Wives and Children Act.....			1	4		5	14	1		4	29
Forest Fires Act.....		1	22	12			4				39
Game Act.....		2	3	9	1		34	1			50
Gasoline Sales Act.....			1				4				5
Highway Act.....			4	12		1	13		1		31
Inter-Provincial Home for Girls Act.....				8							8
Illegitimate Children Act.....				6		5	17	5	2	4	39
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		695	67	235	4	23	2,122	19	3	23	3,191
Motor Carrier Act.....				2							2
Motor Vehicle Act.....	11	3	28	42	1	6	1,188	10		5	1,294
Provincial Hospital Act.....				3			4				7
Private Act.....				1							1
Schools Act.....						1	1	1			3
Slot Machine Act.....			1				6				7
Theatres Act.....				4							4
Town Incorporation Act.....							3	1			4
Town Planning Act.....				2						1	3
Transient Salesmen Act.....			2	1							3
Municipal Laws.....						4	344	3			351
Total.....	11	702	138	355	6	46	3,776	41	6	42	5,123

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948—*Concluded*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Decline to Prosecute	Negative Searches and Complaint Unfounded	Abandoned For Want of Information	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				2			2				4
Children's Protection Act.....										1	1
Gasoline Tax Act.....							38	3			41
Gasoline Licence Act.....										1	1
Hotel Regulations.....							2				2
Lands and Forests Act.....		1	2	221	1	7	282	20		29	563
Liquor Act.....	4,077	1	1,266	18	25	2,368	48			165	7,968
Mine Regulations.....				2		114				12	128
Motor Carriers Act.....			1	10		2				4	17
Motor Vehicles Act.....			3	749	2	4	1,966	15		72	2,811
Public Highways Act.....			1	11			53			7	72
Securities Act.....						2	2				4
Summary Convictions Act.....							1			1	2
Slot Machine Act.....				19						2	21
Municipal By-Laws.....							2				2
Total.....		4,078	8	2,280	21	38	4,832	86		294	11,637
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....				4							4
Children's Act.....				5							5
Dog Act.....	1		3	17							21
Domestic Animals Act.....				3			1			1	5
Electrical Inspection Act.....							2				2
Falconwood Act (Mental Diseases).....			1	45							46
Forest Fires Prevention Act.....				8			1				9
Game Act.....				5			47			1	53
Highway Traffic Act.....		2	1	20		2	388	1		1	415
Prohibition Act.....	1,338		17	39	1	12	435	16		14	1,872
Public Health Act.....				5							5
Public Vehicles Act.....				3			1				4
Road Act.....				1			1				2
Security Fraud Prevention Act.....										1	1
Slot Machine Act.....							10				10
Venereal Diseases Act.....				3							3
Municipal Laws.....		1		51		6	102	1			111
Total.....	1	1,341	22	159	1	20	988	18		18	2,568
<i>N.W.T. and Yukon—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
Total.....							1				1

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT
FROM APRIL 1, 1947, TO MARCH 31, 1948

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	381	10	237	227	Opium pipes..... 1
Opium dross.....		3	15		Opium lamps..... 1
Opium—Liquids (including Tincture, Yen Shee Water and Poppyhead Tea)		438			Opium needles (Yen Hocks) 1
Opium Poppyheads.....	10				Opium Pipe scrapers..... 2
Morphine.....		2	69	699	Hypodermic Syringes..... 32
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)...		8	91	2,069	Improvised Syringes (made from medicine droppers)... 122
Cocaine.....			355	4	Hypodermic needles..... 31
Codeine.....		4	168	40	Automobiles (Used in trans- porting)..... 9
Marihuana.....		9		4 cigs.	Miscellaneous Articles..... 96

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM
APRIL 1, 1947, to MARCH 31, 1948.

BRITISH COLUMBIA	\$ 76,451.00
ALBERTA	132,786.00
SASKATCHEWAN	148,101.00
MANITOBA	120,101.74
ONTARIO	112,924.83
QUEBEC	130,285.00
NEW BRUNSWICK	83,719.77
NOVA SCOTIA	138,623.12
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	22,839.00
N.W.T. and Y.T.	16,889.25
TOTAL	\$ 982,720.71

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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-A56

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1949

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.P.
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander
of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

June 23, 1949.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—

PAGE

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	7
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.....	7
3. The Force at Large.....	8
Increase in Pay and Allowances.....	8
Personnel Department.....	8
Recruits.....	8
Supervision of Government-Owned and Rented Buildings in Canada.....	8
R.C.M. Police Laboratories.....	9
4. New Duties.....	9
Radio.....	9
Preventive Service and Special Sections.....	9
Youth and the Police.....	9
5. Health.....	10

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE—

1. Strength of the Force.....	10
Uniformed Strength.....	10
Employed Civilians and Civil Servants.....	10
Table Showing Rates of Pay and Distribution.....	11
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	12
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths.....	12
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	14
5. Administration in the Field.....	14
Regular Uniformed Land Force.....	14
R.C.M. Police Radio.....	14
Marine Division.....	15
Aviation Section.....	15
Fire Prevention in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	15
R.C.M. Police Band.....	16
6. Accommodation.....	16
Ottawa.....	16
New Construction.....	16
Property Damage.....	16
7. Discipline.....	16
8. Honours and Awards.....	16
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	16
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal.....	17
Honorary Aide-de-Camp.....	17
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	17
10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	17
11. Transport.....	17
12. Horses.....	18
Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Sask.....	18
13. Clothing and Supplies.....	18
Printing and Stationery.....	19
Photographic Supplies.....	19
Inspections.....	19
Financial Audit.....	19

SECTION 3—RECRUITING, TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH—

1. Recruiting.....	19
2. Training.....	19
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	19
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	19
Swimming.....	20

CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
3. Musketry Practice.....	20
4. Revolver Practice.....	20
MacBrien Shield.....	20
Best Revolver Shot.....	20
Minto Cup.....	21
Crossed Revolver Badge.....	21
Indoor Ranges.....	21
5. Equitation.....	21
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	21
7. Instructional Staff.....	21
SECTION 4—CRIME—	
1. General.....	22
2. Review.....	22
Criminal Code.....	23
Murder.....	23
Counterfeiting.....	23
Safeblowing.....	24
Canadian Seamen's Union Strike.....	24
Provincial Statutes.....	24
Federal Statutes.....	25
Narcotic Drug Traffic.....	25
Prisoners of War.....	25
Juvenile Delinquency.....	25
PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH.....	25
Customs and Excise Acts—General.....	25
Customs Act.....	25
Excise Act.....	26
Conspiracy Cases.....	26
Excise Tax Act.....	27
Canada Shipping Act.....	27
Firearms.....	27
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28
SPECIAL BRANCH.....	28
Royal Commission Enquiry.....	28
Japanese Situation.....	28
3. THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH.....	29
Central Finger Print Section.....	29
Single Finger Print Section.....	29
Modus Operandi Section.....	29
Photographic Section.....	29
R.C.M. Police Gazette.....	29
The Firearms Registration Section.....	30
Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	30
Communications Section.....	30
R.C.M. Police Quarterly.....	30
Police Service Dogs.....	30
Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	30
4. Non-Criminal Investigations.....	31
5. R.C.M. Police Laboratories.....	31
Understudies.....	31
Work Performed.....	31
6. Interesting Cases.....	31
1. General Cases.....	32
2. Fingerprint Cases.....	43
3. Modus Operandi Cases.....	43
4. Firearms Cases.....	45
5. Police Service Dogs Cases.....	46
6. R.C.M. Police Laboratories Cases.....	48

CONTENTS—*Continued*SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER
POLICE FORCES, ETC.—

	PAGE
1. "Other" Investigations	51
Municipal Laws and Ordinances	52
2. Social and Humanitarian Services	52
Co-operation with Youth	52
3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea—R.C.M. Police Marine Division	52
Vessels in Distress	52
(a) Fishing Trawler "Bonnie"	53
(b) Fishing Dragger "Florence and Lee"	53
(c) S.S. "Imperial Welland"	53
(d) United States Lobster Transport Vessel "Satellite"	54
(e) Fishing Schooner "Robertson"	54
(f) Greek Freighter S.S. "Diamantis"	54
(g) Rimouski Airline Aircraft	55
4. Collection of Revenue	55

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY—

1. General	56
2. Strength	56
Sub-Divisions and Detachments	56
(a) Yukon Territory	56
(b) Northwest Territories	57
3. Inspections	57
(a) Superintendent D. J. Martin and Inspector H. H. Cronkhite	57
4. Patrols	58
R.C.M. Police Schooner "St. Roch"	58
Investiture	59
Patrol from Lake Harbour	59
Patrol from Reliance	60
5. Dogs	60
6. Barracks and Buildings	60
7. Crime	60
Criminal Code	60
Federal Statutes	61
The Indian Act	61
Northwest Game Act and Regulations	62
Northwest Territories Act	62
Other Acts	62
Territorial Ordinances	62
8. Assistance to Other Departments	62
Department of Mines and Resources	62
Indian Affairs Branch	63
Estates of Deceased Persons	63
9. Conditions Amongst Indians and Eskimos	63
10. The Northwest Highway System	65
11. Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon	65

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS—

1. Relief from Tension	66
2. Appreciation of Services and Assistances	66
(a) General	66
(b) The Press	66
(c) Officials of Government Departments, etc.	66

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

SECTION 8—APPENDICES—

	PAGE
"A" List of Officers Commanding, as at March 31, 1949.....	67
"B" Strength and Distribution by Divisions and Detachments.....	68
(1) Distribution of Marine Division.....	82
(2) Recapitulation by Divisions.....	83
(3) Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	84
"C" Returns of Investigations, Cases entered and convictions, etc., for the twelve months ended March 31, 1949.....	85
(1) Recapitulation of the Disposition of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.....	86
(2) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Federal Statutes from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	87
(3) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	89
(4) Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	94
(5) Return of Seizures made under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	98
(6) Summary of Fines imposed from April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	98

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

OTTAWA, June 21, 1949.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and
Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1949, the form of which is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, and which has been found adequate for most purposes.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The Amendments referred to in my last Annual Report under this heading were embodied in Chapter 28 of the 1948 Statutes, which was assented to on the 14th of May, 1948. However, the Amendments known as Parts V, VI, VII of the R.C.M. Police Act were not brought into force until March 1, 1949—by proclamation.

Broadly speaking, the new Parts which were added to the Act make it necessary that any pension benefits for personnel joining the Force after the 1st of March, 1949, must be on a "contributory" basis. Members of the Force who were already serving at the time of the Proclamation, may elect, if they so desire, to embrace benefits of the new Parts, provided, of course, they are prepared to make the necessary contributions.

It is too soon to venture an opinion as to whether many officers or men will likely ask to come under the new Parts.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

The agreements with four of the Provinces, namely New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, are due for renewal this year, the first named from the 1st April, 1949 and the other three from the 1st June next.

The question of the rate to be charged to the Provinces in future has recently received the attention of Treasury Board officials, and the revised amount, which is an increase of \$400 per man per annum over the previous rate, is subject to revision every three years, and the writer trusts that this will not interfere with long-term agreements, as it is more economical and easier to plan expenditure under a long-term agreement than otherwise. Negotiations with the provinces affected will be opened immediately.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

We still receive numerous requests for this Force to act as a municipal body in cities, towns and villages, but as we have not the men to comply with these requests, the more important duties must take precedence. We shall be unable to take on any further commitments of this nature for at least a year, or until the situation with regard to recruits is such that will justify our entering into such agreements.

A number of renewals in existing agreements have come up recently, and they are being offered at the new rate authorized by the Treasury Board.

3. The Force at Large

INCREASE IN PAY AND ALLOWANCES

1. *Pay.* The writer has much pleasure in recording that by Order-in-Council of the 17th February, 1949, P.C. 4/777, a flat increase of 25c. per diem was granted to all uniformed officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, effective October 1, 1948. The new rates of pay for all ranks will be found in the table of Pay and Distribution shown in Section 2 of this report.

2. *Allowances.* At the same time, the General Living Allowance was increased by 50c. per diem for married Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, and by 25c. per diem to unmarried men.

A substantial increase for Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables was also made in the Meal Allowance.

The Ration Allowance was raised from 60c. per single ration to 85c. per diem, and of course in the case of a married man, this was doubled.

These increases were in line with those recently granted to members of the Fighting Forces and other employees of the government.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

No changes in the establishment of this Section have been made during the past twelve months, and this means that six commissioned Officers in the field and one senior Personnel Officer at Headquarters have carried out the duties required of this Section. However, the interviewing of applicants for the Force is still supplemented by the efforts of Non-Commissioned Officer interviewers where necessary.

There has been a noticeable increase in the requirements of Division Commanders and Executive Officers at Headquarters in seeking assistance respecting the proper selection and placement of serving members for special duties.

In addition to their ordinary duties, Personnel Officers have undertaken some research at Headquarters relating to the use of efficiency tests, other than the psychometric test at present in use.

RECRUITS

Recruiting was continued during the past year at a very high tempo, and while the number of applicants was quite encouraging, the quality was lacking in a very large percentage of them. We now lay great stress on intensive screening of applicants. To secure valuable details on personal interest and motivation has undoubtedly reduced the wastage. For a time, Divisional Personnel Officers were kept busy with a flow of recruits averaging 60 monthly, but this has now decreased to a point where only about 20 recruits can be assembled monthly for training. However, in view of present excellent employment and economic conditions, recruiting can be considered as reasonably good.

The total number of applications received from prospective candidates during the past twelve months was 5,293. The Personnel Officers conducted 1,471 interviews, and the total number of recruits engaged during the past year was 476.

The practice of following the progress of recruits through training and afterwards by Personnel Officers is being maintained.

SUPERVISION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND RENTED BUILDINGS IN CANADA

Insofar as Ottawa is concerned, the arrangement with the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires for the supervision of government buildings at Ottawa has been enlarged during the past twelve months. Quite recently, the security of 41 other buildings outside of Ottawa and property across the country was transferred to the R.C.M. Police. The actual transfer will officially take place on April 1, 1949.

R.C.M. POLICE LABORATORIES

The laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan and Rockcliffe, Ontario, our principal training centres, have been kept very busy during the past twelve months.

In May, 1948, the Rockcliffe Laboratory was placed under the direct supervision of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "C" Department, R.C.M. Police Headquarters, insofar as policy and similar matters are concerned. However, Inspector J. H. Churchman is in personal charge of the Laboratory at Regina, Saskatchewan and is responsible for the technical operation of the Laboratory at Rockcliffe; he has done remarkably well in the absence of a qualified medical doctor.

After the resignation of Surgeon Mundell, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable successor, but during the month of December 1948 we were successful in securing the services of Doctor D. K. Merkeley of Winnipeg and Vancouver, and he is at present taking a course in forensic medicine at New York University.

Some account of the work performed in these laboratories will be found in Section 4 of this Report.

4. New Duties

There was a temporary decrease in the work of the Force immediately after the War, but it has now increased to a point where it is equal to the peak of the war years, when our strength, all told, was approximately 5,500.

Increased or new duties resulting from new Federal Legislation have not been as numerous as the increase in duties under Statutes which were already in existence at the close of the war, or those referred to in my last report. Our duties in connection with the War Service Grants Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Act, the Radio Telegraph Act, and the Income Tax Act have grown during the past 12 months, and we have increased our effectiveness under those and other Acts in several directions.

The growing importance of the Canadian North has also required the services of additional members of the Force there.

Radio

Additions to our radio system, which will be referred to later in this report, under "Administration In The Field" of Section 2, has also increased our duties and responsibilities as well as our efficiency. A survey has also been made regarding our requirements in this direction in the Maritime Provinces.

Preventive Service and Special Sections

We have also been obliged to augment our Forces in the Preventive Service along the International Boundary, at the request of the Department of National Revenue. The duties of the Special Section have doubled during the past twelve months. The vetting of displaced persons abroad requires the services of specially selected and experienced personnel.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

The work among the youth of the country, carried out by the members of the Force, continues to occupy an important place in our activities. The program has drawn favourable comment from other Police Forces which has had the effect of interesting them in furthering the work.

In addition to press comment the program was referred to in complimentary terms on the floor of the House of Commons recently.

Besides the usual contact with children through the talks delivered in the schools, our men continue to assist in their off-duty hours in such activities as coaching in baseball, hockey, football, swimming, badminton, target shooting and stamp collecting, to mention only a few.

To date we have reached over one and a third million children.

5. Health

There has been a substantial increase again in the total number of days lost on account of illness, over the previous year. During the year under review, the total number of days lost from all causes was 22,776 compared with 19,737 the previous year—an increase of 15 per cent. Of the total of 22,776, the number of days spent in the Hospital was 11,578—a little more than 50 per cent, which is an increase over the previous year.

According to the record of nomenclature of diseases, fractures of various kinds headed the list with 1,526 days. Influenza came second with 1,448 days. Appendicitis and the common cold made substantial inroads into the number of men available for duty with 962 and 870 days respectively, during the year under review.

Very few infectious and contagious diseases occurred during the year. Those reported were Measles and Mumps.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after our Medical, Hospital and Dental requirements and the existing arrangements which have been in operation for many years, and which are Dominion-wide, are economical and most satisfactory. In order to reduce clerical work, we hope to be able to come to some understanding with that Department, for a lump sum arrangement per annum, which can be reviewed and revised, if necessary, periodically.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1949, the total strength, including Civil Servants was 3,929, made up as follows:—

(a) Uniformed Strength		
Officers	99	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	2,838	
Special Constables	432	
		3,369
(b) Employed Civilians		69
(c) Civil Servants		
Permanent Civil Servants	93	
Temporary Civil Servants	398	
		3,929

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

It will be observed from the foregoing that the strength of the uniformed force, including Special Constables, was 3,369, whereas the total last year was 3,012. However, 42 former Special Constable Guards were absorbed as regular Special Constables during the year, leaving a net increase of 315.

EMPLOYED CIVILIANS AND CIVIL SERVANTS

A substantial decrease has taken place in the strength of Employed Civilians during the past year, but it will be noted that there has been an increase in the number of Civil Servants. The following table gives the comparison between the 1948 and 1949 totals:—

	March 31, 1948	March 31, 1949	Decrease	Increase
Employed Civilians.....	146	69	77	.....
Permanent Civil Servants.....	90	93	.....	3
Temporary Civil Servants.....	394	398	.....	4
	630	560	77	7

NOTE.—In the Annual Report for 1948, the Civil Servants who are employed in the Office of the Treasury Branch (R.C.M. Police) were included in the strength of Civil Servants. This year the strength shows only those Civil Servants employed by the R.C.M. Police Department proper.

RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, as well as Special Constables and Employed Civilians (but not Civil Servants), and their rates of pay and distribution by Provinces, on March 31, 1949:—

No. of Each Rank	Ranks and Grades	Pay Scale		H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Command—Special Duty					
		Per Diem	Per Annum													Lon- don, Eng- land	Wash- ington, U.S.A.	Paris, France	Brus- sels	The Hague	Rome, Italy
1	Commissioner.....		\$10,821.25	1																	
1	Deputy Commissioner.....		6,865.00	1																	
6	Asst. Commissioners.....		4,421.25	2	1					1	1	1									
19	Superintendents.....		3,541.25 to 3,941.25	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1								
59	Inspectors.....		2,961.25 to 3,361.25	11		9	3	4	8	6	8	6	2	2	1						
13	Sub-Inspectors.....		2,821.25						5			4									
75	Staff Sergeants.....	\$6.00 to	2,190.00 to	11		15	4	3	12	7	12	9	2								
227	Sergeants.....	\$8.50	2,372.50	37	3	27	13	12	36	22	34	31	7	3		2					
596	Corporals.....	\$5.75	2,098.75	49	11	66	38	41	88	63	104	91	27	5	8	4		1			
	Constables 1st Class.....	Not	Not																		
1940	Constables 2nd Class.....	Exceeding	1,642.50	73	25	214	116	142	386	165	411	249	80	53	21	1			1	1	1
432	Constables 3rd Class.....	\$4.50	1,642.50	26	1	89	8	27	85	19	86	29	27	25	1	8	1				
69	Special Constables.....	At Rates Authorized by the Minister.		25	2	2	2	12	13	4		8		1							
	Employed Civilians.....																				
3438	Totals.....			241	43	424	185	244	635	289	663	427	146	89	31	15	2	1	1	1	1
155	Saddle Horses.....								51		104										
4	Team Horses.....								4												
159	Totals.....								55		104										
16	Police Dogs.....					3	1			3	6	3									
281	Sleigh Dogs.....							19	11		7	12		227	5						
7	Aeroplanes.....								3			2									
776	Motor Cars.....			1	18	85	67	78	110	97	143	138	33	2	4						
58	Motor Trucks.....					2	4	2	12	4	7	8	2	6	11						
28	Motor Cycles.....					11	3		13		1	1									
	Motor Toboggan.....																				
1	Snow Sedan.....										1	1									
871	Totals.....			1	18	98	74	80	138	101	155	148	35	8	15						

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are fourteen Divisions, including the Marine Division, distributed throughout the Dominion and the four hundred and fifty-seven detachments of the thirteen Land Divisions are distributed amongst the different Provinces and Territories as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	6
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	32
Ontario.....	"A", "N", and "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	70
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	93
British Columbia.....	"E"	9
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	38
Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes.....	Marine Div.	.....
Total.....	14	457

The number of Divisions is the same as last year, but there has been a decrease of two Detachments. A detailed list of detachments in each Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the past twelve months, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two individuals joined the Force or came into our employ as follows:—

Recruits	334
Recruit Special Constables.....	142
	<hr/>
Re-engaged after leaving.....	476
Recruit Special Constables re-engaged as Constables.....	11
Special Constables	375
Employed Civilians	223
Civil Servants	<hr/>
	47
Total	<hr/>
	1,132

Throughout the same period, the wastage from various causes, pensioned, time expired, invalidated, resigned, died, etc., was eight hundred and eighty-seven, made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength	208
Recruit Special Constables.....	41
	<hr/>
Recruit Special Constables reclassified as Constables.....	249
Special Constables	375
Employed Civilians	146
Civil Servants	77
	<hr/>
Total	40
	<hr/>
Total	887

The net increase therefore is two hundred and forty-five.

PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent R. Armitage

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector A. Goodman

Promoted Inspector:

Sub-Inspector J. B. Harris

Sub-Inspector R. J. Belec

Sub-Inspector L. J. C. Watson

Sub-Inspector W. H. Kelly

Sub-Inspector W. J. Fitzsimmons

Sub-Inspector K. M. Lockwood

Sub-Inspector H. S. Cooper

Sub-Inspector W. Dick

Sub-Inspector J. A. Stevenson, O.B.E.

Sub-Inspector E. Porter

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 10294 Staff-Sergeant D. J. McCombe

Reg. No. 12393 Staff Sergeant G. H. Prime

Reg. No. 11799 Staff-Sergeant J. A. A. Thivierge

Reg. No. 11025 A/Staff-Sergeant W. G. Fraser

Reg. No. 11671 Sergeant L. S. Grayson

Reg. No. 12990 A/Sergeant J. R. Steinhauer

Reg. No. 12031 Sergeant T. M. Guernsey

Reg. No. 12370 A/Sergeant E. H. Stevenson, M.B.E.

Reg. No. 13077 Sergeant E. J. Lydall

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner F. A. Blake

Assistant Commissioner H. Darling

Superintendent D. J. Martin

Resigned

Surgeon C. D. T. Mundell

REMOVALS AND DEATHS AMONGST NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND CONSTABLES*Retired to Pension:*

Sixty-one Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were granted pensions under the non-invaliding sections of the Act during the period under review.

Invalided to Pension:

Six Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were discharged under this heading during the year.

Died:

Reg. No. 11555 Corporal Lyssey, N.

Reg. No. 11645 Constable Wilson, C. F.

Reg. No. 12969 Constable Duns, N. W. M.

Reg. No. 14890 2/Constable Henderson, J. B.

Reg. No. 14936 2/Constable Carlson, S. A. J.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no important changes in the organization at Headquarters during the period under review.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL AND CENTRAL REGISTRY

The work of the Central Registry is steadily increasing, especially in that part of it which assists certain Sections of the Criminal Investigation Department. The total of incoming and outgoing mail still exceeds a million letters per annum.

It is surprising the number of new files which are necessary in connection with our duties; but there is no way of avoiding this, without the loss of time and efficiency. The work of the Central Registry is now on a par with the peak of the war years.

5. Administration in the Field

REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

No major changes in the organization and administrative services of the Land Force have been made during the past year.

While our intensive recruiting efforts brought in a worthwhile number of recruits at first, this situation during the past few months has caused us some anxiety, as the number now being received is far below our expectations. We are able to keep abreast of wastage, however.

We are looking for another five hundred men, but at the present rate of securing recruits, the fulfilment of our hopes in that direction, does not seem to be very near at hand.

R.C.M. POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

In 1947, we enlarged our Manitoba Radio Installations to take in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and during the past year, the Force in the Prairie Provinces had a rapid communication system over large areas which proved most beneficial to our work and which has been instrumental in the rapid recovery of stolen goods and apprehension of wanted persons, and has provided valuable assistance in highway accidents and in innumerable other ways. The prairie network system now includes 8 control stations, 62 two-way patrol cars, 154 patrol cars with receivers only, 5 two-way detachment stations, and 143 detachments with receivers only.

During the past year, a border patrol radio system was completed along the important part of the International Boundary in the Province of Quebec. The installations there provide for communication between patrol cars and control stations at Montreal, the Divisional Headquarters, and Sherbrooke and St. Jean—the Section Headquarters. The detachments in the Sherbrooke and St. Jean Sections are also provided with radio, and can communicate with their section control station or patrol cars. The complete system consists of 24 two-way radio patrol cars, 10 two-way radio equipped detachments, and 3 control stations.

Although the installations were only completed during the autumn of 1948, operational reports are already very gratifying. The system there is doing much to improve efficiency on the border patrol, and the supervision and co-ordination of all detachment work is made much easier. Seven large seizures of smuggled American cigarettes have been made as a direct result of having efficient radio communication in that particular area.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL

Marine Division

This Division has a strength of 195, as compared with 219 a year ago.

The distribution of vessels in this Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this Report. For some account of the work performed by the "Marine" Division, see Section 5.

The Headquarters of the "Marine" Division are at Halifax, Nova Scotia. A Liaison Officer for this Division is located at Ottawa, who acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, with three Detachments located respectively at Rockcliffe, Ontario; Regina, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alberta; with a mobile Detachment located at Calgary, Alberta. The total personnel of this Section is 20, including office staff.

Aircraft—

The number of aircraft in use by the "Aviation" Section is the same as last year, namely six. They are located at strategic points and are used for many purposes as required, ranging from the transportation of Officers and men to the protection of the Revenue. During the past year, one Norseman purchased during 1938 was retired and replaced with a new one.

Training—

During the past year there was definite advancement in the quality of pilots and engineers. Two pilots were granted certificates by the Department of Transport, qualifying them for their Instrument Flight Rating, and two engineers were certified by the Department of Transport with a "B" rating.

The bulk of flying training is completed at Rockcliffe.

Hangar Facilities—

It may be necessary to dismantle the present hangar and replace it with another. The present one is too close to the flight path of the main runway.

FIRE PREVENTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

Mr. Donald Dear, Chief Fire Prevention Officer, has reported there were 20 calls to the Ottawa Fire Department, during the year, under review, but in no case was there a call for a fire of any magnitude,—a most fortunate record. The total fire loss was \$13,165.

The personnel employed in the Fire Prevention Branch are kept very busy, as there are well over 4,000 extinguishers of various types and sizes to be attended to, and over 56,000 feet of fire hose on our books, and all of this equipment is cared for by the 3 men of the Maintenance Section.

The Government Fire Warden Service—

I have pleasure in quoting below, the remarks of Mr. Dear with respect to this service:—

"Again, I must pay tribute to the splendid work done, voluntarily, by the members of the Government Fire Warden Service. Many of these members have rendered good service in putting out minor fires, and thus saving valuable property from damage, reporting the occurrences to this office, and there are innumerable occasions where reports have been sent in, drawing attention to fire hazards which might have resulted in fire loss to Government Property. The Government Buildings all have a Fire Warden Service Organization, except in some where staff changes are taking place, and in those cases new appointments will be made as soon as possible after staffs become settled in their new quarters."

R.C.M. POLICE BAND

The strength of the Band as of March 31, 1949, was 39 members, consisting of the Director of Music, 37 regular members and one R.C.M. Police Reserve member. This is 11 regular members short of the authorized strength. However, the efficiency of the band and its quality of performance is still very good indeed.

It had a very busy year during the period under review and amongst its many activities was included a Recruiting Tour of the Western Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the summer of 1948. Thirty concerts and fourteen parades were held in 23 centres and the Band was very well received wherever it went. The whole tour was most beneficial.

The Dance Orchestra is still in popular demand.

The Director of Music and Bandmaster, Inspector Joseph T. Brown, E.D., is being granted 3 months' leave of absence pending retirement. His leave began on February 1, 1949 as he has completed over 35 years' service. We part with him with very much regret as he organized the band and brought it to its present excellent state of performance and efficiency. He is being succeeded by former Sergeant Edwin Joseph Lydall, who was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector from the 15th February, 1949.

6. Accommodation

Ottawa—Headquarters

In my report last year I drew attention to the most undesirable situation existing at Headquarters with the branches distributed amongst several different establishments in the City. During the past twelve months the situation has steadily deteriorated and we are now spread out into eleven different buildings in the City. This causes much waste of time and is inefficient.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

No new construction was undertaken during the year under review, but arrangements have been made to construct walk-through tunnels for the Heating Plant at Regina Barracks. This work will be done by degrees and may take 3 years to complete.

Some alterations were necessary at Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, to accommodate "E" Division Headquarters which were transferred from the Public Building there.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Damage caused by fire was not extensive during the past twelve months. Seven fires were reported from different parts of the country, most of them of a minor nature. A three-car garage was completely destroyed at Peace River, Alberta. We were able to save our transport.

7. Discipline

There were very few serious breaches under this heading during the past year. The maintenance of discipline is a fundamental principle with this Force.

8. Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were made during the year:

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the admission of Reg. No. 10059 Sgt. Minty, A. A. of "F" Division, as Serving Brother to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers.....	3
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	34
Ex-members	5

Honorary Aide-de-Camp

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Inspector H. G. Nichols as Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this Report, I have already mentioned these services which are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

From April 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949, forty-four classes were held throughout the Force, and the number of awards made were as follows:—

Certificates (First Examination)	367
Vouchers (Second Examination)	129
Medallions (Third Examination)	98
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examination)	245
Total	839

This represents an increase of 399 awards over last year and an increase of 21 classes, which is due to the new policy established two years ago of having as many members of the Force as possible attend a Refresher Course in First Aid annually.

First Aid is also included in our syllabus of training for Recruits and all regular members of the Force are in possession of First Aid Manuals.

As a result of an active part taken in First Aid Work, the undermentioned N.C.O.'s were granted a Commandery Vote of Thanks from the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association in recognition of their efforts in conducting police and civilian classes in First Aid:—

8754	Staff Sergeant Warke, W. L.	"K" Division
11933	Corporal Lacasse, J. A. E.	"C" Division
(See also Honours and Awards—This Section)		

11. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars	776
Motor trucks	58
Motorcycles	28
Motor toboggan	1
Snow Sedan	1

This is an increase of twenty-two cars and three trucks and a decrease of one motorcycle.

12. Horses

Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan

This station continues to develop into a first-class establishment and results indicate that we are being assured of a substantial number of suitable remounts. Presently we have 53 horses at that point plus another eleven colts to be taken on strength after the 1st of April, 1949, which will increase the total to 64 horses at this breeding station.

Economies in feeding and maintenance mentioned in previous reports are being continued.

The health of our horses during the year has also continued on a satisfactory basis.

The total strength of horses as at March 31, 1949, was as follows:—

Saddle Horses	155
Team Horses	4
Total on strength	159
<hr/>	
Foals for 1948 to be taken on strength in April, 1949	11
Total	170

This indicates a decrease of thirty-three from last year's figure but when the eleven colts already mentioned are taken on strength, the net loss will amount to twenty-two. Details of the losses and gains were as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and Sold	31	—
Died	1	—
Destroyed	9	—
Total	41	
Purchased		8
Foals from Police Mares for 1948 to be taken on strength in April, 1949 .		11
Total		19
Losses		41
Gains		8
Foals to be taken on strength		11
Decrease		22

The distribution of our horses is as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Sask.	53
Fort Walsh foals for 1948 to be taken on strength.....	11
Regina, Sask.	51
Rockcliffe, Ont.	55

(For the Musical Ride—See Section 3).

13. Clothing and Supplies

In my report of last year I referred to some of the articles of clothing being in short supply. This is still the case with some items, and we have been obliged to adopt metal guilt service stars to replace the former embroidered ones.

Printing and Stationery

During the past year a large volume of printing and stationery supplies have been distributed to the various Divisions; over 104 tons were shipped out which is 20 tons more than the previous year.

Photographic Supplies

The system adopted last year is being continued. There is a marked improvement in the receipt of bulk shipments from manufacturers.

Inspections

The inspection of our Supply Stores across the country is undertaken by selected personnel of the Supply Department.

FINANCIAL AUDIT

The inspection and audit of our financial transactions is carried on by representatives of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the service rendered us in this respect is much appreciated.

SECTION 3—TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH**1. Recruiting**

I have already referred to this matter in Sections 1 and 2 of this report and while our efforts during the past year have brought us some relief, we are still in need of another five hundred recruits but the prospects of securing them within the next few months are not very bright. As I have already observed elsewhere the quality of many applicants is not high enough.

2. Training**TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS**

Altogether twenty-eight Training Classes of approximately 30 men each were formed during the year, fifteen at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan and thirteen at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario. In some cases it was not possible to complete Parts I and II training in succession, as in emergencies partially trained men had to be sent out on duty, and were returned to complete their training when the emergency had passed.

The normal training period is six months, divided into two parts, each of three months' duration.

In addition to the normal training some equitation was given to members of various squads. As a matter of policy it is intended, in future, to put as many recruits through equitation as circumstances will permit. See also Equitation Section 3 of this Report.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

One Police College Class was held at Regina, Saskatchewan, during the year. This class commenced on February 2, 1948, and finished on May 5, 1948. The class was attended by selected members of this Force, and in addition by two members of the Department of National Defence, four members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, and by one or more members of the following Municipal Forces: Toronto, Ontario; Hamilton, Ontario; Fort William, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Medicine Hat, Alberta; Vancouver, British Columbia; Victoria, British Columbia, Oak Bay, British Columbia. More classes of this kind could not be held for lack of accommodation. We should have been glad to have had more, if accommodation had been available.

During the year four Refresher Classes for experienced members of the Force were held at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

SWIMMING

As mentioned in previous Reports, swimming is now a definite part of our training.

The training methods used follow the lines of those laid down by the Royal Life Saving Society, which call for a very high standard of proficiency, although the Society's methods have been taught, other organizations such as the Canadian Red Cross too have some very useful information on water safety, and this has been embodied in the training.

During the past year the number of non-swimmers who joined the Force at some points, reached 60 per cent, but with very few exceptions, all were taught to take care of themselves in the water.

All members are taught Life Saving and artificial respiration, and although all are not in possession of awards when they leave, they are sufficiently proficient to effect a rescue in the water if called upon to do so.

Each recruit is trained thoroughly in the art of canoeing, both as a means of rescue and transportation. Before he leaves "Depot" Division he knows how to handle his canoe under all circumstances and in every type of weather.

3. Musketry Practice

Few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Regimental Number 11855 Corporal Beatty, W. M., of "L" Division, with a score of 120 points out of a possible 140.

Keen interest was displayed by members of the Force in service rifle competitions, and a few were successful at some of the Provincial Rifle Association Meetings in qualifying for places on the teams representing their home Provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, where a very creditable showing was made. Regimental Number 10804 Constable Blais, J. H. of "C" Division, represented the Force on the 1948 Canadian Bisley Team. Three other members, i.e., Regimental Number 12342 Sergeant Sutherland, W. W.; and Regimental Number 13057 Acting Corporal MacDonald, H. J., of "N" Division; and Regimental Number 12402 Sergeant McFarland, J. R., of "A" Division; also represented the Force at Bisley, though they were not members of the official Canadian team.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions, with the exception of "E", fired the Annual Revolver Practice and the results were satisfactory.

MacBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield is awarded annually to the Division making the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice. The Shield was won by "L" Division, Charlottetown, P.E.I., with an average of 185.5 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10 was Regimental Number 13549 Constable Ward, F. A. E., of "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta. This member made a possible score of 240 points and thereby qualified for the position of best shot in the Force. He has been granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first Annual Revolver Practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Regimental Number 15230 3/Constable Lemieux, D. B., of "D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a score of 236 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver badge is accorded members who make a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 600 qualified, including six members of the Reserve Force.

INDOOR RANGES

Indoor Ranges are maintained at numerous points throughout the Force, and they continue to be very much in demand during the winter months for both rifle and revolver practice. To create further interest, inter-Divisional matches have been organized. Most gratifying results were obtained by the teams from the Divisions that entered in the D.C.R.A. winter series.

5. Equitation

One Recruit Training Squad received Equitation at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, in conjunction with their normal recruit training. In addition to the above, four Equitation Courses were held during the year, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and three at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

Early in the year a *Musical Ride* was formed at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, comprised of 1 Officer, 37 N.C.O.'s and men and 35 horses, and appeared at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.; in October, 1948, they performed at the Pennsylvania National Horse Show, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; also at the National Horse Show Association, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, Ontario.

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of personnel of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible and we have members of this Reserve located at the following points: Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The strength at March 31, 1949, was 325, which is an increase of one over last year's total. Their assistance to the Force during the period under review continued to be very valuable and of increasing importance.

7. Instructional Staff

The instructional staffs at Regina and Rockcliffe have continued to be fully occupied during the past year with an increasing number of Recruits in training. Apart from their regular work in regard to Police Colleges and Recruit Training Classes, our instructors and facilities have again been made available to some other Departments of the Federal Government to assist with the training of their personnel.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

There has been some increase in the number of offences investigated during the twelve months under review, but in all three main classifications, namely, Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes the increase recorded is small. The percentages of increase are as follows:—

Criminal Code	increase 5 %
Provincial Statutes	increase 5.3%
Federal Statutes	increase 6.2%

but that does not necessarily mean that the more serious cases of crime have increased as will be noted later on in this Section of the report.

2. Review

A comparative table of the gross figures under the categories of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Federal Statutes, showing the number of cases handled during the past year, as compared with the previous twelve months, as set forth below, will assist in obtaining a clearer view of the whole situation.

	Year ended March 31, 1949	Year ended March 31, 1948
<i>Criminal Code:</i>		
British Columbia	113	150
Alberta	7,100	6,872
Saskatchewan	4,884	4,966
Manitoba	3,567	3,307
Ontario	925	624
Quebec	328	430
New Brunswick	3,950	3,600
Nova Scotia	3,446	3,182
Prince Edward Island	573	542
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	751	728
Total	25,637	24,401
<i>Provincial Statutes:</i>		
British Columbia	Nil	Nil
Alberta	6,616	6,218
Saskatchewan	5,318	5,401
Manitoba	5,626	5,034
Ontario	51	23
Quebec	Nil	5
New Brunswick	5,617	5,123
Nova Scotia	12,176	11,637
Prince Edward Island	2,529	2,568
Northwest Territories and Yukon	21	1
Total	37,954	36,010
<i>Federal Statutes:</i>		
British Columbia	1,357	1,611
Alberta	1,386	1,257
Saskatchewan	1,047	1,082
Manitoba	1,222	1,221
Ontario	4,247	4,281
Quebec	4,354	3,533
New Brunswick	839	568
Nova Scotia	1,063	1,041
Prince Edward Island	1,022	963
Northwest Territories and Yukon	799	763
Total	17,336	16,320

The increase in each case is surprisingly small and perhaps this is the result of the continued high level of employment which exists throughout the country.

CRIMINAL CODE

Several amendments to the Criminal Code were passed by Parliament during the past fiscal year, the most far reaching from a police point of view being the revision of Part XVI, which deals with the procedure in the Summary Trial of Certain Indictable Offences, but while this new procedure has received royal assent it will not become effective until October 1st, 1949.

Another enactment now in force provides for the offence in "Infanticide". Previous to this, offenders in this category were charged either with Murder or Neglect at Childbirth.

Set forth below are further figures of comparison in connection with some of the more serious crimes as compared with other years:—

Offence	1948-49	1947-48	5 Year Average
Attempted Murder	9	8	9.2
Arson	223	223	194
Assaults — General	2,464	2,563	2,405.6
Cattle Stealing	260	257	260.2
Driving Auto While Intoxicated	580	472	426.2
Manslaughter	48	47	40.8
Robbery with Violence	65	73	50.4
Theft — General	4,233	3,950	3,400.2
Breaking, Entering and Theft	2,524	2,590	2,183

Murder

During the twelve-month period under review, investigations were made in connection with the murder of eighteen persons—a decrease of three from the previous year. The following is the disposition of the cases:—

Convicted—Executed	1
Convicted—Committed Suicide	1
Convicted—Under Appeal	1
Charge reduced to Manslaughter	2
Charge reduced to Neglect at Childbirth	1
Committed Suicide	5
Died From Natural Causes	1
Acquitted	3
Awaiting Trial (2 charged jointly)	3
Total	18

COUNTERFEITING

In June, 1948, in the city of Montreal, \$10 Bank of Canada counterfeit notes made their appearance. These counterfeits were above the average in workmanship and material. The passer of these in all cases was a woman who was victimizing business firms dealing primarily in women's wear.

These business premises, in key sections of the city of Montreal, were contacted by members of the Force. The cashiers were shown one of the counterfeit \$10 notes and were requested, should any individual attempt to pass one of this type of note, to delay such person pending arrival of the police in radio equipped cars. Through co-operation rendered by the Westmount, Verdun, and Montreal City Police, in connection with their radio hook-up, the woman using the counterfeit notes was apprehended when she attempted to victimize the cashier of a small departmental store situated at 3180 Masson Street, Montreal. The female concerned was delayed at the store on a pretext by the employees, a call being placed to the Montreal City Police Department who immediately relayed the information over a city-wide police hook-up. When the unknown woman attempted to leave the store she was accosted by members of this Force and identified as Rose-Marie Corbeil, wife of Jean Alberic Corbeil.

Subsequent investigation carried out resulted in a search being conducted at the residence of Jean Alberic Corbeil, 727A St. Denis Street, Montreal. During the course of the search, five photographic negatives of Bank of Canada \$10 notes, showing Serial No. R/D 4727600, were discovered together with genuine Bank of Canada note, R/D 4727600, which was the master note used by Corbeil to counterfeit approximately 2,000 \$10 notes. Of the 2,000 counterfeit notes made, approximately 400 were defective and had been destroyed by Corbeil. The balance of the notes, together with other equipment utilized by Corbeil in his counterfeiting scheme, was located and seized.

Charges were preferred against Jean Alberic Corbeil and his wife, Rose-Marie Corbeil, under Section 467 and 550 of the Criminal Code, convictions being obtained.

SAFE-BLOWING

Thirty-five offences of this type were reported during the year, as compared with sixty-six in the previous twelve months. Our experience in combating this type of crime has, in the past, been confined almost entirely to the three Prairie Provinces where, a few years ago, the situation reached an alarming stage. We have now evolved a system of handling the problem that seems to be working satisfactorily. The number of safe attacks in the Prairie Provinces in 1948 dropped to the lowest point in over ten years. This may be attributable in some measure to the high level of employment.

The situation in the Maritime Provinces, however, presents a different picture. The number of safe attacks in that area, where this type of offence is comparatively new, showed a decided increase in 1948. Immediate preventive measures are being taken.

THE CANADIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE—1948

The Canadian Seamen's Union Strike, 1948, was marked by incidents which occurred along the whole of the Great Lakes Waterways and particularly along the Welland Ship Canal and at Cornwall, Ontario. The presence of members of this Force at these two locations was necessitated to afford protection to Government property and to enforce provision of the Canada Shipping Act and the Canal Regulations. Squads of Ontario Provincial Police were available to assist Municipal Police Forces and to enforce the criminal law where no Municipal Police Forces existed.

During the course of the strike a total of 594 charges were laid by members of this Force, the Ontario Provincial Police, various Municipal Police Forces and individuals connected with the rival unions and the shipping companies.

This number included those under the Criminal Code of Canada, Canada Shipping Act, Canal Regulations and Ontario Liquor Control Act. Many charges were withdrawn or not proceeded with when the offenders were convicted of more serious offences. In several instances, participants of some of the more serious incidents were sentenced to penitentiary terms on being convicted of criminal charges.

While the majority of the cases have been concluded there are some still outstanding. These include those under appeal and a limited number where warrants have been issued but not executed.

The writer desires to direct attention to the strain and expense put upon the R.C.M. Police by strikes such as this. No less than 150 members of the Force were tied up with this one for a period of three months.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 1944 cases under this heading is largely attributable to the respective increases in cases under Provincial Highway Traffic and Liquor Acts; but this is not the case in every Province.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The comparatively small increase of 1,016 cases under this heading is principally due to the fact that we have been able to increase our duties under this heading.

On account of rumours regarding the alleged wholesale slaughter of birds in previous years by hunters using aircraft, a special detail patrolled the shore of James Bay under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Prevention Act. No infractions were discovered; but the patrol served a useful purpose. A similar patrol is anticipated during the Autumn of 1949.

NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFIC

During the past twelve months, the duty of making investigations under this heading was transferred to the Preventive Service and remarks referring to this traffic will be found under that heading later on in this report.

Prisoners of War

One prisoner of war was recaptured during the year. This leaves the total number of escaped prisoners of war still unaccounted for as of March 31, 1949, at 11.

Juvenile Delinquency

Twelve hundred and forty-four criminal offences involving 804 Juveniles were reported from the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the twelve-month period under review. This, I am glad to say, is a decrease of 163 delinquents and 103 offences from those recorded during the previous year.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH

Preventive measures, both with regard to the Revenue and allied Acts, as well as to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, have been well maintained. The Preventive Service Branch also enforces the Canada Shipping Act and the Foreign Exchange Control Act.

Changes in legislation and regulations invariably bring up new problems with regard to enforcement, particularly in the case of the Customs Act and the Excise Act and regulations thereunder and these can only be dealt with as they arise.

Customs and Excise Acts General

During the year under review, there were numerous changes in regulations which had a direct bearing upon the Customs Act mainly in the form of relaxation of controls exercised under what is commonly known as the "Dollar-Saving Program" which was inaugurated first on November 17, 1947. During the past year the number of items on the Prohibitive List were sharply scaled down.

Customs Act

During the past year 2,106 Customs seizures were registered, representing a moderate increase from the 1,835 reported for the previous year. The smuggling of cigarettes has provided by far the largest group of seizures, the traffic in commercial quantities being concentrated to a very great extent to the border areas in the Province of Quebec. A total of 3,847,600 American cigarettes were seized during the year and of this total 2,176,000 were reported by "C" Division. It should be mentioned that cigarettes were originally included in the list of prohibited imports under the Dollar-Saving plan but they were removed from this list as from January 1, 1949. The heavy rate of duty and taxes applicable to importations of cigarettes will still, however, provide a strong incentive for smuggling.

With the exception of the traffic in cigarette smuggling Preventive measures have been well maintained throughout the Dominion, the majority of Customs seizures consisting of miscellaneous small goods intended for the personal use of the person concerned. There has, to date, been no positive signs of large scale smuggling of liquor by way of the sea on a degree comparable to pre-war years but the situation is being closely watched in order that suitable measures may be taken should any attempt be made to resume these operations. Customs seizures of liquor have consisted almost exclusively of bottled goods found on board vessels unreported at Customs, usually the property of members of the crews of vessels arriving from foreign ports.

Port Alfred, P.Q., at the mouth of the Saguenay River assumed considerable importance during the twelve months under review, due to the large quota of deep-sea vessels arriving and departing in connection with the operations of the large aluminum plant established during the war years in that district. A large number of customs seizures were effected there, principally of cigarettes and bottled liquor.

A total of 522 motor vehicles were seized under the Customs Act, together with 75 vessels of various types. All the vessels and a considerable proportion of the automobiles were released on voluntary penalties as an alternative to forfeiture for having been involved in infractions of a somewhat minor type, usually for the transportation of small quantities of smuggled goods.

There were no amendments of any importance to the Customs Act during the year under review.

Excise Act

Excise seizures reported during the year totalled 505 compared with 458 for the previous year, this being a mild increase but still greatly below the average for the pre-war years.

There were approximately 12 seizures of illicit distilling plants which could be considered in the commercial or semi-commercial class, capable of producing a minimum of 50 gallons of illicit spirits each day. Two exceptionally large distilling plants were seized in the greater Winnipeg area, particulars of conspiracy proceedings taken against the operators in addition to the usual Excise Act charges are referred to below in this report, under the heading "Conspiracy".

There has been a decided decrease in the number of Excise seizures involving rubbing alcohol and the various grades of denatured alcohol. Seizures in this category invariably involve the sale or use of these poisonous mixtures for potable purposes and during the war years there were many fatalities as a result of this practice. Through the efforts of this Force considerable publicity was given via the press and radio to the danger involved and it is reasonable to assume that these steps may have been in some degree responsible for the decrease.

"Conspiracy Cases", Based on Revenue Laws

During the past year there were two seizures involving large illicit distilling plants in which it was found advisable to invoke the conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code to supplement the penal provisions of the Excise Act. Both seizures were effected in the Winnipeg, Manitoba area. In the first case 14 persons were committed for trial before the Supreme Court on charges of Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence vide Section 573 C.C.C. Of this number 12 were convicted, the principal offender being sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, while his fellow conspirators received fines and imprisonment terms commensurate with the part which they took in the illicit operation. The second seizure resulted in five persons being committed for trial on similar

charges. Three were convicted and were sentenced to imprisonment terms ranging from 2½ years in the penitentiary, in the case of the principal offender, to a minimum of nine months in the case of the other two convicted. Two of the minor operators were acquitted by the Court as it was not felt that the evidence was sufficiently conclusive to warrant their conviction.

Excise Tax Act

It will be recalled that the above Act, which was formerly known as the Special War Revenue Act, was amended and renamed the "Excise Tax Act" during the Parliamentary Session 1947-48. During May, 1948, this Act was further amended by deleting therefrom Parts XV and XVI. These parts of the statute had previously provided a heavy volume of investigations which were carried out by this Force. Part XV provided a tax upon tickets of admission to moving picture theatres and other similar types of entertainment. Part XVI provided a tax upon tickets of admission and goods or services wherever dancing facilities were supplied in conjunction with the sale of intoxicating liquors. To ensure that these taxes were properly paid, it was necessary for all establishments under both headings referred to above, to be visited and checked at frequent intervals by our detachment personnel. The revoking of Parts XV and XVI of the Act has relieved the Force of these duties. See also notes regarding Revenue collected by the R.C.M. Police in Section 5 of this report.

Canada Shipping Act

Assistance to the Department of Transport has been continued with respect to the Canada Shipping Act and regulations on a steadily expanding scale and our efforts have for the most part been directed to surveillance over the smaller type of craft such as pleasure boats in inland waters, fishing vessels, etc., in order to ensure that such vessels are properly equipped with the fire-fighting and life-saving equipment as laid down in the Regulations, based on the Canada Shipping Act.

To date we have been concentrating principally on educating the owners of these small craft as to the requirements in this respect and prosecutions have been entered only in a relatively few cases wherein, despite previous warnings, the owners of vessels have deliberately refused to properly equip their craft. It should be mentioned that during the past year arrangements have been made to extend the enforcement of these provisions of the Canada Shipping Act to navigable waters in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon by having our Detachment personnel carry out certain duties regarding measurement and survey of vessels which duties are normally performed by Inspectors of the Department. It is believed that our efforts along these lines will do much to reduce the many fatalities which occur during the summer months in inland waters as a result of fires or lack of life-saving equipment when small craft are overturned.

Defence of Canada Regulations (now revoked) re Firearms Surrendered by Alien Residents of Canada

During the past year authority was obtained for this Force to destroy all firearms which were surrendered under the provisions of the above-noted Act, where the former owners had not availed themselves of the opportunity to repossess these weapons. As a result, with few exceptions, all such firearms have now been either returned to their former owners or destroyed. A certain degree of discretionary powers was left with the Officers Commanding Divisions to retain for a reasonable period firearms belonging to persons whom they felt sure would make application for re-possession but for special reasons such as absence from Canada abroad or other similar causes are unable at the present time to take the necessary steps to this end. It is intended, however, to arrange that all firearms will have been disposed of within the next few months.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

As from the 1st of April, 1948, the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was transferred to the Preventive Service Branch.

The amount of narcotic work being done by this Force is expanding and an examination of statistics for the twelve-month period under review reveals an increase of approximately twenty-eight per cent over the previous year in the total number of investigations made while the figure representing convictions registered is higher by some 7 per cent. This upswing is due, in part, to a gradual return to pre-war conditions in shipping and other forms of transportation, resulting in greater quantities of illicit narcotics reaching Canada through international channels.

It is interesting to note that white heroin, as distinct from the substance commonly referred to as Mexican brown heroin, has re-appeared in the illicit market and seems to have supplanted the latter as the favourite drug of addiction. Significant in this regard is the fact that a single seizure made in Vancouver in December 1948, consisted of some 32 ounces of a high quality heroin which is believed to have originated in Europe.

A sequel to the seizure of some 373 pounds of raw opium mentioned in my report for last year was the prosecution by authorities in Calcutta, India, of two Chinese who are alleged to have been responsible for the exporting of the opium from that country. A request for a member of the Force to proceed to Calcutta as a witness at the trial has received approval and the necessary arrangements are at present under way.

SPECIAL BRANCH

This is a very important branch of the R.C.M. Police organization requiring the services of experienced investigators. It is not in the public interest to refer here to many of its activities, but the following comments may be of interest:—

The Special Branch has continued to conduct a large number of security investigations for Government Agencies and Departments.

The Royal Commission Enquiry

Last year's Annual Report detailed the following figures with respect to prosecutions arising from the Royal Commission Report:—

Convicted	9
Acquitted	9
Convicted in England	1
Warrants unexecuted	2

One case listed as Warrant Unexecuted involved Sam Carr who was arrested on January 27, 1949, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York City, and was subsequently deported to Canada. He was arrested by members of the R.C.M. Police immediately upon his arrival in Canada and was charged under Section 573 of the Criminal Code for conspiring to utter a forged passport. Following a preliminary hearing he was committed for trial.

Applications for Citizenship

The Special Branch undertook a large number of investigations under this heading during the year under review.

Japanese Situation

Midnight of March 31, 1949, saw the end of the restrictions placed on persons of the Japanese race as a result of the war. Japanese may now travel anywhere in the Dominion without the necessity of permits.

3. The Identification Branch

This Branch now consists of ten Sections as follows:—

- (a) Central Finger Print Section
- (b) Single Finger Print Section
- (c) Modus Operandi Section
- (d) Photographic Section
- (e) R.C.M. Police Gazette
- (f) Firearms Registration
- (g) Ticket-of-Leave Section
- (h) R.C.M. Police Quarterly
- (i) Communications Section
- (j) Police Service Dogs

and it will only be possible to make a brief reference to the work of each during the past twelve months.

Central Finger Print Section

A total of 88,306 sets of finger prints were received during the year under review, which is an increase of some 5,000 over the previous year. 24,999 identifications were made in the same period, and this is also an increase over the previous year. It may be of interest to add that the *civil collection*, as well as the machine searching unit, was abolished.

Single Finger Print Section

This Section made 290 identifications, 104 of which were of individual criminals.

Modus Operandi Section

This Section continues to give excellent service. 273 confirmed identifications were made in connection with unsolved cases, and 186 wanted persons were identified, and 275 missing persons were located.

Photographic Section

This Section gives service to all parts of the Identification Branch and all Departments of this Headquarters, as well as assisting the entire Force when requested. On occasion Departments outside the R.C.M.P. have been assisted, especially the Department of Justice. The number of prints, enlargements and photostats made during the year total 38,587.

This Section also provides multilith plates for the R.C.M. Police Gazette Card Index. It is keeping abreast with the latest equipment and technique. Complete colour equipment was installed during the year under review, which it is hoped will prove invaluable in reproducing evidence and for instructional work.

R.C.M. Police Gazette

We are now operating on a definite policy in connection with the R.C.M.P. Gazette in that all Police Forces receive one copy free and additional copies may be purchased. The Gazette is published once a month, however, in conjunction with it we have a weekly card index which gives the photograph and description of wanted persons, released convicts, etc. The card index is distributed in two units—Eastern and Western. The total number of cards sent out during the year was 2,189,662. The system now in force appears to give excellent service and from all accounts is satisfactorily received.

Firearms Registration Section

152,795 weapons have been re-registered during the five-year period 1945-1950. Of this number, 6,591 were registered during the year under review. It is interesting to note that 23,644 weapons have been reported as having been destroyed. Of the 2,897 enquiries regarding weapons reported lost, stolen, found or otherwise involved in a Police investigation, 338 were definitely identified and ownership suggested. Another re-registration period will commence in 1950.

Ticket-of-Leave Section

During the year, 837 individuals were granted Ticket-of-Leave licence, 36 of which were later forfeited for conviction of an indictable offence whilst at large on Ticket-of-Leave.

Communications Section

This Section was taken over by the Identification Branch in October, 1948. The facilities of the Army Teletype have always been utilized by this Force, especially in this area. To increase efficiency and in the interest of economy it was decided to favour this method of communication. The traffic increased to the stage where a direct tie-in with Army Signals was warranted. At teletype loop line between this Headquarters and Army Signals was installed with a teleprinter at each end. "D" Division (Winnipeg) traffic increased to the stage where it was overloading the telephone switchboard. To alleviate this situation a teleprinter was installed at Winnipeg Headquarters. The cost for commercial telegrams has been drastically lessened and a reduction made in the cost of telephone calls. Our contact with Army Signals at Ottawa to the main trunk line is fed automatically. This saves time and because of no manual relay errors are eliminated.

R. C. M. Police Quarterly

The R.C.M. Police Quarterly was taken over by the Identification Branch in October, 1948, at which time there was a deficit of \$3,000. Since then, a portion of this debt has been repaid to the Benefit Trust Fund and if present conditions continue it is hoped to repay the entire loan by the end of the present calendar year.

Police Service Dogs

On the whole this Section operated with considerable success. The Police Service Dogs have been responsible for saving lives and recovering stolen property as well as locating evidence which has proven most valuable to investigators of this Force. A few outstanding cases are mentioned in this Section under "Interesting Cases".

Acknowledgment of Assistance

It is a pleasure once again to report that we have the full co-operation of other Police Forces in this country and elsewhere, and for this we are sincerely grateful.

It is further gratifying to be able to record the continued able assistance of old and new friends, men and women, with scientific training and experience, who from time to time render public-spirited services for our benefit and which are deeply appreciated.

Last, but by no means least, our sincere thanks are also extended to all Consultants, Chaplains, Surgeons, etc., several of whom are Honorary Officers of the Force, for their services which have been available to us in most cases over a long period of time.

4. Non-Criminal Investigations

These are referred to in Section 5 of this Report.

5. R.C.M. Police Laboratories

At *Ottawa* (Rockcliffe) our Documents Examination Section was strengthened during the past year, and at *Regina*, pending the posting of a Staff Pathologist, we have availed ourselves of the services of Doctors McLetchie and Linn. Dr. McLetchie is Director of the Regina General and Grey Nuns Hospital Pathological Laboratories and Dr. Linn is the Pathologist at that Grey Nuns Hospital.

Dr. Frances McGill, of Regina, an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and Consultant, has continued her valuable assistance in forensic pathology problems which have arisen from time to time.

Understudies

With a view to encouraging the understudies and assistants in the different sections of the Laboratories to improve themselves and to increase the efficiency of the staff as a whole, arrangements have been completed whereby a definite course of study has been arranged for each section and the understudies and assistants are now required to pass an examination to qualify as experts or technicians. These examinations take the form of written reports and practical laboratory tests.

The candidate is also required to submit a thesis on a subject of his own choice and finally a board consisting of an officer and senior laboratory technicians pass on his aptitude before he is permitted to undertake case work and appear before a court of law to express an opinion on his findings.

Work Performed

A perusal of the statistics for the laboratories mentioned shows that a total of 13,860 laboratory examinations were conducted, and there were 1,050 photographic assignments in 816 recorded cases. It may be interesting to add that twelve members of the staff appeared 148 times before courts of law, and to reach those courts they travelled 51,480 miles by rail, 18,199 miles by air, and 8,453 miles by road. Space does not permit my giving the details of all the work done in the various sections of these laboratories, but the increase at both Rockcliffe and Regina is amazing. In the Photographic Section alone, the following work was undertaken:—

Negatives	4,458
Contact Prints	9,627
Enlargements	5,883
Slides	217
Plates	15
Photostats.	1,142

Interesting cases dealt with by the laboratories will be found at the end of this section, with other cases of interest.

6. Interesting Cases

The following cases are given merely as illustrating the work of the Force under present day conditions. They have been kept under the following headings:—

- (1) General Cases
- (2) Fingerprint Cases
- (3) *Modus Operandi* Cases
- (4) Firearms Cases.
- (5) Police Service Dogs Cases
- (6) R.C.M. Police Laboratories Cases.

(1) GENERAL CASES

Rescue of George Rault, Injured Aeroplane Pilot, Cold Lake, Alta.

A Tiger Moth aeroplane, piloted by George Rault, and carrying as a passenger, George Ouimet, took off from Bonneyville, Alta., about noon on November 22, 1948, and later developed engine trouble at a point some forty miles north of Cold Lake, Alta. Owing to the low ceiling then prevailing, the pilot had been flying over heavily timbered country at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and when the engine died, had not sufficient altitude to make for open country. The plane crashed into a clump of spruce trees, resulting in considerable damage.

The pilot, Rault, sustained a fractured leg and arm, was badly shaken up and was unable to move. His passenger, Ouimet, suffered a smashed elbow, which became badly swollen, but despite this handicap, managed to erect a shelter for Rault, build a fire, kill and cook some small birds for food. Then, in sub-zero weather, he set out on foot and without food, equipped with a compass removed from the crashed plane, for aid at the nearest inhabited point, Cold Lake. Ouimet reached his destination some thirty-six hours later, after an incredibly difficult trip over rough terrain, consisting of muskeg, deadfall and heavy bush country.

Immediately upon his arrival at Cold Lake shortly before noon on November 26th, the two members of the Force stationed at Bonneyville were advised by telephone of the mishap and forthwith commenced arrangements for a search party. Medical supplies, including penicillin, bandages and splints were secured from the local hospital, together with advice from the doctor regarding any necessary medical attention for the injured pilot. Other supplies, including flashlights, blankets and groundsheets were included and in a short time the two policemen set out by car for Cold Lake, forty miles distant, accompanied by about half a dozen volunteers from Bonneyville.

In view of the wild nature of the country where the crash occurred and because of unfavourable weather conditions, it was necessary to organize a large search party. A number of local trappers, fishermen and lumbermen, each supplying his own grub-stake, volunteered their services, and the party, about twenty in all, together with Ouimet and the police, commenced their trip just at sundown the same day and proceeded by truck from Cold Lake as far as possible to a point some twenty miles north. Here a team and sleigh were secured to carry the injured Ouimet and the party's supplies, while the rest of the group proceeded on foot. During the travel by team the entire party was on the watch for Ouimet's tracks where he had left the muskeg and entered the timber. A party of four was sent off to back-track Ouimet's route out, but eventually lost the trail and ended up at a lumber camp. The larger group, including team and sleigh, followed a different trail, which led to a survey cut, along which Ouimet had come when he left the scene of the crash. With the aid of a gas storm lantern, the trail was followed to the point where Ouimet had entered the cut. At this spot, the team and sleigh were left with two men to repair the sleigh and act as a focal point for the group, and also to advise the party of four who had taken the other route.

From here the services of a Metis tracker were invaluable in following a faint trail, which led for ten miles through heavy bush, under a recent fall of several inches of snow. The pilot, George Rault, was found at 3.30 a.m. after being helpless for five days in the bush in sub-zero weather. He was in fairly good condition, and when first discovered expressed surprise as he was of the opinion that he would be very difficult to locate. The injured man was given first aid, which included Bovril and soup, the fractured leg was placed in a Thomas splint, and Rault was made comfortable in police blankets on a stretcher made from a groundsheet.

The crashed plane was found, nosed into the base of four tall spruce trees; one tree had been knocked down by the impact. Damage to the plane was extensive, the right wing being broken off, the motor pushed back, while the propeller and undercarriage were both broken. In view of the wild nature of the country, it was considered that any attempt to salvage the wreckage would be impossible.

The decision was made to carry the injured man out by a different route to avoid re-encountering the difficult country traversed in arriving at the scene of the crash. Accordingly, the party travelled east towards the survey cut, carrying Rault by stretcher over miles of fallen timber and muskeg. After proceeding in this fashion for a considerable time, it was found that the party was showing signs of exhaustion, and the Metis tracker was sent ahead to the lumber camp to obtain further assistance. There he pressed a team and sleigh into service and Rault was conveyed the rest of the way in this fashion to the lumber camp, where the group rested and were given a meal. The remainder of the trip was effected by team and truck to Cold Lake where Rault was placed in hospital, just twenty-four hours after he was discovered by the search party. When examined by a doctor, the injured pilot was found to have sustained no complications as a result of his arduous trip through rugged country, and after a few hours' rest, was reported in good condition. The doctor stated that the first aid applied had been very good.

The two members of the Force instrumental in organizing the rescue party, Reg. No. 11260, Corporal T. McNally and Reg. No. 13826, Constable P. Morris, were commended by the Commissioner for the initiative, organizing ability and fortitude displayed by them in carrying this difficult search through to its successful conclusion. Praiseworthy also were the efforts of all members of the rescue party, who volunteered their services without remuneration, supplied their own food, and displayed endurance and fortitude of the highest degree in accomplishing the search in wild country in winter weather and safely conveying the injured man a long distance over particularly rough and difficult terrain.

Mike Zacharuk—Murder

On May 26, 1948, Peter Pacholek of Spedden, Alta., reported to the R.C.M. Police at St. Paul Detachment that his brother, William, was missing. The complainant was worried, stating that the absent man hadn't been seen for two weeks and that his disappearance seemed suspicious.

William Pacholek owned a farm two miles north of Spedden, was a bachelor, content with his way of life and kept his farm in excellent condition. Peter, his brother, was unable to understand why he should leave suddenly without saying anything to anyone. Moreover, Peter was curious to know what happened to several pieces of machinery missing from the farm.

Investigators quickly searched the farmhouse and barns, fields and bushland bordering them, but could find no trace of the missing man. On May 28th the search was continued, on this occasion with the assistance of P. S. Dog "Cliffe", and in one of the fields the party found a spot where there was every indication that something out of the ordinary had occurred. Someone had been ploughing close to a fence and for some reason the plow had left the main furrow and had angled off out of line.

The plow was located near some trees, and on it were stains which could be blood, together with particles of bones and hair which could have come from a human being. A little further on, investigators found five sets of harness on the ground. In another section of the field, there was evidence of something, possibly a body, having been dragged by a tractor. One of the pieces of farm machinery missing was the tractor. Well defined footprints made by hobnailed shoes were found in another patch of plowing and close examination appeared to indicate that the unknown person had been running.

Extending the search still further, the investigators discovered what seemed to be a place of ambush. It was on the opposite side of the fence, a clearing in some bush where obviously someone had lain in wait.

Investigators formed the theory that something had frightened the horses while pulling the plow, and that the animals had run off at a tangent until stopped by the trees. There they had been unhitched, driven deeper into the woods, unharnessed and turned loose. The person in ambush had then run across the fields for the tractor and subsequently had dragged some object away from the point where the horses had been frightened. It remained necessary to obtain evidence to either support or refute the theory.

Enquiries in the district resulted in information that Mike Zacharuik, whose father lived in Hairy Hill, Alta., had been with William Pacholek on or about May 12th, and was working for him about the time Pacholek was last seen. Zacharuik, when questioned, stated, "I don't know where Pacholek is. I went to his farm about May 12th and we made a deal. I traded a quarter section of land to him for his tractor and other machinery, some cattle and pigs and feed, and his Plymouth coupe. I gave him \$650 cash to clinch the deal".

Asked if he had a bill of sale or some document to prove the trade had been made, Zacharuik said he had a letter from Pacholek explaining it in detail. Zacharuik couldn't produce the letter, and was placed under arrest, charged with theft of machinery, theft of cattle and theft of automobile.

With the accused in custody, further enquiry was conducted in connection with Pacholek's disappearance. It was learned that Zacharuik had gone to Pacholek's farm on horseback and had been quite open in letting people know that the farm was his destination; that he expected to pick up a Plymouth coupe and some farm machinery in exchange for some land. Moreover, he returned in the coupe and on the way encountered car trouble. The roads were muddy, and more than once he had to be pulled out of mud holes. On one occasion a broken wire forced him to seek the aid of an amateur farmer mechanic who located the trouble and succeeded in getting the car in motion.

At most of these stops, witnesses stated, it was noted that he had a saddle in the front of the car, although the rear trunk compartment was large enough to hold it. However, more than once he refused to open the trunk, saying he had lost the key. Somewhere near his father's home, it was learned, the saddle was no longer in sight, and when it was returned to the person from whom it was borrowed, Zacharuik produced it from the trunk compartment.

By careful questioning, investigators learned that the saddle had disappeared from the front of the car shortly before the car wiring was repaired by the amateur mechanic. An intensive search in the area resulted in the finding of the body of the missing farmer in a willow bush a short distance off the road. He had been shot in the head.

On June 3rd Zacharuik made a statement admitting that, while drunk, he had killed Pacholek. Subsequently he had taken the car, machinery and other articles, as well as a grain cheque for \$200 which he cashed. He was uncertain of the exact date he had arrived at the farm and didn't know exactly when the shooting took place, but statements from reliable witnesses set the time of the murder as the morning of May 14th. His trip home, normally accomplished in a few hours, took all day and part of the next, due to bad roads. The body of the victim was found not far from one of the mud holes in which the coupe had bogged down.

The accused appeared at Edmonton, Alta., on October 14, 1948, before Mr. Justice Ford and jury and pleaded "not guilty" to a charge of murder, s.263 Criminal Code. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on January 12, 1949.

An appeal entered in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and heard on November 17, 18 and 19, 1948, was dismissed.

Myles Walter Lynch—Manslaughter

On the night of August 30, 1947, Mrs. Jennie Charters and John O'Leary were walking along No. 2 Highway near Burton, N.B., when the latter was struck by a motor vehicle and killed. The car continued on its way without pause and later Mrs. Charters was unable to give the police any description of the vehicle.

Investigators reached the scene quickly and discovered some fragments of glass which appeared to be from a rear vision mirror. Further examination of the spot in daylight brought to light additional pieces of mirror glass. From the nature of the injuries sustained by O'Leary it seemed probable that his head had been struck by some part of the vehicle, possibly a projecting rear vision mirror.

A motorist driving along No. 2 Highway about the time of the accident had passed a large dump truck parked without lights. As this constituted a danger to moving traffic, he noted that it had an inscription, "Fowler's Transport, Saint John" on the door and was painted red and yellow. Continuing on his way, the motorist arrived at the scene of the accident and on hearing the details, he immediately turned his car and drove back along the highway as far as Gagetown, N.B., in an effort to locate the parked truck. Here he met an R.C.M. Police constable who had set up a road block immediately the accident was reported, and, as no vehicle of the type described had passed that point, it seemed obvious that the truck had turned down some back road or into some farm along the way.

The Fredericton City Police, when informed of the accident, were requested to obtain information concerning Fowler's Transport trucks working in the district, the names of drivers, if possible, and to interview the local representative of the company with a view to checking the authorized movements of the line's vehicles.

It was learned that two of Fowler's Transport vehicles, answering the description of the one believed involved in the accident, were being operated in Fredericton and that one was driven by Myles Walter Lynch. Neither this driver nor his vehicle was to be found. On enquiry, it was ascertained that Lynch had been drinking and left his home at approximately 9.20 p.m. the evening of August 30th, en route to visit some friends, identity unknown, in the neighbourhood of Burton.

The second Fowler's transport was located parked in a gravel pit a short distance from Fredericton. On examination, there was no indication that this truck had been involved in an accident, and its left rear vision mirror was intact with a normal amount of road dust on it.

The next few hours were spent by investigators in searching the twenty miles of highway and adjacent properties between the scene of the accident and Gagetown. At 7.25 a.m. of August 31st, a Fowler's Transport was found parked outside the residence of Myles Walter Lynch. A taxi driver testified subsequently that he had seen this truck driving along the highway from the direction of Burton towards Lynch's home at approximately 7 a.m. About half an hour later Lynch was located and detained by members of the Fredericton City Police.

The truck was examined carefully and it was noted that: (1) The left rear vision mirror had been broken, although some of the glass still remained in its original position. (2) Bits of hair, pieces of substance that appeared to be flesh, and dried matter which could be blood, were found on the left front corner of the dump body. (3) The lights were not in working order. (4) Although rain had fallen during the night, there was no indication that the truck had been washed.

The transport was removed to the R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Fredericton where it was photographed, re-examined, and placed under lock and key in a separate garage. It was found that the lighting system was out of order, bits

of silver paper and tinfoil being located in the glove compartment and on the floor below the fuse, indicating that the lighting system had been maintained in this manner.

The Provincial Pathologist made an examination of deposits scraped off the body of Lynch's truck and found that the fleshy substance was a fragment of human brain, other scrapings being found to contain human flesh, hair and paint.

Exhibits were now forwarded to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ont., and included samples of hair scraped off the body of the truck, samples of hair from the head of the deceased, fragments of mirror from the scene of the accident, and a broken left rear view mirror, removed from the truck. The Laboratory staff confirmed the fact that one of the fragments of mirror found at the scene of the accident had once been part of the rear view mirror, removed from the truck. Other fragments of mirror were found to be similar in colour, thickness, backing and appearance to glass still remaining in the broken mirror. The samples of hair were examined by the Textiles Division of the National Research Council, Ottawa, who reported that the samples showed similarity with respect to range of colour, diameter and absence of pigment from the medulla; that all three samples were of human origin. Also, the opinion was expressed that in view of such similar characteristics, the exhibits could have come from a similar source. It was pointed out, however, that it was impossible to identify by examination such samples as being from one head to the exclusion of similar heads of hair.

At the time of his arrest, Lynch was charged as a hit-and-run driver under Section 285, sub-section 2 of the Criminal Code. Later this charge was withdrawn and on the instructions of the Attorney General, he was charged with Manslaughter, Section 268 of the Criminal Code.

During the inquest into the death of John O'Leary, Lynch, after his Counsel had taken objection to the action, testified on the instructions of the Coroner. Briefly, he stated that on the night of the fatality he had been very drunk, that he had been having trouble with his lights, but when they failed he was able to bring them on again. His lights had failed between Fredericton and Burton. He testified that he did not recall hitting anyone on the road, and he had visited a friend further down the road in Burton, and had parked his truck behind the house. (A check showed that this was not a normal position in which to park a vehicle, the driveway and yard being to the left of the house.) The first indication, stated Lynch, he had that anything had happened was when he saw the damaged rear view mirror the following morning.

The finding of the Coroner's Jury was as follows: "That the said John O'Leary came to his death on the public highway at Burton in the County of Sunbury on the 30th day of August, 1947, and that death was caused by being struck on the head by a motor truck bearing the name "Fowler's Transport, Saint John, N.B." and that the driver of the said truck, Myles Lynch, was grossly negligent in the operation of the motor truck upon the said highway".

As a result of the preliminary hearing on a charge of Manslaughter, Lynch was committed for trial. On June 1, 1948, the accused was found guilty as charged and was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the Sunbury County Gaol, sentence to commence from date of arrest.

Ray John Michaelis, James Augustus Gregory Davison, John Stefanik, John Andrick, Alexander Poroznuk—Breaking Entering and Theft—safebreaking

The general store of John Yellowlees and Sons, Ninette, Man., was broken into October 15, 1947, when \$1,198.40 in cash, together with \$369.22 in cheques, was stolen from the safe. A number of heavy-duty wrecking bars and other tools were taken from a nearby C.N.R. tool shed, enabling the thieves to break the handle, punch the spindle and wrench the safe door completely off its hinges. The method employed and the manner in which the offence was carried out suggested it to be the work of experts.

The following night, October 16th, the Municipal Office at Gimli, Man., was entered and \$257 in cash stolen from the safe. Again, it was found that the safe was breached by knocking off the combination, punching the spindle and forcing the door. Serial numbers of the bills stolen had been noted and this information was circulated throughout the district.

When the Royal Bank at Selkirk Avenue and Main Street, Winnipeg, was entered by the caretaker at 6.20 a.m. October 23, 1947, he discovered that a large hole had been blasted in the wall of the vault and about fifty safety deposit boxes jimmied open. There was a heavy layer of dust and debris everywhere and the floor of the bank was littered with trampled personal papers and piles of smashed deposit boxes.

Winnipeg City Police detectives and bank officials, summoned to the scene immediately, discovered that entrance had been effected by removing the storm window from an outside rear window and prying open the inner sash. The thieves had apparently made their exit in the same manner. The storm window was hidden inside the bank.

The combination dial had been broken off the safe and an unsuccessful attempt made to drive the spindle. Dynamite had been inserted in the hole and detonated by an instantaneous fuse operated from the light switch in the lavatory. This attempt failed also and a charge was placed next in a crevice between the bricks in the vault wall. The resulting explosion blew a hole about three feet square through which entry was gained to the vault. The door was then opened from within.

Forty-nine deposit boxes were forced open and looted of over \$40,000 in currency, about \$200,000 in stocks and bonds and jewelry valued at several thousand dollars.

A quantity of tools including an electric drill and sledge hammer were abandoned inside the bank and were taken possession of by the police. No damage was done to the glass windows or bank furnishings by the blasts, indicating the job to be that of an experienced safeblower.

Fingerprints found inside the deposit boxes were eliminated almost immediately and it was apparent that the safeblowers had worn gloves. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining the serial numbers of the bonds and the description of stolen jewelry, as no record had been kept by many of the owners, while others were out of town.

The electric drill found at the scene had been stolen from a garage workshop in Winnipeg two days prior to the break-in and a description was obtained of two suspicious characters seen in the vicinity of the theft at the time.

On October 23rd, the Winnipeg Police received information that the men responsible for the robbery of the Royal Bank and the offences at Ninette and Gimli were John Michaelis and James Gregory Davison, recently released from the penitentiary, both men active criminals. The same afternoon, Winnipeg detectives called at the home of Michaelis and discovered he had left the previous evening and had not returned. The house was kept under surveillance and in a short time the suspect drove up in a 1942 Nash sedan, was taken into custody, and the car impounded.

A search warrant was executed by Winnipeg City and R.C.M. Police investigators at the home of Alex Michaelis, a brother residing at Whytewold, Man. The brother and his wife were found in possession of several bills, identified as having been stolen at Gimli. The couple stated they had received the money from John Michaelis and that he and Davison had left the house at Whytewold to drive to Gimli the night the Municipal Office was broken into. On his return, John Michaelis gave them the money in payment of a debt.

Two witnesses residing in the vicinity of the Selkirk Branch of the Royal Bank, Winnipeg, stated they had seen a blue Nash sedan, similar to Michaelis' car, parked in the vicinity of the bank on the night of October 22nd. The car contained two occupants. John Michaelis was charged with breaking into the Municipal Hall at Gimli and was held in custody without bail.

Information was received that Michael Stefanik, allegedly prominent in the Winnipeg underworld, was the key man in organizing the break-in at the Royal Bank and that Michaelis, Davison and a fourth man, yet unnamed, had taken part. Stefanik was aware of police interest in his activities and gave up his employment in a local glass factory, although remaining in Winnipeg.

Following the apprehension of Michaelis, a warrant for Davison's arrest was obtained by the R.C.M. Police, charging him with Breaking, Entering and Theft at Gimli. Davison disappeared from Winnipeg, presumably for Eastern Canada, and it was considered probable that he would contact his mother, who lived in Sydney, N.S. The owner of the electric drill left behind in the Royal Bank after the robbery identified Davison, through a photograph, as the person who was in his workshop about the time the drill was stolen.

Davison was traced to Toronto, where, under the name of McIsaac, he transferred a large bank draft to a Sydney, N.S., bank. R.C.M.P. investigators determined that a man named McIsaac had deposited a sum of money and purchased a railway ticket to Winnipeg at the C.N.R. ticket office in Sydney.

On December 10, 1947, the manager of a Glace Bay bowling alley reported that a suspicious character had been frequenting his establishment during the afternoons and evenings for the past three weeks, and, although unemployed, carried a large roll of bills in his pocket. This individual was known as George Black and roomed nearby at the home of a reputable family. A photograph of Davison was recognized by the head of the family as being identical with his roomer, Black.

Black was apprehended in the early morning of December 11, 1947, by the R.C.M.P., and finally admitted being James Gregor Davison. He was returned to Winnipeg on December 15th. The press co-operated in making no mention of his arrest until the remainder of the gang could be located and taken into custody.

Thomas Michaelis, brother of John, was arrested by the Winnipeg City Police on December 16, 1947, and admitted that approximately \$10,000 in cash and a revolver had been cached at his home by John the afternoon of October 23rd, that he had hidden this material following John Michaelis' arrest, and later had turned it over to a sister. The money and the firearm were located that night.

John Michaelis, still in custody, was interviewed by Winnipeg City Police detectives, but after intensive questioning denied complication in the Royal Bank offence. However, when confronted by his sister, Michaelis made a statement admitting his part in the offence and implicating Davison, Mike Stefanik and Alexander Poroznuik alias Delay alias Dempsey. The latter was an expert in explosives, with an extensive criminal background, and was being sought by the Winnipeg police for questioning. John Michaelis stated that Davison and Poroznuik had stolen the electric drill while he waited outside in his car. Stefanik had "cased" the Royal Bank but had remained as lookout outside the building during the actual attack on the vault. Poroznuik handled the explosive while Davison and Michaelis opened the safety deposit boxes and removed the contents.

Stefanik was charged and placed under arrest. He refused to make a statement and nothing of an incriminating nature was found in his possession.

When Davison was returned to Winnipeg under escort, he was questioned regarding the bank robbery. Confronted with Michaelis and after being advised of the latter's statement, Davison agreed to plead guilty. On December 21, 1947,

the Winnipeg police were successful in locating a cache of \$100,000 in Dominion of Canada Bonds and \$500.00 in dental gold, Davison's and Michaelis' share of the proceeds of the robbery. The property had been hidden in a field on the outskirts of Winnipeg.

According to Davison's statement, after the bank robbery the four men hurried to Stefanik's room and divided the proceeds, each receiving approximately \$11,000 in cash, together with bonds and securities. Davison and Michaelis loaded their share of the loot into a sack and carried it to a rented garage in the rear of an apartment house. The next day the contents of the sack were divided between Davison and Michaelis, the former taking possession of both shares. The jewelry was purported to have been thrown in the river, while a large quantity of registered bonds were burned.

Eventually Poroznuk was traced to a house he had purchased on the outskirts of the city. Investigators found, however, he had left the house. He was located in a rooming house the following day, December 30, 1947. There was little evidence available to link him with the bank robbery, but when arrested he made full admission of his part in the affair and asked for a light sentence.

On January 15, 1948, Davison, Michaelis, Poroznuk and Stefanik appeared in Winnipeg City Police Court charged with breaking and entering the Royal Bank. Davison and Michaelis pleaded guilty and in each case accused was sentenced to six years in the Manitoba Penitentiary. Several days later concurrent sentences were imposed in connection with the offences at Gimli and Ninette.

Stefanik and Poroznuk appeared for preliminary hearing on March 8, 1948, being committed for trial. In each instance bail was set at \$25,000.

While half of the stolen securities were now recovered, the balance, allegedly shared by Stefanik and Poroznuk, was still outstanding. After these individuals had been admitted to bail, information was received that attempts were being made to dispose of the stolen bonds in Eastern Canada, and failing that, in Winnipeg itself. Towards the end of April, 1948, a member of the R.C.M. Police learned that one, John Andrick, well-known fence and an associate of Stefanik, was attempting to sell a large quantity of bonds stolen from the Royal Bank. It was at this point that arrangements were completed whereby a member of the R.C.M. Police would pose as a "buyer". In this role he was introduced to Andrick.

The undercover man set up residence in a local hotel room while the adjoining room was occupied by two Winnipeg City Police detectives. The connecting door between the two rooms was locked on the detectives' side only. The R.C.M. Police investigator was provided with a certified statement on hotel stationery showing a total of \$15,400 in cash supposedly held in the hotel safe.

Andrick called at the "buyer's" room the morning of April 29, 1948, and, following considerable negotiation, it was agreed that \$22,000 in bonds would change hands for \$11,500. Andrick explained that he hadn't the bonds with him, as his partner did not trust him. Andrick then telephoned "Mickey", the number called being that of Stefanik's hangout. The ensuing conversation was overheard by the detectives in the adjoining room and proved to be damaging evidence at the subsequent trial. Andrick left the hotel room, returning in about five minutes with \$21,850 in bonds, wrapped in a bundle. The "buyer" pretended to examine the bonds, in the meanwhile signalling the City Police detectives in the next room. Andrick's arrest was effected immediately, while Stefanik was picked up in the hotel rotunda where he had been awaiting, apparently, the arrival of Andrick following completion of the bond transaction.

City detectives learned that Stefanik had despatched some of the stolen bonds to Windsor, Ontario. The Windsor home of Jack Hilderman, who was well known to the Winnipeg Police, was searched by local police, \$5,000 in bonds being discovered under a plank in the flooring. Hilderman was arrested by the Windsor City Police, but a charge of "Retaining Stolen Property" was later dismissed.

Poroznuik failed to appear for arraignment at the assizes in May, 1948, finally being arrested in Toronto and returned to Winnipeg. On June 8th, Stefanik appeared before Judge and Jury, pleading "not guilty". Michaelis and Davison testified against him, and there was a preponderance of evidence for the prosecution. He was found guilty as charged and on June 16th was sentenced to eight and a half years in the penitentiary.

The case of the remaining accused was disposed of on October 16, 1948, when John Andrick received a sentence of two years and six months on a charge of receiving stolen property.

Arthur Ronald Weiss and Aldon Lowell Weiss—Possession of Forged Bank Notes

In June 1948, the Winnipeg City Police reported the passing of a number of counterfeit American \$10 bank notes in that city. Police Forces in western Canada were supplied with details of the bogus currency, the engraving and printing of which were of fair quality. The paper used was thin, crisp and easily cracked and in each instance the face and back of the bill had been printed separately and then glued together.

A bill of this description was passed in a store at Langham, Sask., on July 28, 1948. Later the same evening a young man purchased a package of cigarettes in a restaurant in Maymont, Sask., tendering a counterfeit American \$10 bill in payment. In this instance, the proprietor became suspicious and followed his customer to the outskirts of the town where the stranger was seen to climb into an old model Chevrolet coupe, converted into a truck and drive west on the highway. The suspect's description was telephoned to the R.C.M. Police Detachment at Radisson.

The following day a similar counterfeit was passed at a general store in Fielding by a young man answering the description of the party seen in Maymont. A Chinese cafe in Radisson was next to report acceptance of a spurious American \$10 bill. In each instance the paper was crisp, easily cracked and the etching uneven. The serial numbers of all bills consisted of eight digits, commencing with the letter "B" and ending with "A".

The R.C.M.P. radio station at Saskatoon, broadcast complete details of each offence, as well as a description of the suspect and his probable mode of transportation. In every instance, he was reported to have parked his car on the outskirts of a town, bought a package of cigarettes, generally "Buckingham", in a small store and immediately moved on to another district.

Next, the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada at Bruno, Sask., reported detecting a counterfeit American \$10 bill in a merchant's deposit for July 31.

On August 5, a radio-equipped patrol car on the highway near Dundurn, Sask., picked up an R.C.M.P. broadcast from Saskatoon, warning that an attempt had been made to pass a counterfeit American note at Melden, Sask., a short time before. A few minutes later, the broadcast advised of a similar attempt at Outlook. In each case a stranger had asked for Buckingham cigarettes and tendered an American \$10 bill. The patrol car continued along the main highway towards Outlook, checking all cars and received a further broadcast advising of the cashing of a counterfeit note at Broderick some 45 minutes previously. The patrol checked Glenside without result and advised the town of Elbow by telephone that the bogus money passer was in the district and to be on the lookout for him. At Hawarden, a telephone call was received from a store proprietor in Elbow stating that the suspect was in his store.

Within minutes, the police patrol entered a small lunch counter in Elbow just as a man handed the clerk an American \$10 note for a package of Buckingham cigarettes. Identified as Arthur Ronald Weiss of 464 Edward Street, Regina, the note passer was arrested.

As was usual, the passer's truck was found parked on the outskirts of Elbow and when searched yielded the following:—

436 counterfeit American Federal Reserve notes, \$10.00 denomination, concealed under the front seat and behind upholstery in the rear right corner of the cab.

\$274.52 in genuine Canadian bank notes and coins in the car heater and on the suspect's person, presumably the proceeds of previous offences.

\$2.30 in genuine Canadian coins scattered on the front seat.

14 packages of cigarettes, mostly Buckingham.

A road map showing routes already covered or to be travelled.

In a statement made to the police, Weiss stated he had made his plates from a piece of brass well cylinder, found on his father's farm at Nokomis, Sask. The brass piece was flattened out and two pieces were joined together to give a double thickness. Respecting the actual engraving of the plates, the accused stated:—

"I then took a \$10 American bill and split it. I took each half and fixed them face down on a brass plate using a mixture of varnish and Scotch tape. I then secured a number of files and sharpened them for use as engraving tools. After sticking the split bill on the brass, I used one of the files, sharpened to a needle point and traced the design on the brass. I then removed what was left of the paper and drilled out the larger parts of the design by a power drill, using the various sharpened files for the finer details. The shading in the head and other parts were done largely by guess work. When tracing the design on the brass I made a number of pin pricks and not a continuous line so that I did not entirely ruin the bill and had it to use for comparison while I was filling in the detail. After finishing the engraving I did not use any special treatment for the plates but ran off some samples, making various corrections. Before undertaking this job I had no previous experience with engraving."

Weiss admitted buying a printing press from a firm in the U.S.A., receiving it early in January 1948. Inks, paper and other supplies were purchased locally, invoices being found to cover these transactions which were substantiated by subsequent police investigation. About 2,500 such notes were printed by Weiss during March 1948, the face and back being run off on separate pieces of paper and later glued together. Weiss admitted that his brother, Aldon, who lived with him, was aware of his activities but that the latter had taken no part in the manufacture of the counterfeits.

The house occupied by the Weiss brothers in Regina was entered by virtue of a search warrant and a cardboard carton, discovered in a back shed, was found to contain the following:—

A small printing press.

Two engraved plates for the face and back of American \$10 bank note.

165 counterfeit U.S. bank notes in \$10 denominations, similar to those previously seized from Arthur Weiss.

1,764 face impressions and 3,154 back impressions of these counterfeits.

A number holder which contained the serial number B45323605A. These numbers could be changed readily.

Numerous invoices listing purchases of equipment.

A catalogue containing measurements of bank notes.

Numerous samples of Arthur Weiss' handwriting (proven by subsequent examination).

Rough sketch of the face of an American \$10 bill.

Three diagrams of \$5 and five ink drawings of American \$1 bank notes.

In all, 364 complete counterfeits were recovered.

Aldon Lowell Weiss, brother of the accused, returned to the house shortly after the arrival of the police and gave a statement similar in tenor to that already made by Arthur but denied taking an active part in the manufacture of the counterfeits.

A search was made of the home of William Weiss, the father, in Nokomis, resulting in the finding of certain pieces of metal which were formerly part of a pump cylinder. Two pieces were flattened out and two were circular in form. These were taken possession of in view of the fact that Arthur Weiss claimed to have used this brass to make the engraved plates.

It was learned that after sufficient counterfeits bills had been run off, the Weiss brothers arrived in Winnipeg early in June and successfully passed five bills at a large department store. Later in the same month four or five bills were cashed at various stores in Regina. Edmonton was visited during the last week of June, in the course of which trip some ten bills were passed at such places as Dilke, Imperial, Simpson, Hanley, Dundurn and Chauvin.

Arthur Weiss left Regina on July 15th and successfully passed his bogus American money at Cupar, Dysart, Lipton, Balcarres, Hubbard, Lestock, Quinton, Raymore, Kandahar, Elfros, Wadena, Clair, Quill Lake, Watson, St. Gregor, Radisson, Fielding Unity, all in Saskatchewan. Crossing into Alberta, Weiss negotiated spurious bank notes at Bawlf, Daysland, Strome, Killam, Sedgewick, Hardisty, Czar and Metiskow. The last leg of his trip brought him to Wilkie, Dodsland, Plenty, Hawarden, Loreburn, and finally Elbow, where he was apprehended. In each instance, identical tactics were used—his truck was parked outside the town, while Weiss purchased cigarettes in a small store.

The engraved plates were photographed and microscopically examined at the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina. Faint traces of solder-like material could be seen along the line of the brass lamination joints in both plates, being particularly noticeable in the small seal. A series of pin points conforming to parts of the design were discernible on some parts of the face plate, to a lesser extent on the back plate. It was difficult for the authorities to give credence to Arthur Weiss' account of the method employed in making the plates, as the workmanship appeared of too high quality to be attributable to an admittedly unskilled artisan. Engraving experts examined the plates and were of the opinion they had been turned out by an experienced technician thoroughly acquainted with trade methods and using excellent tools. It was considered extremely improbable that any success could be achieved using the system outlined by the accused.

Arthur Ronald Weiss appeared in court at Elbow, Sask., on August 19, 1948, and entered a plea of guilty to a charge of Possession of Forged Bank Notes, contrary to Section 550 of the Criminal Code. He was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The following day he pleaded guilty to a charge under Section 471 (c) of the Criminal Code at Regina, being sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary, to run concurrently with the previous term.

On August 20, 1948, Aldon Lowell Weiss appeared for trial at Regina and pleading guilty to a charge under Section 550 C.C., received a suspended sentence of two years, posting a bond of \$500. An order of restitution was made by the court relative to money seized from accused on arrest, in the amount of \$274.52.

(2) SINGLE FINGER PRINT CASES

Rex vs Gerald Renaud

On the evening of April 5 or 6, 1948, the Murphy and Owens Grocery Store in the city of Port Arthur, Ontario was broken into and burglarized.

The glass in the front door had been smashed in order to gain entrance. Members of the Port Arthur City Police discovered several latent finger impressions on pieces of this broken glass, which were subsequently photographed by the Fort William Police Department.

As no suspects could be found, photographic copies of these finger impressions were forwarded to this Branch on April 10, 1948. On April 14th these were identified by search in the Single Finger Print Collection as those of FPS. No. 622134 Gerald Renaud.

This information, together with a copy of the subject's photograph, was immediately forwarded to the Port Arthur Police Department. Subsequently, on April 23rd, Renaud was arrested in a restaurant in Port Arthur by a Detective of that Department.

Renaud denied being implicated in the offence, having an alibi established for the day in question. However, when informed that his fingerprints had been found at the scene of crime, he pleaded guilty to a charge of Breaking and Entering with Intent.

It is interesting to note that the successful conclusion of this case depended largely upon two points:—

- (a) That fingerprints found at the scene of crime were identified by search in Single Finger Print Collection.
- (b) That a photograph of the subject was available at this point; Renaud being unknown in the Port Arthur area.

(3) MODUS OPERANDI CASES

F. Zaharia Steiner—Montreal, Que.

On December 27, 1947, a telegram was received from the Sheriff, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, requesting information concerning a suspicious character, Dr. Zaharia Steiner. At this time there was no record on file concerning this person.

We subsequently received a report from the Lauderdale Police concerning Steiner, which revealed that he had picked the pocket of a druggist at a race track of \$195. The druggist reported the matter to the Police and Steiner was questioned. He stated that he was a physician, and was very indignant at any suspicion being cast upon him. The investigating officer was suspicious of Steiner, and gave him an opportunity of writing a medical prescription which the druggist would read. Steiner refused, but finally gave in and wrote out what he called an external and internal prescription. The druggist said both of these were fakes.

Steiner was turned over to the Police, and subsequently deported to Canada by the American Immigration Authorities. His wife, who resided in Montreal, was interviewed by this Force and gave the information that she had married Steiner in 1946 following three years internment by the Germans. Both travelled to Italy and New York, where, on July 27, 1947, a child was born to them. They entered Canada at Lacolle, P.Q., on August 30, 1947, and Steiner has been unemployed since marriage. He told his wife that he was a medical student.

Steiner's fingerprints were subsequently received from the American Immigration Authorities, and in view of his suspicious background they were sent to Scotland Yard, and a reply was received from Scotland Yard disclosing that subject had a criminal record in Paris, France; Hamburg, Germany; and England, for pickpocketing, theft, and as an Alien landing in the United Kingdom without authority, under the name of David Getriar. This information was immediately turned over to the Canadian Immigration Authorities and the necessary action is being taken by that Department.

The Special Branch was investigating this man at the time, as in February, 1946, Zaharia Steiner and his eleven year old son, Jean, made application to return to Canada, and in April, 1948, a letter was received from the Immigration Branch advising that another Zaharia Steiner, accompanied by his wife and three children, was seeking repatriation to Canada.

B. A. Malnyk and aliases—

False Pretences, Killam, Alberta

On April 20, 1948, information was received that one B. A. Malnyk was wanted by our Officer Commanding "K" Division, for 'false pretences', the offence having occurred at Lamont, Alberta.

As a result of a search of our indices, based on the description given, this man was identified as one Pete Eluck, with aliases, F.P.S. No. 35404.

On May 15, 1948, one Pete Spowski was arrested at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on a charge of 'vagrancy'. When his fingerprints were received here it was shown that he was identical with Pete Eluck, F.P.S. No. 35404. In the meantime, information had been received that a man answering Eluck's description was wanted on warrants charging 'false pretences' at Biggar, Saskatchewan, and North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Information concerning Eluck's arrest was wired to our Officers Commanding, "K" and "F" Divisions, and as a result Eluck admitted responsibility for offences committed in Alberta and Saskatchewan, causing the cancellation of five Gazette Supplement items concerning unsolved crimes.

Groat's Feed Store

Complaint of: Guelph, Ontario

On March 12, 1949, information was received from the Guelph Police Department that a warrant was held for the arrest of a Mr. Smith on a charge of false pretences. The modus operandi was as follows:—

The complainant received a phone call purported to have been put through by a farmer named William Tait. The "farmer" asked the complainant (who runs a feed store) whether he had any bran for sale, and when advised that this commodity was available stated that he required three bags and would send his hired man, named Smith, in for same. Smith arrived, took delivery of the goods, and issued a cheque in the amount of \$40, receiving the balance (\$31.70) in cash. The cheque was worthless, and investigation revealed that there was no trace of a farmer named William Tait in the community.

A search of our Modus Operandi indices, under the classification "F(1) Employee-Servant-Farmhand" revealed two suspects whose photographs were forwarded for possible identification.

On March 21, 1949, the Chief Constable, Guelph, advised that the photograph of William Ronald, alias Earl Smith, alias Charles Williamson, alias F. Robinson, F.P.S. No. 278903 had been positively identified as that of the wanted man.

Herbert Alexander Ross—Enquiry re:

On March 22, 1948, a request was received from Alfred A. Smith and Son, London, England, regarding the present whereabouts of one Herbert Alexander Ross, whom it was stated was entitled to receive an estate in England.

A meagre description of Ross was provided, but it was stated that he served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War I, and his regimental number was given.

A search of National Registration Records revealed one Alexander Ross who, in 1940, resided at Douglas Lake, B.C.

As a result of investigation carried out by this Force this man was located in a rooming house in Vancouver, B.C., and proved to be the subject of this enquiry. As previously requested by Alfred A. Smith and Son, Ross' address was cabled to them collect.

On June 4, 1948, a communication was received from Alfred A. Smith and Son thanking this Force most sincerely for its splendid effort.

An item appearing in the January 14, 1949, edition of the *Ottawa Citizen* revealed that Herbert Alexander Ross' inheritance amounted to \$64,000.

(4) FIREARMS CASES

Luger Pistol, Serial No. 284

H.Q. Ref. 48D 1180-2-E-663

Above weapon stolen in Toronto, August 1948, traced through three subsequent transfers of ownership by Firearms Registration records, returned to original owner at Toronto upon satisfactory identification being made, on December 17, 1948.

Colt, .45 Cal., Serial No. 94733

H.Q. Ref. 48D 1170-D-55

Weapon originally registered 1938. Taken overseas by owner in 1943. Transferred to Canadian soldier in Holland, 1945, purchased by Merchant Seaman at Genoa, Italy, 1947. Identified when application made for Customs Entry into Canada by Merchant Seaman in 1948.

Harrington and Richardson,

.32 Cal., No. 15999

H.Q. Ref. D 1590-6-1-Q-16

Vol. 15(F. 246 dated 26-1-49)

Weapon originally registered 1938. Taken overseas by owner and lost in 1940. Recovered through Firearms Registration records at Salmon Arm, B.C., and returned to legitimate owner 26-1-49.

Mauser Automatic Pistol, Serial No. 464260—H.Q. Ref. D 1590-6-1-Q-17

T.3 (30-4-48)

Weapon reported stolen by Toronto Police Department 12-1-48. Recovered by O.P.P., Picton, Ontario, in possession of suspect in Breaking Entering and Theft case on 30-4-48. Identification made from Firearms Records.

(5) POLICE SERVICE DOGS CASES

Case Report December 23, 1948 No. K-9—"Rough"

Re: *Charles W. Gollinger and Edwin Hanson, N.F.A., Assault with intent to rob.*

Karl Kimmel, taxi driver, was held up by two passengers who attempted to hit him on the head with a length of lead pipe. Kimmel warded off the blow, grabbed the ignition keys and escaped from the taxi which went into the ditch. No indication of travel following the incident was known. Patrol with P.S.D. "Rough" was despatched to the scene and "Rough" was sent casting for scent along the open field and started tracking furiously. As there was a bit of snow at this point it was noticed that the dog was working two sets of tracks. At this point the trails came up on an old highway. This road was bare with only odd patches of hard packed snow and no visible signs of any trail. The dog continued along this road and after tracking five miles the dog suddenly swerved off the road and headed back into the ditch and started nosing a few bits of paper. By flashlight it could be seen there was writing on the bits of paper. They were gathered up and turned over to the Investigation Branch where it was found it was a Selective Service form for employment and was dated the day previous containing the name Edwin Hanson. The dog continued tracking into Calgary with the scent becoming weaker and stronger successively along the distance. Nothing further was visible until another four miles had been travelled, then at a point about a mile west of the city limits the dog again headed for the ditch. Here it was noticed where snow along the shoulder of the road had been trampled by two different sets of footprints. These prints ultimately led across the ditch to a small clump of trees from whence they turned again out to the road. The dog continued tracking back to the city where the scent was lost due to difficult tracking conditions. He was taken off the trail and a few minutes later it was learned that the Calgary City Police had picked up the two suspects one of whom proved to be Hanson and the other a juvenile, Charles Gollinger. They subsequently admitted committing the offence. It is felt that P.S.D. "Rough" surpassed himself in this case and cannot be given too much credit as he tracked the whole ten miles on bare hard surfaced roads at night in sub-zero weather.

Case Report May 15, 1948-No. K-4—"Smoky"

Re: *Mrs. Annie Lamond—Grantham, Alta., Loss of Purse and Contents*

In this case P.S.D. "Smoky" was taken out to search for a purse which had been lost containing \$105 and personal papers. Mrs. Lamond had walked from town and had dropped it on the way home. She and her husband immediately retracked her trail but could not find the purse. "Smoky" was called out the following day but was given very little hope because of the search which was made previously. "Smoky" was allowed to free search with Mrs. Lamond indicating the route she took, and while passing across a stubble field about a half mile from the Lamond residence the dog suddenly started to swing to his left and it was obvious that he had scented something in the field. He was noted to stop and then picked up the purse and carried it back to where Mrs. Lamond and the dog master were standing. The purse still contained the money and personal papers which was very gratifying as this was all the money the couple had to live on until they received the proceeds of this year's crop.

Case Report July 29th, 1948—No. J.9—"Wolf"

Re: *Joseph Richard Alpee LeBlanc, B.E. and Theft from the Co-operative Store, Cape Bald, N.B.*

In this case the above store had been broken into and about \$50 in money stolen along with numerous other articles which could not be determined at the time. The employee had noticed a light flashing in the window and when he went to investigate the thief ran and he could not get a clear view of his appearance. During an investigation one Joseph Richard was questioned but denied having anything to do with the offence although his legs and pants were muddy and wet indicating that he had been running through long grass. "Wolf" was called in and encouraged to pick up the trail outside the store window. He followed the trail for some distance which eventually led onto a dirt road. At one point he picked up a bottle of noxema and a letter addressed to one Alpee LeBlanc. This confirmed the suspicions of the investigator as LeBlanc and Richard had been seen together shortly after the break in the store. The dog followed the trail out to a road where two sets of footprints were noticed in the mud. The trail was followed across the road and into another pasture field eventually leading to the back of a restaurant which is situated along a main highway. Here the trail was lost. LeBlanc was located in a village and although he denied having anything to do with the break-in, when taken and shown the footprints along with the fact that the dog had trailed them to the restaurant from the back of the store he admitted that he and Joseph Richard had broken into the store. This case is of interest in view of the fact that the dog located valuable evidence along the trail which undoubtedly resulted in a confession from both the culprits. It is interesting to note that Richard had been questioned earlier but denied everything until confronted with the dog evidence.

Case Report August 1st, 1948—J.13—"Wolf"

Re: *Madeline Murphy—Escape from custody, Inter-Provincial home for Young Women, Coverdale, N.B.*

The above girl escaped from the captionally noted home while weeding in a garden and it was thought she had gone into a bush a short distance from the home. P.S.D. "Wolf" was taken to the scene and encouraged to pick up the trail. Almost immediately he indicated he had found the trail and following it into the woods for one and a half miles he led to the girl who was crouched in the long grass. She was escorted back to the home and turned over to the Superintendent.

Case Report January 19th, 1949—J.40—"Wolf"

Re: *George Hamilton and Rufus Hamilton, Murder, York County, N.B.*

P.S.D. "Wolf" was taken out in this case to render any possible assistance. Several articles of clothing and jewellery were missing from the body of Norman Burgoyne who was discovered locked in the trunk of his car and it was believed they may have been thrown away somewhere near the scene. Arriving at Fredericton it was learned that during the p.m. of 10-1-49 a 1949 Ford was found abandoned on a farm road. Upon investigation it was found that it belonged to Burgoyne who was a cab driver. Examination of the car showed blood stains and when the trunk door was opened his body was found. It was wrapped in a blanket and marks on the body would indicate he met death by a blow on the side of the head. The next day P.S.D. "Wolf" was used to search a wooded area near the scene of the abandoned auto for the articles which were thought to be missing. "Wolf's" search was with negative results. On 12-1-49 "Wolf" was taken to the home of one George Hamilton, suspect in the murder, and while members of the investigating party searched the premises, "Wolf"

was employed in searching the back yard and immediate vicinity but nothing was located. Later in the day word was received that it was thought the man had been murdered about seven miles from where the car was found. Blood stains were observed in the snow along the road leading into a dump at that point. After several minutes of searching the dog picked up a rosary which was later identified as belonging to Burgoyne. On the 13-1-49 patrol was again made to the scene to search for further possible evidence with negative results. After considerable questioning of the three suspects, George and Rufus Hamilton (brothers) and George Gordon, statements were eventually obtained admitting their guilt of the murder.

In this case P.S.D. "Wolf" performed excellent service in locating valuable evidence which had dropped from the body of the deceased.

Case Report March 17th, 1949—J.44—"Wolf"

*Re: Frederick Getchal Martin—Gerald Williams—Robbery while armed,
Saint John, N.B.*

On March 15th, 1949 the dog master received a call saying there had been a holdup in Saint John, N.B. and it was believed that they had abandoned a car and escaped in the woods. Patrol was made to Saint John with P.S.D. "Wolf" arriving at 5.30 a.m. 16-3-49. It was learned that late in the p.m. of 14-3-49 two men entered a confectionery store and forced the proprietor along with three customers at the point of a gun to hand over the cash which amounted to about \$20. One of these men was recognized as Frederick Martin—the other, a young man, could not be identified. During the a.m. of 15-3-49 a phone call was received from one Alfred Martin, taxi driver, advising that he had picked up two men who requested him to drive them out of town. As he was proceeding out of town the older man took out a revolver and forced him into the back seat while the other man took over the wheel and drove on. While driving along Martin jumped out of the moving car and ran in the other direction. One of the men shot at him but didn't hit him. From the description given by the taxi driver it was apparent they were the same men responsible for the holdup in the confectionery store. The dog master and dog arrived at the scene at approximately 6.20 a.m. and it was learned that two men were seen in the vicinity of the railway station about an hour earlier. "Wolf" was taken to this area and immediately picked up a trail following it along the tracks for about a quarter of a mile and then turning on to a gravel road and to a church. "Wolf" went inside the church and found Frederick Martin hiding there. A bottle of wine was also found from which he had been drinking. P.S.D. "Wolf" was again taken to the railway station where he picked up another trail leading in the opposite direction. He followed the trail for about four miles when information was received to the effect that the other culprit had been located and was carrying a revolver at the time of his capture. The dog master gave evidence at the preliminary hearing of Frederick Martin and Gerald Williams who were charged jointly with the Armed Robbery of the taxi driver. A further report is to be submitted at the conclusion of the trial.

(6) *R.C.M. POLICE LABORATORIES CASES.*

Firearms Identification Section—

Re: Pete Rokowski—Attempted Murder—Rimbey, Alberta.

This case in reality had its commencement in October, 1946. At that time two discharged cartridge cases of 38/55 calibre were recovered at the scene of an attempt to murder Bernhard Von Tattenborn near Rimbey, Alberta, by some person unknown. Efforts to connect these discharged cartridge cases with firearms of similar bore in the Rimbey District were unavailing. In June, 1948,

another attempt was made on the life of Tattenborn by the use of a shotgun fired at close range from behind a brush blind constructed for that purpose. A search in the vicinity of the blind uncovered a 12 ga. shot cartridge which laboratory examination revealed had been fired from a shotgun found in possession of the suspect. The same suspect later produced a rusted 38/55 calibre rifle recovered from a place of concealment in a nearby swamp. Test shots from this rifle were fired in the laboratory and the examination showed that the same gun had fired the two cartridge cases recovered at the first attempt on Tottenborn's life in October, 1946.

It was also established that four of the pieces of brush blind were found to have been cut by the pocket knife found in possession of the same suspect.

Although the Firearms examination was the main identification and the most significant it is of interest to note in this particular case four sections of the Laboratory were required to make examinations, i.e. (a) Firearms Section; (b) Physics and Chemistry Section; (c) Document Examination Section; (d) Hair and Fibre Section.

The accused was found unable to instruct Counsel and was consequently confined to a mental hospital.

Tool Identification—

Re: *Lorette Thaddeus Conrad—B.E. and Theft—Queen's Co. N.S.*

A screw driver and a piece of wood from the building entered were submitted for examination asking if the static impression on the wood had been made by the screw driver submitted.

Microscopical examination did not disclose any adherent material on the tool suggestive of contact with the wood but it did establish the impression was made by a tool of similar size and form.

A series of static test impressions were then made in soft lead with the screw driver being held in a manner as indicated in the piece of wood. These test impressions were examined microscopically to determine the "signature" elements consistently reproduced by the screw driver blade and then compared with the impression in the wood. As a result it was possible to state that the particular screw driver submitted had made the impression in the piece of wood taken from the building.

The Detachment concerned was advised of the results, a plea of "Guilty" was entered and the accused sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

It is of interest to note some extracts from a copy of the Detachment conclusion report forwarded to the Laboratory. "During the course of the investigation the subject refused flatly to make any comments or give a statement in connection with the break and intimated he intended to fight the case through to Supreme Court if necessary. Following receipt of the examination results, Conrad was again interviewed and acquainted with the positive identification of the screw driver and he immediately adopted a complete change in attitude. He stated he was guilty of the offence and elected trial before the presiding magistrate. Prior to the identification by the Crime Detection Laboratory our case for the greater part depended on circumstantial evidence. This is the first time that evidence of this nature has been available in our Court in this vicinity and the complete change in Conrad's attitude prompted by the identification, coupled with the intense interest taken by the County Gaol inmates was gratifying.

Document Examination Section—

Re: *Thos. Gerald Martin—Illegal Possession of Drugs*

In Toronto in the spring of 1948, through the combined efforts of members of the Toronto City Police Drug Squad and the R.C.M.P. Toronto Drug Squad, Thomas Gerald Martin was taken by surprise and arrested for suspected drug

activities. A piece of crumpled paper was taken from Martin's hand. It contained a list of ten addresses in code. Successful attempts were made by the Investigators to decode most of the addresses, e.g. "269 Elsie" referred to "269 Borden St." (the key being Elsie, the Borden cow). The code addresses were followed by letters such as "F. H.", "P", referring to "Fire-Hydrant," "post," etc. Sizeable quantities of drugs were found at the decoded addresses. The seized list which contained a meagre quantity of combined handwriting, handprinting, and numerals was received at the Laboratory for comparison with specimens of Martin's known writing. It was established that the handwriting on the slip of paper seized from Martin was that of Martin himself.

As a result of the accumulation of evidence, namely, the possession of the list of addresses written in code in his own handwriting, the recovery of the hidden caches of drugs at the addresses determined from the slip of paper, etc. Martin was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. Although on appeal the conviction was quashed the identification of the handwriting was not a point in issue.

*Re: Jas. Grant and Albert Müller—Robbery while Armed
(Winnipeg City Police Case)*

On January 12, 1949 an express parcel was received from the Winnipeg City Police Department containing one pair of brown oxfords and one right low toe rubber with the accompanying query—"Had the toe rubber been worn on the right brown oxford?" or "Could it have been worn on the right brown oxford?" The toe rubber having been lost by the assailant during a "scuffle" with the complainant. The toe rubber submitted was size 7 and the shoes size 8½.

An examination of the inside of the rubber showed markings on the heel area which were comparable to the position of the nails on the leather heel of the right shoe. Only one nail however was irregularly placed. The first nail in the row was nearer the instep edge of the heel at one corner than at the other. This was repeated in the markings within the rubber. It was apparent too that the shoe (size 8½) was actually too large for the rubber (size 7) but with considerable force being used it could be jammed into it. When this was done it was noted the toe rubber was unnaturally distended at the toe and heel and did not "seat" properly on the heel platform. This condition would reconcile the "white" or worn area appearing as a semi-circle on the fabric lining at the back of the heel near the platform.

As there were not sufficient "accidental" characteristics present definitely to state the brown oxford was worn on the toe rubber it was possible to say that it could have been worn in this rubber, although not a proper fit.

Continued examination of the inside of the toe rubber heel and sole definitely established that another shoe with a nailed on half sole and a Goodyear rubber heel had been worn in the toe rubber. Certain features accidental in character were noted to have been reproduced by the Goodyear rubber heel and by the irregular placement of the nails attaching the half sole.

A radiogram was despatched to the Winnipeg Police Department who very promptly investigated and located a pair of black oxfords (also the property of the accused) and forwarded them to the laboratory. These shoes had Goodyear rubber heels and half soles attached with nails.

An examination was made of the right black oxford. Inked impressions of the heel and sole were made for comparison purposes with the markings in the toe rubber. Forty nine measurements were taken. The location of the accidental features, the irregular placement of the nails in the sole, the distance between each of them and their location from fixed points corresponded in all details and measurements.

An examination of the leather surface on the outside of the heel upper of the right shoe disclosed two distinct impressions about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on either side of the middle line of the heel. These impressions bore evidence of parallel indentations running vertically from top to bottom. An examination of the toe rubber showed the fabric lining to be overlapping to the same extent and in similar corresponding locations.

A reproduction of the inside of the heel of the toe rubber was made with Dental Impression Compound to record the fabric in the overlapping. This, like the impressions on the heel surface, were photographed for comparison purposes and handled in much the same manner as a fingerprint.

The location, number and ending of the weft yarns of the fabric (like ridge endings in a fingerprint) corresponded in each case (although different in themselves) with those on the right black oxford. On the left side of the toe rubber the fabric yarns were wavy in character. These were duplicated in the left indentation on the shoe. On the right side of the toe rubber the fabric yarns were generally straight. This was also duplicated in the right indentation on the shoe.

From a combination of all the coincident factors taken together, the fabric indentations on both sides of the shoe, the placement of the half-sole nails and the rubber heel markings on the inside platform of the toe rubber provided conclusive evidence that the toe rubber had been worn on that particular shoe.

NOTE.—It should be noted that the cases under this heading are not a complete case history, but are merely to illustrate the work of the Laboratories.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

I. "Other" Investigations

The investigations and assistances referred to under this heading are known as Group 2 and 3 cases,—as distinct from the ordinary criminal investigation cases, which are known as Group 1.

Group 2 and 3 cases comprise (a) Enquiries where there is no breach of a statute, and (b) Assistances and administrative acts for other departments and authorities.

The distribution of these cases for the 12 months under review is as follows:—

Province in which Assistance is given	R.C.M.P. Enquiry. No Breach of Statute (Group 2 cases)	Assistance to other depart- ments, and authorities, carrying out routine or administra- tive duties (Group 3 cases)	Total
British Columbia.....	4,576	2,988	7,564
Alberta.....	20,575	8,807	29,382
Saskatchewan.....	13,955	2,086	16,041
Manitoba.....	9,323	2,618	11,941
Ontario.....	20,751	3,911	24,662
Quebec.....	8,351	2,473	10,824
New Brunswick.....	5,294	1,265	6,559
Nova Scotia.....	6,119	1,952	8,071
Prince Edward Island.....	845	380	1,225
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,552	22,834	24,386
Total.....	91,341	49,314	140,655

The grand total for the period under review is only 733 less than last year's total, or approximately a half of one per cent decrease.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances.

The figures shown in the above table do not include the breaches of Municipal Laws and Ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed by the R.C.M. Police under agreement. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C" of this report.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

As mentioned in my report of last year, we continue to render a large number of varied services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail, and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature, especially where floods have isolated communities. On the Highways in such Provinces our motor transport is frequently used to great advantage to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and the Police radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes, and now that our radio system for the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are in full operation, the possibilities are greatly enlarged.

As an example of an outstanding service rendered, by the Force, under this heading, during the past year, the reader is referred to the first case shown under "Interesting Cases"—Section 4 of this report, entitled "Rescue of George Rault, injured aeroplane pilot, Cold Lake, Alberta".

Co-operation with Youth

I have already made reference to this movement and work in Section 1 of this report. It has an important "social" aspect.

3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea (R.C.M. Police Marine Division)

The R.C.M. Police Marine Division has again rendered substantial assistance to other departments of the Government such as the Departments of Fisheries, Transport and Mines and Resources and also to vessels in distress, and has undertaken varied services of that kind in addition to its ordinary duties in the prevention of smuggling in co-operation with the other R.C.M. Police Divisions on Land.

The Officer in charge of the Division reports that three of the "Commissioner Class" ships of his Division patrolled some 38,780 miles at sea during the fiscal year under review and that the patrol boats on the Great Lakes had a very successful year. The "Commissioner Class" vessels are converted Mine Sweepers. Due to the patrol boat at Windsor, Ontario, approximately 4,000 small craft reported in and out of the Customs there during the period under review.

Vessels in distress

The following are extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding the Division:—

In view of the fact that the following assistance was rendered during the month of March 1948, and the information was not available at the time of submitting Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1947, same is quoted hereunder for your information.

(a) R.C.M.P.S. *MacBrien* on March 3rd, at 0148 hours proceeded to a position 55 miles, 137 degrees from Sambro Light Vessel to render assistance to the U.S. Fishing Trawler *Bonnie*, which was reported as disabled. Radio telephone contact was made with this Vessel immediately on leaving Halifax Harbour and maintained through operations. Frequent reports from F/T *Bonnie* were received stating approximate position and soundings and this enabled *MacBrien* to alter course in order to intercept.

An important factor in this particular case was the use of radar as this Vessel was picked up almost directly ahead of *MacBrien* at approximately seven miles. Approach was made with caution as southeast winds and blinding snow storm prevailed throughout the night and increased to gale force, however, with the use of searchlights the Fishing Trawler appeared in sight at approximately 300 yards.

Towing hawser was placed on board F/T *Bonnie* and *MacBrien* commenced to tow the vessel. Due to inadequate securing of the hawser on board the Fishing Trawler, same let go and considerable difficulty was experienced in recovering same, as temperature was below freezing. Because of the wet and freezing condition of the hawser and slush and ice on board *MacBrien*, work was extremely precarious. Sand was used at intervals but was of no use as seas were washing over the stern. As the decks offered no foothold, it took approximately two hours to haul hawser on board ship and the whole ship's company took an active part in this work. The only means of assisting the crew in this work was by manœuvring *MacBrien* and taking advantage of the steep following sea by backing the Ship towards the hawser as it came up on the crest of the sea, thereby lightening the strain. When line was again secured on F/T *Bonnie*, two got under way at 0820 hours at approximate speed of five knots.

The above experience of Ship's Company was very trying and arduous, due to freezing weather conditions and a Southeast wind which reached a velocity of 50 miles per hour.

Members of F/T *Bonnie* praised highly the seamanship way in which the rescue was carried out.

Fishing Vessel *Bonnie* is owned by Genoa Fisheries Incorporated, Boston, Mass., her Master being Mr. James J. Well.

(b) R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* on April 20, whilst on patrol, endeavoured to locate and assist the United States Fishing Dragger *Florence and Lee*, which was reported in distress on a given position 53 miles North by Northeast of Northwest Lightship on Sable Island. This position was reached at approximately 4 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21, and, due to fresh Southerly winds and rain, with poor visibility at the time, distressed vessel was not sighted. The United States Coast Guard at Boston were contacted and a given position was received which was found to be twelve to thirteen miles East of the area in which search was carried out. As Fishing Dragger *Florence and Lee* was using 2735 kc/s and R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* with the use of 2738 kc/s, it was possible to break in on the Fishing Dragger who at that particular time was calling another ship nearby. R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* located the distressed vessel in a position 44.45 North, 60.06 West, at 8.15 a.m., April 21st. Due to adverse weather conditions, it was found necessary to use the coston gun in order to pass a line on board. Considerable difficulty was experienced due to weather conditions. R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* arrived off Chebucto Head, N.S. at 3.57 a.m., on Thursday, April 22nd. Tow of Dragger was turned over to Tug from the Foundation Maritimes Limited.

Fishing Dragger *Florence and Lee* is owned by Mr. Samuel Abrams, and registered at New Bedford, U.S.A. Master of the Vessel Mr. Reginald Pyke.

(c) R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* whilst secured at Port Hawksbury, N.S., at 5.55 a.m. on May 8, Duty Wireless Operator picked up an S.O.S. call, which was broadcast from Canso Radio Station. Immediate action was taken in order that R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* could render all assistance possible. The weather at the time was strong

Easterly winds, rough sea and fog. Bearings received from the distressed Vessel was approximately 036 degrees in the direction of Grimes Rock. *Irvine* on reaching that vicinity searched the shore line towards the North entrance to Canso, with visibility being approximately half a mile, ship being navigated by radar. At 9.45 a.m., Vessel was sighted in the fog, which, on close investigation, proved to be S.S. *Imperial Welland*, which was in a position one half mile off Welsh's Island. Contact was established via visual signalling and it was revealed that the engine room of the *Imperial Welland* was flooded and rudder lost, but ship was in no immediate danger.

In view of weather conditions, with rough sea running, it was considered inadvisable to handle a tow job of this size and under such circumstances. It was decided that should *Imperial Welland* have been taken in tow and R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* become out of control, or should the tow line break, a grave danger would exist and therefore *Imperial Welland* probably would have been driven on shore by existing weather conditions, and, no doubt, would have become a total loss and likewise the possible loss of life.

During the afternoon weather conditions moderated slightly, a boat was lowered from R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* and sent to *Imperial Welland* to ascertain existing conditions on board. It was revealed that Ship was settling at the rate of approximately one foot per hour. Due to no cooking facilities being available on board, several trips were made with hot coffee for the Crew and eighteen Crew members, with personal clothing were taken on board R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* with six members, including the Master, remaining on the *Imperial Welland*. All preparations were made to abandon Ship should it be found necessary before the assistance of salvage tug was received.

At 10.13 a.m. Salvage Tugs *Foundation Josephine* and *Foundation Franklin* arrived and took over salvage proceedings, and at 12.15 tow was commenced towards Inhabitants Bay *Irvine* remaining in vicinity to render any assistance required. Eighteen crew members of *Imperial Welland* were returned to their Ship and R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* proceeded on patrol.

(d) R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine*, on June 12, proceeded to render assistance to the United States Lobster Transport Vessel *Satellite*, which was reported disabled. Radio contact was established with this Vessel and maintained throughout. Due to visibility being near zero throughout the day, this Motor Vessel was located by means of radar in position approximately fifteen miles west of her original reported position. This Motor Vessel was taken in tow to Halifax Harbour, the owner of this Vessel being Consolidated Lobster Company of Gloucester, Mass.

(e) R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 5, assistance was rendered to Fishing Schooner *Robertson*, reported adrift with engine trouble, and, in view of the fact that she had been drifting for several days, they could not advise their present position. Through the use of radio telephone they considered that they were close to Corsair Canyon. After steering various courses, two pips appeared on the radar scan at Green 70, two and a half miles, and within approximately fifteen minutes Schooner *Robertson* was located, a tow line being placed on board and course set for Shelburne, N.S.

R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 7, proceeded to locate Fishing Vessel *Larry C*, which was reported overdue at Rockville, Yarmouth County, N.S. A parallel patrol was carried out with the assistance of the C.G.S. *Cygnus*. R.C.M.P.S. *French* contacted S.A.R. Aircraft and advised the *Cygnus* the correct position of the *Larry C*, in view of the fact she was patrolling in the area of the missing Fishing Vessel.

(f) R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 24, at 0400 hours, whilst drifting near the South side of Magdalen Islands, intercepted a distress signal from the Grindstone Wireless Station to the effect that Greek Freighter S.S. *Diamantis* was on fire in Gaspé Bay and required assistance. R.C.M.P.S. *French* then proceeded at

full speed and arrived alongside this Vessel at 1545 hours. Although S.O.S. Abandon Ship Notice had been sent out, it was found that the Captain and four crew members, Local Pilot and helper, were still on board. The Captain was interviewed and it was learned that the Ship had full cargo of coal and was en route to Three Rivers, Quebec, from Sydney, N.S. Fire started by an explosion in No. 5 Hold at 2130 hours, July 23. The explosion blew hatch covers from No. 5 Hold and two seamen standing nearby were burned, one seriously. These members were landed and placed in Gaspé Hospital at 0300 hours July 24. In view of the fact that the steam had been allowed to go down on board Ship, no effort was being made to extinguish fire, which had spread over the top part of both 4 and 5 Holds, burning quite fiercely. Both Hatch covers were completely burned away and considerable buckling of plates was observed. Two lines were placed on board the *Diamantis* by R.C.M.P.S. *French* and water was pumped directly in top of No. 4 Hold and surrounding deck, thereby reducing the fire sufficiently to work in both Holds at the same time. By dark fire had been greatly reduced and members of R.C.M.P.S. *French* could work around both Hatches without discomfort. Meanwhile a marked improvement in the morale of the *Diamantis*' Crew had taken place. More Crew Members had been brought on board, steam was raised in the boilers and the galley stove was started up and food prepared. It was considered at that time that a few more hours pumping would have extinguished most of the fire. However, it was reduced to such an extent that no trouble was anticipated before the arrival of the Salvage Tug. It is pointed out that the Greek Ship had little or no firefighting equipment on board. Had she been properly equipped there should have been no difficulty in keeping fire under control. The last information received was to the effect that this Ship was refloated on July 27 and proceeded to Three Rivers, Quebec, under her own power.

(g) R.C.M.P.S. *French*, on July 25, whilst rendering assistance to the aforementioned Greek Ship, was requested to render assistance to a Rimouski Airline Aircraft C. 47 which was missing on flight from Port Menier Anticosti Islands to Peninsula Air Field in Gaspé, P.Q. R.C.M.P.S. *French* discontinued firefighting and proceeded at once to carry out search for missing aircraft. Search was carried out in Gaspé Bay over Grand Greve and Cap Aux Os during the remainder of the night and during early daylight as far as Anticosti Island, with negative results. At 0930 hours on July 25, information was received to the effect that wreckage of missing Aircraft had been located on land near Grand Greve. Search was, therefore, discontinued and course was altered for Gaspé, P.Q. At Gaspé it was ascertained that missing Aircraft had been located in the woods and almost completely burned up. There were no reported survivors from crew of three and twenty-six passengers. It appears that Aircraft was heading to pass over cliffs and into Gaspé Bay but did not have sufficient height to clear tops of trees.

Many other services of this nature were also rendered by smaller vessels of the Marine Division; but those quoted above are sufficient for the purposes of this report.

4. Collection of Revenue

The sum to be reported under this heading during the twelve months under review is very much less than that of previous years, due principally to an amendment to the Excise Tax Act abolishing the 5 per cent Dominion Excise Tax Act effective May 19, 1948 and referred to under "Excise Tax Act" in Section 4 of this report. The decrease is, of course, in the "revenue" the fines and other items are well up to average.

Last year the total collected was \$2,204,336.28; this year the total is \$820,411.99 made up as follows:

For the Federal Government—

Revenue	\$404,802.38	
Fines	273,373.03	
Costs	37,779.65	
		<hr/> \$715,955.06

For the Various Provincial Governments—

Revenue	\$ 48,209.09
Fines	52,022.42
Costs	1,659.60

For Various Municipal Authorities and Others.....	\$101,891.11
	<hr/> 2,565.82
Total	<hr/> \$820,411.99

"C" Division, with Headquarters at Montreal, made the largest collections, with "O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, being in second place, and "G" Division coming next.

It should be clearly understood that the amount of fines shown above is not to be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the different authorities indicated. For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C" to this report.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. General

The territories referred to in the heading of this Section form one Division, for purposes of administration, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administration Offices for these territories are situated. This Force has Commissioned Officers stationed at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

2. Strength

On March 31, 1949, the strength of "G" Division was 133 made up as follows:—

Officers	4
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	100
Special Constables	29
Total	<hr/> 133

which is an increase of 5 over the previous year.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

(a) *The Yukon Territory—*

WHITEHORSE SUB-DIVISION

The Sub-Divisional Headquarters is Whitehorse, Y.T., with detachments at:—

Watson Lake, Teslin, Selkirk, Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Haines Junction and Granville (summer only).

*(b) Northwest Territories—***1. FORT SMITH SUB-DIVISION**

Fort Smith is the Sub-Divisional Headquarters with detachments at:—

Yellowknife, Resolution, Hay River, Reliance, Rae, Providence, Norman, Simpson, Fort Liard, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Port Radium. Norman Wells was re-opened on July 18, 1948, and closed again on January 17, 1949.

2. AKLAVIK SUB-DIVISION

Aklavik is the Headquarters, with detachments at Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, (Summer only) Herschel Island, Kittigazuit (temporary). Herschel Island was re-opened on August 11, 1948.

3. EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are administered and controlled direct from Ottawa. They comprise Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, Baker Lake, Chesterville Inlet, Eskimo Point, Chimo, P.Q., and Port Harrison, P.Q.

4. OTHER DETACHMENTS

Moose Factory in Ontario is also contained in "G" Division and is controlled from Ottawa, as well as the points mentioned above under the heading of Eastern Arctic Detachments.

3. Inspections

Superintendent D. J. Martin accompanied by Inspector H. H. Cronkhite carried out the annual inspection of Yukon and Northwest Territories detachments by police aircraft. The inspection patrol left Ottawa on July 17, 1948, by Police Aircraft CF-MPF and arrived at Edmonton next day, repairs were made to the Aircraft and the patrol left Edmonton on July 21, for Fort Smith, N.W.T., and the following detachments were visited and inspected in the Mackenzie River District:

- Resolution
- Simpson
- Good Hope
- Port Radium
- Reliance
- Old Crow (Yukon)
- Hay River
- Fort Liard
- Arctic Red River
- Coppermine
- Cambridge Bay
- Yellowknife
- Herschel Isl. (Yukon)
- Tuktoyaktuk (Outpost)
- Fort McPherson (Outpost)
- Providence
- Fort Norman
- Aklavik
- Rae
- Normal Wells
- Fort Smith

The patrol left Fort Smith on August 23, 1948 and arrived in Edmonton the same day, having completed the inspection of all detachments in the Mackenzie River District and Western Arctic.

On September 2 the patrol took off for Churchill, Man., on police aircraft CF-MPG via Saskatoon, Yorkton, Winnipeg and The Pas, arriving in Churchill on Saturday evening, September 4. The weather turned bad and after waiting a few days with no improvement in the weather forecast, it was decided not to attempt any flights north into the Hudson's Bay and on the morning of September 8 the patrol left Churchill en route to Rockcliffe, Ont., via Winnipeg, arriving at Rockcliffe at 6.00 p.m. of September 10, 1948.

During this Inspection patrol a distance of 12,691 miles was travelled by aircraft, 415 miles by automobile and 28 miles by boat, a grand total of 13,134 miles.

Inspector H. H. Cronkhite travelled to Moose Factory, Ont., detachment by train and carried out the Annual Inspection at that point on October 14, 1948, also Fort Chimo, P.Q. detachment was inspected by Inspector Cronkhite on November 14, 1948, the trip being made by R.C.A.F. Plane.

Owing to transportation difficulties detachments in the Hudson's Bay and Eastern Arctic districts could not be inspected during the year under review.

The Officers Commanding, Fort Smith, Aklavik and Whitehorse Sub-Divisions carried out the usual inspections of their detachments and reports have been submitted.

4. Patrols

There has been a gradual increase during recent years in the mileage covered on patrol in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, due principally to the increased use of automobiles and aircraft.

In case it may be of interest, I set forth below a table of distances covered during the period under review in the two territories under consideration:

—	N.W.T.	Y.T.	P.Q.	H.B.	Total
Dogs.....	40,030	3,020	2,798	1,358	47,206
Boat.....	44,665	6,479	6,261	1,554	58,959
Plane—					
Public.....	102,143	68,623	10,100	1,080	181,946
Police.....	35,510				35,510
Auto.....	57,891	153,158			211,049
Rail.....	2,904	672	1,500	2,198	7,274
Foot.....	5,151	5,866	84	947	12,048
Total.....	288,294	237,818	20,743	7,137	553,992

The total of 553,992 miles is an increase of 142,479 miles over last year's figures.

Air patrols were made by R.C.M.P., R.C.A.F., and U.S. Air Force planes. The mileage by dog team is slightly higher than the previous year.

R.C.M. POLICE SCHOONER *ST. ROCH*

The Schooner *St. Roch* wintered at Herschel Island for the winter of 1947-48 with the following Members on board:—

- 14511 Cst. Auchterlonie, T. i/c Det.
- 14756 Cst. Sargent, G. K. Wire. Opr.
- 7515 S/Cst. Johnsen, R. T.
- 8673 S/Cst. Cashin, W. M.

The Members of the *St. Roch* detachment were kept busy assisting the natives in hunting, giving them medical attention, hauling and cutting their wood, etc.

During the Spring and Summer of 1948 the following crew Members were flown in to the Schooner *St. Roch* by police aircraft from the "outside":

Inspector	H. A. Larsen
12184	Cpl. Burton, S.
13007	Cst. Eisenhauer, I. L.
13416	" Byer, S. A. (from Aklavik only)
14740	" Green, R. W.
14790	3/ " Budge, A. M.
14969	3/ " Mott, W. H.
8576	S/Cst. Beattie, R. I.
9231	S/Cst. Ackles, K. C.

and the 1948 navigation season was commenced on July 23, 1948, the *St. Roch* being employed at carrying freight from Tuk Tuk to our detachments at Coppermine and Cambridge Bay.

The *St. Roch* completed her work and returned to Herschel Island on September 5, 1948, and prepared for the voyage outside. Leaving Herschel on September 9th she experienced some difficulty on account of ice conditions but reached Dutch Harbour on the 23rd. Stormy weather was encountered and Vancouver was not reached until October 18, 1948.

INVESTITURE

On October 25, 1948, an investiture was held at Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, and the following Members were presented with Bars to Polar Medals and Polar Medals:

Bars to Polar Medals

Insp. H. A. Larsen
12704 Cpl. Peters, G. W.

Polar Medals

7515 S/Cst. Johnsen, R. T.
8673 S/Cst. Cashin, W. M.

These awards were referred to on Pages 18 and 19 of my Annual Report for 1947.

The Schooner "St. Roch" proceeded to winter quarters at the Naval Dockyards, Esquimalt, B.C. on October 26, 1948.

PATROL FROM LAKE HARBOUR, N.W.T. TO HALIFAX, N.S. AND RETURN

In June, 1948, Lake Harbour, N.W.T. detachment was advised that a new 40 foot Peterhead boat had been purchased for Police work at that point and the Cst. in Charge was instructed to hire a three man crew and proceed to "Marine" Division, Halifax, to take over the boat and sail it back to Lake Harbour.

On July 6, 1948, Reg. No. 14180 Cst. Daoust, J.A.L. and Employed Native Mattusie, Meegeeneea and Akavak left Lake Harbour by native boat for Frobisher Bay Air Base, a distance of some 300 miles, and arrived at that point July 8, having had clear weather and little trouble with ice floes.

July 9 Cst. Daoust and party left Frobisher per R.C.A.F. Lancaster and reached Halifax, N.S. on the 14th, having been held up by poor weather and fog at Goose Bay and Dartmouth.

A week was spent in Halifax repairing and testing the new boat and then on July 22 she left for Lake Harbour being accompanied by Police Boat "Irvine" as far as Nain, Labrador; which point was reached July 31.

The trip from Nain to Nutak was made without mishap and an American familiar with the Labrador coastal waters generously assisted in piloting the boat this far. At Nutak a Newfoundland Ranger on patrol in that area offered his services and piloted the ship as far as Hebron, Labrador, from which point Cst. Daoust and his crew were on their own. The run from Hebron to Lake Harbour was completed with no great difficulty, although fog, ice floes and strong prevailing winds with rain were a sturdy test for a small ship and crew unfamiliar with northern arctic waters.

On August 12, the new peterhead boat "Lake Harbour" completed her 1,650 mile maiden trip, a praiseworthy accomplishment for ship and crew.

RELIANCE PATROL

Reports have not yet been received regarding the patrol from Reliance Detachment which was lost for some 18 days in the vicinity of the Thelon Game Sanctuary; this matter will be covered in the next Annual Report.

5. Dogs (Sleigh)

The number of Sleigh dogs in "G" Division on March 31, 1949, was 262, an increase of 29 over the previous year. During the period under review 49 dogs were bred at our own detachments, 11 were purchased and 20 were donated to the Force. During the same period 51 dogs were struck off strength from various causes. The mileage covered by sleigh dogs has already been referred to.

6. Barracks and Buildings

The new buildings at Fort Smith, Yellowknife, and Norman, which were under construction at the time of submitting last year's report, have now been taken into use by our detachments, at the points specified. These buildings are quite satisfactory for our purpose, although the Norman building is a little large for our present establishment. We have had difficulties with regard to heating and lighting the barrack block at Fort Smith which have been reported on separately but the difficulties are of a minor nature and are now being overcome.

New Construction

We had hoped last year that a new barrack block with Office and Guardroom might have been started at Whitehorse; but that was not possible. However, the plans of the buildings referred, as well as similar ones for Aklavik have now been approved and it is possible work on them will commence in 1949.

7. Crime

The following details under this heading may be of interest:—

Criminal Code

There has been a slight decrease in the number of Criminal Code crimes and offences during the year under review. This year the number is 691 as compared with 710 cases for the previous year. The number of 710 for the previous year was the highest on record for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory excluding of course any records of the Klondyke Gold Rush days at the beginning of the century. The increasing number of crimes and offences these days is merely the result of the increasing population of the two Territories. Included in the 691 cases are 55 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths as compared with 44 last year. There were two murders during the year, first that of John Haydon of Silver, Yukon Territory, by his Indian wife Annie, and secondly that of Eskimo woman Nukashook of Boothia Peninsula by her son Eekeyoo aided by another Eskimo named Ishakak. Annie Haydon

was acquitted. In the case of Nukashook's murder, Eekeyoo has been arrested and at the time of writing it is expected that Ishakak will shortly be arrested. It is said that Nukashook asked to be killed as she was "bleeding from the lungs". During the year there were 7 convictions for Carnal knowledge of young girls (half-breeds and Indians) 1 case of attempted rape of an Indian woman, and 6 cases of indecent assault upon women (again mostly half-breeds and Indians). There were 39 cases of Breaking, Entering and Theft, 1 case of attempted safe-breaking and 164 cases of theft. As usual the greatest percentage of the year's criminal code cases consist of drunken and disorderly conduct and offences against the Liquor Ordinances of the two Territories. The use, or immoderate use of intoxicating liquor in addition to being the cause for so many criminal code cases is also the main cause of offences under the Indian Act and of a good number of offences against the Motor Vehicle Ordinances of the two Territories as will be seen later in this report under their respective headings.

Writing on crime during the year in the Yukon Territory, the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse, Y.T., states:

"During the spring and summer of 1948 a number of hardened criminals came into the Territory, having secured employment with various mining contractors, etc., through Government Employment Offices outside. The activities of these individuals resulted in a series of thefts and miscellaneous crimes. Fortunately, although hard pressed, members were successful in recovering most of the stolen property and apprehending the persons responsible. It is assumed that this condition will continue as no effort is being made by these criminals to leave the Territory on their release but conversely they appear intent on making this their permanent place of abode. A general increase in practically all phases of our work over previous years occurred during the year under review and it is anticipated that an increase might be expected in the fiscal year 1949. Whitehorse Detachment was the busiest and the members were often called upon to work long hours in order to cope with a variety of investigations and cases, all of which they handled very creditably. Other personnel performed their various duties in a similarly satisfactory manner."

and the Officer Commanding at Fort Smith, N.W.T., states:

"There seems to be a steady increase yearly in the amount of crime in the S/Division. This is, no doubt, due to the increased mining activity, etc. The number of prisoners handled at the Guardroom at Fort Smith continues to increase yearly. At one time during the year under review there were 21 prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the guardroom at the same time. As the cell accommodation provided in the new building consists of but 9 male cells and two female cells, prisoner accommodation is already inadequate, and if the prison population continues to increase as it has been doing, consideration will have to be given to adding to the cell accommodation."

Federal Statutes

The Indian Act

There has been a large increase in the number of infractions of the Indian Act. This year the number is 355 as compared with 290 last year. All of the infractions were connected with intoxicating liquor, that is, Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, white persons supplying Indians with liquor and Indians supplying other Indians with liquor. Convictions were obtained in almost all cases. In many of these cases the Indians had manufactured their own liquor. Many of the convicted Indians had previous convictions for the same offence. When an Indian is convicted for intoxication he is required by Section 137 of the Indian Act to disclose to the Court the source of his liquor and

his refusal to do so brings an additional penalty on him. Many of them have this stock answer when requested to disclose the source, "I got it from a white man whose name I do not know and whom I would be unable to identify". The wives and children suffer most as a result of the Indian head of a family indulging in liquor.

Northwest Game Act and Regulations

There were 36 investigations by this Force of infractions of this Act and Regulations. The Mines and Resources Department now have some five or six Game Wardens of their own stationed at various places in the District of Mackenzie N.W.T., and those wardens have entered some two or three prosecutions themselves during the year.

Northwest Territories Act

There were 19 investigations of infractions of this Act, all of them for the illegal possession of liquor or for the illegal manufacture of liquor by White persons and convictions were obtained in most cases. Apart from these infractions there was a considerable number of infractions of the Northwest Territories Liquor Ordinance and the Yukon Territory Liquor Ordinance which are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Other Acts

There were a number of cases under the Customs Act, the Aeronautics Act, the Transport Act, etc., but it is not necessary here to comment further on this.

TERRITORIAL ORDINANCES

There were 340 infractions of the various Ordinances of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon attended to during the year. This is a decrease of 35 from the previous year. It will be of interest to note that of the total of 340 cases, 170 of them were infractions of the two Territorial Liquor Ordinances (130 in the N.W.T. mostly at Yellowknife and mostly for intoxication in a public place, and 40 in the Yukon Territory, mostly at Whitehorse and mostly for consuming liquor in a public place), and 89 of them were infractions or suspected infractions of the two Territorial Motor Vehicles Ordinance (13 of which were in the N.W.T. mostly at Yellowknife), and 89 in the Yukon Territory at various places along the Northwest Highway System. In a lot of the Motor Vehicle cases, intoxicating liquor was present. Thus, the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor accounts for most of the infractions of the Territorial Ordinances, and, as I have stated previously in this report, it accounts for the greatest percentage of Criminal Code offences and practically all of the Indian Act Offences.

8. Assistance to other Departments

As mentioned in my report of last year, the amount of work performed by our personnel in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory on behalf of other Departments of the Dominion Government continues to be very extensive in scope and variety.

By far the greater part of the administrative work which we do in the Northwest Territories is done on behalf of the Lands and Development Services Branch of the *Department of Mines and Resources*—particularly in the Northwest Administration—hardly a year passes without something new being added to the work and the past year has been no exception.

The administration of Family Allowances to Eskimos and relief to destitute Eskimos takes up at least 60 per cent of the working time of our Detachments in Eskimo Territory, and much of the 60 per cent of the time referred to is spent in clerical work, in fact if it were not for the co-operation given by the

Managers of the various Trading Posts in the Territories (Hudson's Bay Company, chiefly) who are all Sub-Registrars of Vital Statistics and Registrars for Family Allowances, the payments to Eskimos could never be satisfactorily accomplished. Many of the Trading Posts are located several hundred miles from our nearest detachment.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

The Indian population of the Northwest Territories and Yukon is a large proportion of the total population of the two Territories, and as there are only three Indian Agents resident in the Northwest Territories and one in the Yukon, it naturally follows that our personnel in those territories are called upon to perform a great deal of administrative work for the Indian Affairs Branch. The Department of National Health and Welfare, (Indian Health Services) the Department of National Revenue, the Post Office Department, the Department of Transport and many others are rendered assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, principally those who have no officials resident there, but it would be tedious to list them all.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our personnel in the N.W.T. and in the Yukon Territory act as Agents for the Public Administrators of those respective Territories. There is one Public Administrator for the Yukon Territory whose office is in Edmonton, Alberta, and two Public Administrators for the N.W.T., one of whom has his office in Edmonton, and the other in Ottawa. The amount of work performed by our personnel in connection with estates has always been very large and has remained so during the past year. When a person dies intestate in the Territories our members take charge of all property of the estate on behalf of the Public Administrator concerned and furnish him with full reports on all assets and liabilities and all information respecting next-of-kin and then carry out his instructions in respect to the disposal of the assets.

Usually all items of value and of a personal nature such as jewellery, documents, bonds, bank books, are sent by our personnel to the Public Administrator, and other articles of the estates such as furniture, houses, equipment, land, etc., are sold usually at public auction when possible, by our personnel, after the Public Administrator has given his directions.

The amount of clerical work involved in connection with estates is very heavy. The duty is a public service on behalf of the beneficiaries of the estates who usually do not reside in the Territories; but may be scattered from one end of the Dominion to the other. We attended to 28 estates in the N.W.T. and 53 in the Yukon Territory during the year under review, most of them of small amount.

9. Conditions Amongst Indians and Eskimos

The Eskimos have remained, as they always have been generally speaking, very law abiding.

The Indians in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory are generally very law abiding in all respects except in regard to intoxicating liquor which they are forbidden to have by the Indian Act, and which a good number of them, particularly those in the Whitehorse District of the Yukon manage to get one way or another.

A serious epidemic broke out in the Chesterfield Inlet District amongst the Eskimos which was later ascertained to be infantile paralysis, and the District is quarantined at the present time. This is the first time, as far as our records go, that infantile paralysis has occurred amongst Eskimos. A number of deaths have occurred (the exact number is not known to us yet but it is

believed by us that there may have been between 10 and 15) and a number of Eskimos afflicted have been flown out by R.C.A. Force aircraft to hospital at Winnipeg. The disease may have started around November, 1948.

In January of 1949, our Cambridge Bay Detachment received word by dog team messenger from Fort Ross, who had been two months making the trip, that 9 Eskimos in the Creswell Bay District, north of Fort Ross on Somerset Island, had died from some unknown sickness during the summer and fall of 1948, and that the sickness had left the remaining Eskimos in that District weakened to such a point that there was danger of them dying out from scurvy and starvation.

The R.C.A. Force Northwest Air Command organized a mercy flight using Cambridge Bay as the Base of Operations and they flew in to Fort Ross two of our Constables from Cambridge Bay Detachment and Doctor J. P. Harvey of Indian Health Services, and quantities of provisions. They made several flights on this mercy errand. It was found that the situation at Creswell Bay was indeed serious. Several of the sick Eskimos were brought out by R.C.A.F. aircraft to hospital at Edmonton via Cambridge Bay. At the time of writing this operation is still in progress.

In October of 1948, our Constable at Eskimo Point detachment which is situated on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, reported by wireless that there was an outbreak of paralysis amongst the Eskimos in his District and that several natives were unable to walk and others had lost the use of their arms. The Indian Health Services sent doctors to the stricken area by aircraft.

Reports recently received from some of our detachments indicate that due to a scarcity of fur and low fur prices, the Eskimos are likely to have a lean time during the next 12 months or thereabouts, particularly at Tuktoyaktuk at the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta and in the Port Harrison district of Northern Quebec. Aklavik detachment reports that the local traders are feeling quite nervous at the moment on the immediate future of the fur trade.

It was reported to our Rae detachment, N.W.T., that last December there were six families of Indians camped about 170 miles north of Rae, who had been without food for 9 days. The District Administrator of the Department of Mines and Resources for the district (who is stationed at Fort Smith) authorized a chartered plane to be sent in to the district from Yellowknife with supplies.

The Officer Commanding our Fort Smith Sub-Division writing on the Indians and Eskimos in his annual report says:

"Conditions generally among the natives, both Indian and Eskimo, are far from good. Their health seems to be deteriorating, and this situation is aggravated by this being one of the worst years for fur that the country has ever known. This is particularly true on the Arctic Coast, where the worst fur year in history has been encountered. There seems no special reason for this, as the lemmings on which fox generally feed are quite plentiful. In spite of the lack of fur, there is as yet little destitution among the Eskimos. These people live off the land to a large extent, and their small needs are in most cases looked after by the family allowances."

and the Officer Commanding our Aklavik Sub-Division, in his annual report, says:

"The fur dealers with whom I conversed are decidedly uneasy regarding their future markets and predict hard times ahead for the natives generally. Actually those hard times are upon the Coastal natives right now and destitute rations are being handed out. It will be just a matter of a month or so before the Natives up-river (In the Good Hope area) will be in similar straits. Game conditions and Regulations no doubt play some part in this but on the other hand one cannot overlook the fact that the native never was one to look too far into the future as far as his welfare

is concerned. It is felt that we should bend our efforts toward educating them to build up credits rather than run on 'debt' as most of them are presently doing."

10. Northwest Highway System

The patrolling of the Northwest Highway System (which the general public still prefers to call the Alaska Highway) the greater part of which highway is in the Yukon Territory keeps our detachments at Watson Lake, Y.T., Teslin, Y.T., Whitehorse, Y.T. and Haines Junction, Y.T. busy patrolling. Quite a number of motor vehicle accidents take place on the Highway and some of them fatal, but probably no more than the average highway in a Province. The Officer Commanding our Whitehorse Sub-Division, has written as follows in his annual report:

"Civilian, truck and military travel increased greatly on this Highway during the past year and indications are that in the forthcoming fiscal year tourist travel, in particular, will be heavy. Business men maintaining establishments on and adjacent to the Highway anticipate a heavy influx of U.S. tourists by road. Their hopes may be well founded if the number of enquiries presently being received regarding travel conditions, etc., on the Highway, may be accepted as a criterion. The rate of motor vehicle accidents has increased over previous years, the majority of these being due to careless or reckless driving. It appears obvious that this condition will only be controlled by adding extra patrols and this will be undertaken as early as vehicles suitable for this work are made available. During the past year our patrols covered many thousands of miles of Highway. It might be of interest to note that one letter of commendation was received from the Board of Trade of Fairbanks, Alaska, expressing the efficient and co-operative manner in which our patrol functioned. Many individuals have expressed similar remarks, verbally. However, I would again state that in order for us to maintain efficiency it is essential that our present patrols be augmented."

11. Developments in the Northwest Territories and Yukon

As a Police Force (and the only Police Force in the Territories) we are directly concerned in developments in the Territories as our duties are thereby increased. There are many interesting developments now taking place, and others planned. The net result of these insofar as we are concerned, is that the time has now passed (in fact it passed several years ago) when a large part of the Territories can no longer be looked upon as really isolated, and in that part of the Territories some of the Detachments situated therein are just as busy and have as much real Police work to do as the average detachment in the provinces and in addition have the Governmental Administrative work to do which has already been referred to previously.

The Officer Commanding our Whitehorse Sub-Division writing on these developments, after referring to the increased mineral prospecting activities throughout the Yukon Territory, states:

"A large crew of men were engaged in the construction of the Mayo-Minto Highway this past year and as a result a fine highway is expected to be completed late this year—1949. Crews are already being transported into Minto preparing equipment for the coming seasons work.

It is anticipated that work on the Atlin B.C. Road will commence early this coming season and a large construction crew will be engaged. Approximately 28 miles of this proposed highway will be in the Yukon Territory."

and the Officer Commanding our Fort Smith Sub-Division in the Northwest Territories, writes as follows:—

"While the activity around Yellowknife Gold Mines is not intense, most of the producing mines continue to operate, and to employ quite a number of men. The price of gold continues to act as a drag on this field, in the light of what it costs to produce an ounce of gold after paying the very high transportation costs of all materials, etc., into the Territories. Main interest for the time being at any rate has swung to the important base metal find at McLeod Bay on Slave Lake.

The Grimshaw-Hay River Highway is now completed, and freight is starting to move over the highway to Hay River and Mills Lake in ever increasing quantities. Commercial fishing has also increased, with over 500 fishermen employed this year. Hay River is also the centre of this industry.

A winter road across Slave Lake to Yellowknife is in process of being built, and should be finished shortly. The road took its first victim in February, when a caterpillar went through the ice, drowning the driver. The body could not be recovered.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Relief from Tension

For the first time since the beginning of the Second World War, we are in sight of some relief from the heavy burden borne by this Force due to the lack of Recruits. At last we have been able to secure several hundred men and when they are fully trained their help will be most welcome.

We are still looking for five hundred more.

2. Appreciation of Services and Assistance

General

In Section 4 of this Report I have expressed my gratitude to all those other Police Forces which have rendered us assistance during the past twelve months and to all those friends, old and new, with scientific training who have given public-spirited services to the Force in the performance of its multifarious duties.

Sincere thanks in the same Section was also expressed to certain Consultants, Chaplains and other Honorary Officers of the Force for their valuable services.

In Section 3, when dealing with the R.C.M. Police Reserve, I also acknowledged the services of that auxiliary unit with much appreciation.

The Press

Before concluding this report, I have much pleasure in again recording that the press of the country has co-operated with this Force to a most gratifying degree. We have received fair treatment and I feel it my duty to so state it and to express sincere appreciation of this.

Officials of Government Departments, etc.

Finally, I extend my thanks to the Deputy Minister of Justice and his officials and to all those officers of the Canadian Government Departments who have given us unstinted and enthusiastic support, and have much pleasure in again recording that I have had the excellent, loyal and sustained efforts and devotion to duty of all the Officers and men of the R.C.M. Police and its Reserve, and also of the members of the Civil Service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. T. WOOD,

Commissioner.

SECTION 3—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1949

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner C. K. Gray

Officer in Charge of "C" Department—

Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson M.B.E.

Officer in Charge of "S" Department—Superintendent J. P. A. Savoie

Divisions

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent O. LaRiviere

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Superintendent J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Superintendent J. Healey

"F" Division, Regina, Sask.

Assistant Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Inspector H. H. Cronkhite

"H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—

Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage

"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—

Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—

Superintendent N. Anderson

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Inspector H. D. Nichols

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Superintendent E. H. Perlson

Marine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.

APPENDIX "B"
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949

Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																							
<i>"I," Division—</i>																							
Charlottetown.....			1				2	6	9	1	2	21							10				
Alberton.....								1	2			3							1				
Borden.....								1	1			1							1				
Montague.....								1	1			2							2				
Souris.....								1	1			4							1				
Summerside.....							1	1	3			7							1				
On Command.....								1	2			2							6				
Totals.....			1				3	11	22	1	2	40							18				
<i>Nova Scotia</i>																							
<i>"H," Division—</i>																							
Halifax.....			1	1		5	7	20	50	7	2	94							22	1	8		
Amherst.....		1						1	2			3							1				
Antigonish.....								1				1							1				
Arichat.....									1			1							1				
Baddeck.....								1				1							1				
Barrington Passage.....									1			1							1				
Bridgetown.....												2							1				
Bridgewater.....									2			2							1				
Chester.....									1			1							1				
Cheticamp.....									1			2							1				
Dartmouth.....									1			2							1				
Digby.....									1			1							1				
Eskasoni.....									1			1							2				
Glace Bay.....							1		1			1							1				
Guysboro.....								1	6			8							3				
Totals.....							1	1	2			2							1				

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>																								
<i>"J" Division—Concluded</i>																								
Minto.....							1	2	3	1	1		1				1			1				
Moncton.....				1				1	1	14	1		22							2				
Newcastle.....									1	6			8							1				
Perth.....								1	1	2			1							1				
Petitcodiac.....										1			1							1				
Plaster Rock.....										1			1							1				
Port Elgin.....										1			1							1				
Richibucto.....										1			1							1				
St. Andrews.....										1			1							1				
St. George.....										3			1							1				
St. John.....								2	2	10		1	13							1				
St. Leonard.....									1				1							1				
St. Quentin.....										1			1							1				
St. Stephen.....									2	5	1		1							1				
Sackville.....													1							1				
Shediac.....									2				1							1				
Shippigan.....									1				1							1				
Sussex.....													1							1				
Tabusintac.....									1	4			5							2				
Tracadie.....										1			1							1				
Woodstock.....								1	2	2			5							1				
On Command.....										2			2							1				
Totals.....				1	3		4	13	37	99	7	2	166				1			67	4	3		

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan
Ontario—																								
“A” Division—																								
Ottawa.....				1	1	2	5	13	23	96	21	13	175							24	5	12		
Belleville.....									1	1			2							1				
Brookville.....									1	1			2							1				
Cornwall.....									1	1			3							1				
Kingston.....										5	1		6							1				
Ottawa Town Station.....										1			2							1				
Pembroke.....									1	1			2							1				
St. Regis.....										4			10							1				
On Leave.....					1			2	3	1			4							1				
On Command.....								31	41	62	23	25	206							1				
H.Q. Sub-Division.....	1	1	2	5	9	6	5	8	5	8	1		27											
On Leave.....					6	1	3	5		5	11		31											
On Command.....																								
Totals.....	1	1	2	6	17	3	16	57	86	188	56	38	471							31	5	12		
“O” Division—																								
Toronto.....						2		4	15	37	17		77							32	2	1		
Camp Borden.....										1			1							1				
Coburg.....									1	1			2							1				
Fort Erie.....									1	1			3							1				
Guelph.....										3			3							1				
Hamilton.....								2		2			5							2				
Kirkland Lake.....								1		2			4							2				
Leamington.....										1			1							1				
London.....								1		3			4							3				
Manitowaning.....													1							1				
Muncey.....											1		1							1				
Niagara Falls.....									1	6			7							3				

	(1	Cpl.	n	L	eav-	e-1	Cst., on Command)	1	Cst. (Attached)	4	2	1
Oshweken.....							1					
Orillia.....							1					
Owen Sound.....							1					
Sarnia.....							1					
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1					
Sudbury.....							1					
Timmins.....							1					
Wallaceburg.....							1					
Windsor.....							2					
On Leave.....							2					
On Command.....							3					
Totals.....							8					
	1	2	3	2	8	33	88	20		157	69	1
<i>Manitoba—</i>												
"D" Division—												
Winnipeg.....												
Amaranth.....	1	2	3	4	15	22	43	14	4	108	26	3
Arbourn.....						1	1			1	1	
Ashern.....							1			1	1	
Beausejour.....						1	1			1	1	
Fergus River.....							1	1		2	1	
Bissett.....							1			1	1	
Boissevain.....							1			1	1	
Brandon.....			1	2		1	6	2		12	6	
Camp Shilo.....							1			1	1	
Carberry.....							1			1	1	
Carmann.....						1	3			4	1	
Charleswood.....							2			2	1	
Churchill.....						1	1			2	1	
Cold Lake.....							1			1	1	
Crystal City.....						1	1			1	1	
Dauphin.....			1		2	3	9			15	6	
Deloraine.....							1			1	1	
Elphinstone.....							1			1	1	
Emerson.....						1	3			5	2	
Flin Flon.....					1		4	1		6	1	
Fort Frances, Ont.....						1	1			2	1	
Fort Garry.....						1	1			2	1	
Fort William, Ont.....					1	1	3			5	2	
Gimli.....						1	1			1	1	
Gladstone.....						1	1			2	1	
God's Lake.....							1			1	1	
Gretna.....							1			1	1	
Hamiota.....						1	1			2	2	
Headingley.....							1			1	1	
Hodgson.....							1			2	1	
Kenora, Ont.....						1	1			2	1	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan
Taber.....									1	1			2				1			1				
Thorhild.....									1				1											
Three Hills.....										1			1											
Trochu.....													1											
Turner Valley.....									1				1											
Two Hills.....									1				1											
Vegreville.....									1				1											
Vermilion.....								2	1	3		5	2							1				
Viking.....									1	1		1	1							1				
Vulcan.....									1			1	1							1				
Wainwright.....									1	1		1	2							1				
Waterton Park.....									1			1	1							1				
Westlock.....									1			1	1							1				
Wetaskiwin.....									1	3		5	4							2				
Whitecourt.....								1		1		1	1							1				
On Leave.....								1		1		1	2							2				
On Command.....										4		4	4											
Totals.....		1	2	5	1	9	29	91	216	28	8	390					3	12	138	8				
<i>British Columbia—</i>																								
"F" Division—																								
Vancouver.....			1	2		2	5		16	35	24	85								21	2			
Abbotsford.....									1			1	1							1				
Cloverdale.....									1			1	1							1				
Cranbrook.....									1			2	2							1				
Creston.....									1			1	1							1				
Esquimalt.....									1			2	2							1				
Grand Forks.....							1		1	21		24	3							2				
Osoyoos.....									1	2		3	1							1				

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RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS

"L" Division, P.E.I.	1	1	1	3	11	22	1	2	40	18	...
"H" Division, N.S.	1	1	1	5	17	42	139	7	2	216	84	1
"I" Division, N.B.	1	1	3	4	13	37	99	7	2	166	...	...	67	4
"J" Division, P.Q.	1	1	4	1	3	12	41	128	24	12	226	...	78	2
"C" Division, Ont.	...	2	1	3	6	13	309	41	...	375	51	4	6	5
"N" Division, Ont.	...	2	1	3	6	13	309	41	...	375	51	4	6	5
"A" Division, Ont.	1	6	17	3	16	57	86	188	56	38	471	...	31	5
"O" Division, Ont.	1	2	3	2	8	33	88	20	...	157	...	...	69	2
"D" Division, Man.	1	2	5	2	7	23	67	137	20	4	286	...	102	4
"Depot," Division, Sask.	1	1	3	5	22	219	71	...	...	...	328	51	6	...
"F" Division, Sask.	1	2	4	1	6	28	79	192	13	...	326	53	7	...
"K" Division, Alta.	1	2	5	1	9	29	91	216	28	8	390	...	138	8

RECAPITULATION BY DIVISIONS—Concluded

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Employed Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggan	Snow Sedan
"E" Division, B.C.				1	2		2	7	26	67	26		131							33	2			
"G" Division—																								
N.W. Territories					3		1	5	7	58	28	1	103					257			2	6		
Yukon Territory						1			8	21			31					5			4	11		
"Marine" Division					7		10	10	28	56	84		195								1			
Aviation Section					1		1	4	5	1	5		17											
Totals	1	1	6	19	59	13	75	227	596	1,940	432	69	3,438	155		4	159	16	281	7	776	58	28	1

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

	1	1	2	5	11	11	37	49	73	26	25	241												
Headquarters Staff																								
Prince Edward Island							3	11	25	1	2	43												
Nova Scotia			1	1	9		15	27	214	89	2	424									18	2	11	
New Brunswick							4	13	116			183									67	4	3	
Quebec				1	4	2	5	12	142	27	12	244									78	2		
Ontario				2	6		12	36	388	85	13	635									11	3	13	
Manitoba			1	2			7	22	165	19	4	288									3			
Saskatchewan			1	3	8	4	12	34	104	411	86										97	4		
Alberta			1	2	6	1	9	31	91	249	29										104	7	1	
British Columbia			1	1	2		2	27	80	27	8										3	2		
North West Territories																					16	2		
Yukon Territory					2		3	5	53	25	1										33	2		
On Command—Special Duty—					1			8	21	1											227	2		
London, England																					4	11		
Washington, U.S.A.							2	4	1	8														
Paris, France									1	1														
Brussels, Belgium								1																
The Hague, Netherlands																								
Rome, Italy																								
Totals	1	1	6	19	59	13	75	227	596	1,940	432	69	3,438	155		4	159	16	281	7	776	58	28	1

APPENDIX "C"

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, Etc.,
for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 1949

RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED
UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES,
IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		168	66	683		30	216	37	12	145	1,357
Alberta.....	1	114		196		44	963	25		43	1,386
Saskatchewan.....	5	304	47	97	1	5	556	9		23	1,047
Manitoba.....		280	2	185	1	15	670	17		52	1,222
Ontario.....		345	68	1,249		160	1,912	116	132	265	4,247
Quebec.....		788	144	1,759	4	13	1,099	28	46	473	4,354
New Brunswick.....		82	10	432		5	263	3	4	40	839
Nova Scotia.....		346	9	212	1	14	346	19	23	93	1,063
Prince Edward Island.....		851	11	12		10	114	13	3	8	1,022
North West Territories and Yukon Territory.....		18	15	138		5	544	23		56	799
Total.....	6	3,296	372	4,963	7	301	6,683	290	220	1,198	17,336

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....			10	61		6	19	1	4	12	113
Alberta.....	412	145	1,446	843	33	339	3,109	264	16	493	7,100
Saskatchewan.....	517	195	769	705	3	227	2,108	174	9	177	4,884
Manitoba.....	129	102	509	483	10	71	1,774	146	4	339	3,567
Ontario.....	2	5	150	217	3	73	245	37	123	70	925
Quebec.....	5	5	79	48	1	12	104	31	21	20	328
New Brunswick.....	491	74	634	424	27	219	1,659	170	32	220	3,950
Nova Scotia.....	158	92	615	459	25	93	1,324	279	65	336	3,446
Prince Edward Island.....	49	27	62	61	4	21	279	29	7	34	573
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	33	17	88	96		14	386	22		95	751
Total.....	1,796	662	4,362	3,397	106	1,075	11,007	1,153	281	1,798	25,637

RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—*Concluded.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....	4	2	5	90		86	6,277	98	1	53	6,616
Saskatchewan.....	56	212	139	220	2	83	4,608	84	27	57	5,488
Manitoba.....		59	14	277	8	57	5,077	60		74	5,626
Ontario.....			4	6		1	38			2	51
Quebec.....											Nil
New Brunswick.....	13	545	85	452	12	40	4,344	52	17	57	5,617
Nova Scotia.....		3,596	11	1,734	29	26	6,368	94	36	282	12,176
Prince Edward Island.....	4	1,350	12	145		27	929	39		23	2,529
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....							20			1	21
Total.....	77	5,764	270	2,924	51	320	27,661	427	81	549	38,124

2.-CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES
IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949—Concluded.

Federal Statutes	Disposition by Provinces																					
	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Total
Northwest Game Act.....		3	2	9			18			2	36										36	36
Northwest Territories Act.....		5	3	41			141	2		9	201										201	201
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		27	81	492	1	80	343	75	28	103	1,230	309	44	33	34	529	248	10	21	2		1,230
Penitentiaries Act.....				1		1			3	2	3						3	5			3	3
Pension Act.....				1							5	1	2			1		5	1			5
Post Office Act.....				2			1			2	1					1						1
Public Works Act.....											1											1
Radio-telegraph Act.....									1		1											1
Railway Act.....				48			104				152	79	22	50					1	1		152
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	1	3		1							5			1		4						5
Soldier's Settlement Act.....				1			2				3					2	1					3
Special War Revenue Act.....		1	6	20			16	1			44	1	1	1	1	11	25	5				44
Small Loans Act.....		2									2			2								2
Ticket of Leave Act.....		1	1	24						3	28	11				4	8	5				2
Transport Act.....				1			2				3		1								2	3
Unemployment Insurance Act.....			2			1	31	2	1	1	38		9			1	1		26	1		38
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....						6					174					172	2					174
Veterans Affairs Act.....				8			159	1			4											4
Veterans Rehabilitation Act.....		1	1	1						2	1					1	3	1				4
Weights and Measures Act.....										1	1											1
War Veterans Allowance Act.....										2	2											2
War Veterans Allowance Act.....							3		1	9	34	2	2			20	8					34
War Service Grants Act.....							69		109	32	222	2	6	1		151	33	28	1			222
Yukon Act.....		3	6	52	1		81	4		9	156											156
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....										1	1											1
War-time Prices and Trade Board Regulations.....																						
Japanese Travel Regulations.....			1	4		5	18	2	11	3	44	1			2	26	11		4			44
				1			1				2											2
Total.....	63,296	372	4,963	7	301	6,483	290	220	1,198	17,336	1,357	1,386	1,01	71,22	4,247	4,354	839	1,063	1,022		799	17,336

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces								Total		
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon
Offences Against Public Order—																						
Part 2—																						
Affrays and Duels.....						3	119	13	3	2	140	90	6	37		4	2	1				140
Explosive Substances.....				1		4	2				7						1					7
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....						1		2			3		3				3				2	3
Information Illegally Obtained and Communicated, Illegal Information.....				1						1	2					2						2
Offensive Weapons.....	9	13	21	62		10	166	6		29	316	1	60	69	10	2	68	38	5		5	316
Preservation of Peace in Vicinity of Public Works—Part 3.....				1							1				1							1
Administration of Law and Justice—Part 4—																						
Common Law.....	2	1	2	4		1	23				33	9	2	4	4		7	6	1			33
Corruption and Disobedience.....							1				1	1										1
Bribes and Rewards re Judicial.....				3	1		10		8	2	24	2				21	1					24
Fraud on the Government.....						4	1				5				5							5
Escapes and Rescues.....			2	10	4		51	6	1	5	80	9	7	24	1		24	6	5	4		80
Misleading Justice.....	1						13			3	25	4	1	1	14	1	2	2				25
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....			1	1		3	6	3	3	7	24	8	4					7	4	1		24
Fabrication of Evidence.....			1	1			1				4		4									4
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....		2	3	6	1	12	195	13	3	6	241	40	43	30	15	7	45	51	4	6		241
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....		2	7	10	1		13			2	35	6	1		12	12	2	2				35

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949—Continued

Criminal Code	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Disposition by Provinces										Total	
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Northwest Territories and Yukon		
Religious Morals, Public Convenience—Part 5—																						
Disorderly Houses	1	6	14	29		1	193	4		18		44	53	131	1	1	7	18	6	5	266	
Offences against Morality	2		2	2			10						5	1		2	4	3		1	16	
Bugger			2				4			1		4	2								7	
Incest	1	3	4	2		4	24	4		3		11	12	10		7	4	7	1		45	
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency	1	1	2	3		2	52	3		5		19	13	12			12	10	1	2	69	
Letters to Deceive and Defraud																						
Obscene Publications, Letters, Postcards, Obscene Matter, Procuring, Administering Drugs for Living on Avails of		1			2	1	5			1			2		5		2				10	
Prostitution	1						4						1	3						1	5	
Seduction	2	2					3	1		1			5	2				1		1	9	
Nuisances	14	2	10	12	1	48	1,662	75	3	22		450	441	191			400	155		212	1,849	
Religion							11			1		1					4			7	12	
Vagrancy	2	3	3	9	3	32	385	31		3		112	94	48	3	2	93	24	85	10	471	
Person and Reputation—Part 6—																						
Abduction	1	1	2			3	1					2	2	1			1	2			8	
Abortion and Attempts		2		4		1	1		1			4					2	2		1	9	
Aggravated Assault			1	1		2	47	4		5		12	7	12	5	4	12	6			60	
Common Assault	53	20	10	7	6	198	1,161	282	8	22		470	461	234	6		299	230	43	24	1,767	
Indecent Assault	18	10	11	11		11	70	15	1	7		22	45	19	2		15	40	5	6	154	
Kidnapping		2																				
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm						73	321	96	1	9		189	89	107	10	2	54	90	2	7	550	
Bodily Injuries, Acts and Omissions Causing Danger to the Person	7	7				4	65	11		12		25	15	16			25	48	3	4	136	
Driving While Intoxicated	1	5		2	1	8	527	60	7	9		61	68	72	27		176	173	30	13	620	

Failure to Stop After Accident.	8	2	48	11	1	3	185	14	2	14	288	60	59	9	3	103	45	9	288
Furious Driving.	5	3	10	11	1	15	720	51	5	11	831	351	169	48	1	136	99	36	21
Taking Motor Car Unlawfully.	26	1	12	4	1	8	147	12	1	5	217	62	47	41	2	31	21	4	9
Wounding Public Officer.				1							1					1			1
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel.	1	2	1	4		3		1	1	6	19	8	2	6		1	1	1	19
Duties Tending to the Preservation of Life.	51	12	47	25	5	62	95	31	1	75	404	168	77	47	1	58	26	9	18
Attempted Murder.		1	1	2		1	1	3		1	9	3	2						9
Manslaughter.			2	2		2	15	15	13	2	49	6	3	9		10	19	1	1
Murder.			6	6		3	3	3	3		18	5	5	3		2	2		18
Threatening Letters and Threats.	4		1	4							12	1	1	3	2	2	2		12
Accidental Death by Auto accident.				366						9	375	97	51	40		109	73	4	1
Accidental Death General Accidents.			13	1,617						31	1,661	476	509	273		149	161	34	59
Accidental Death by Railway Accidents.				42						2	44	14	11	9		5	5		44
Neglect at Childbirth.		3	1	3			6	1		2	16	3	4			4	4		16
Offences Against Conjugal Rights.	1	5	3	8	2		17	1	1	9	47	17	4	3		6	16	1	47
Suicide.			1	208						7	213	61	67	35		19	25	2	213
Attempts.	3	1	2	36		2	12	1		2	59	16	11	11	2	8	7	3	1
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge and Attempts.	10	6	9	15		3	40	9	4	10	106	12	26	18		10	26	3	11
Rape.	1	11	5	4		9	9	7	2	4	52	18	6	10	1	1	14		52
Unlawful Solemnization of Marriage.				1			1				1								1
Veneral Diseases.											1			1					1
Rights of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with Trade—Part 7—																			
Burglary and Housebreaking.	130	23	383	72	3	33	329	17	1	141	1,132	251	140	182	80	29	180	217	12
Shopbreaking.	142	12	547	57	2	13	563	9	13	198	1,556	370	277	276			246	330	43
Satebreaking.	1		21	1		1	7	1		6	38	11	3	9	1		9	3	2
Possession of Burglar's Instruments.							1		3		4	3		1					4
Attempted Safebreaking.		2	11				5	2		10	31	5	6			4	4	1	1
False Pretences.	106	46	57	55	35	143	575	25	106	146	1,294	569	190	170	168	10	83	63	11
Forgery and Uttering.	49	9	58	27	8	17	363	17		67	615	237	158	125	20	10	19	31	30
Forgery, Offences Resembling.	1		1	1			2	1			6					4	1	1	3
Fraud and Fraudulent Dealing with Property.		1		5			10				16					3			16
Fraud—Conspiracy to.				1		6	27			1	35	1		20	8		3		35
Unlawful Wearing Decorations on Uniform.				1		1	2	2			4	2			1		1		4

3.-CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949—*Continued*

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces								Total	
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island
Offences Connected With Trade and Breach of Contract.	1							1		1	3			1							3
Intimidation.	1	1		3			7	3		1	2	1	7			1		5	2		17
Personation.		1		1																	2
Receiving Stolen Goods.																					
Possession of.	3	3	4	4		11	99	27	9	10	170	3	41	18	18	9	12	20	37	7	5
Robbery and Extortion.	3	1	6	2			4	1		2	19		4	5	3		1	4	2		19
Robbery with Violence.	1	4	16	3		2	28	1		9	66		22	9	9			8	17		66
Secret Commission.						10	32	16			58										58
Theft, General.	527	175	1,727	166	18	119	1,224	110	20	448	4,534	9,412	30	716	593	127	3	781	647	84	162
Theft Agricultural Machinery.	8	9	33	4		5	12	1		9	81		30	26	15			6	3	1	81
Theft, Cattle.	21	34	80	4	2	12	83	10	1	14	261		125	60	30		1	19	23	3	261
Theft, Federal Government Property.	15	15	174	171	1	3	57	9	4	59	508	65	21	3	22	162	80	33	110	7	508
Theft, Grain.	17	11	45	2		4	19	4		6	108		43	51	7			1		6	108
Theft, Money and Other Negotiable Securities.	117	33	313	57	2	34	243	12	28	101	940		266	205	145	104	8	89	87	17	940
Theft, Motor Cars.	19	17	72	21	2	18	110	6	2	31	298		100	59	60			43	34	1	298
Mail and Postal Matter.	4		6	5		1	32	4		3	55		3	10	24	1	2	9	5		55
Offences Resembling Theft.	1			1		3	8			2	15		4	4	4	1		1			15
Wilful and Forbidden Acts— Part 8—																					
Arson and Other Fires.	3	42	99	22		1	25	6	1	29	228		49	44	7	2		59	57	7	3
Injuries to Cattle and Other Animals.	25	20	88	3		8	42	7		18	211		87	38	17			45	24		211
Cruelty to Animals.	3	21	15	7		2	56	4		11	119		33	40	18			10	7	5	6
Mischief—Damage to Property.	328	33	300	82	4	49	500	62	1	76	1,435		327	280	147	48	6	323	225	59	20
Public Property (Interfering with).			4	1							5	1	3		1						
Railways, Mines and Electrical Plants.	8	4	3	1		4	7		1	5	33		2	13	1			6	11		33

[illegible]

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusements Act.....				2			5				7
Billiard Room Act.....							3				3
Boilers Act.....							1				1
Brand Act.....							3				3
Child Welfare Act.....			1	1		2	96	1			4
Chiropractic Act.....							2	4			2
Companies Act.....							1				1
Dangerous Dogs Act.....							3				3
Domestic Animals Act.....	2			2		6	25	4			39
Domestic Relations Act.....						1	5	1		1	8
Extra Judicial Seizures Act...							1			1	2
Fire Prevention Act.....							1				1
Fish Dealers Act.....							6				6
Forest Reserves Act.....							2				2
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....							49				49
Game Act.....	1		1	15			147	6		2	172
Insurance Act.....				1						1	2
Juvenile Offenders Act.....				10		1	21				32
Labour Act.....						2	23				25
Lands Act.....							1				1
Liquor Act.....		1	1	18		17	2,060	23		17	2,137
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....							13				13
Masters and Servants Act...		1		2		28	67	10		4	112
Mental Diseases Act.....				5		3	118	6		1	133
Metis Population Betterment Act.....							1				1
Mines Act.....							15				15
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Noxious Weeds Act.....				1			4	1			6
Prairie Fires Act.....				1		1	14	4			20
Public Health Act.....				2			6				8
Public Highways Act.....							6				6
Public Service Vehicles Act...			1	18		6	1,286	8		16	1,335
Public Works Act.....							4	1			5
School Attendance Act.....				1		2	2				5
Securities Act.....							1				1
Slot Machine Act.....				1			3				4
Stock Inspection Act.....							3				3
Trades and Business Act.....							3			2	5
Tradesman Qualification Act...				1			38				39
Town and Village Act.....									1		1
Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act.....	1		1	6		16	2,125	26		7	2,182
Water Resources Act.....				2							2
Municipal Laws.....				1		1	112	3			117
Total.....	4	2	5	90		86	6,277	98	1	53	6,616

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....	1	1	1								3
Annual Holidays Act.....				1				1			1
Auctioneers Act.....				1			1				6
Brand Act.....			4	1							2
Boilers Pressure Vessel Act..			2								34
Child Welfare Act.....	6	1	4	14		1	4	2		2	1
Companies Act.....				1							
Deserted Wives											
Maintenance Act.....	3	1	8	3		6	23	4		1	49
Education Tax Act.....	16	2	6	25		12	61	3	1	28	154
Election Act.....		1									1
Electrical License Act.....							3				3
Fire Prevention Act.....			1				3				4
Fisheries.....		2				1	29				32
Fuel Petroleum Products											
Act.....		2	1	3			76				82
Fur Act.....	3	4	7	17		3	68	2	1	3	108
Game Act.....	2	12	12	20			162	7		1	216
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....			3	3			6				12
Health Services Act.....							1				1
Highways and											
Transportation Act.....	2		5	2			27	2			38
Injured Animals Act.....	1	1	4								6
Liquor Act.....	2	161	31	65	1	22	1,827	28	1	6	2,144
Livestock and Livestock											
Products Act.....		2		1			3				6
Masters and Servants Act.....			2			7	14	1			24
Mental Hygiene Act.....	1	1	2	13		2	37	8		1	65
Minimum Wage Act.....							1				1
Open Wells Act.....			1					1			1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.	3	2	7	4			20	1			37
Public Health.....			2			1					3
Pure Bred Sires.....							13	1			14
Rural Municipality Act.....				2							2
Saskatchewan Hospitals											
Act.....	4	1	1	1		9	117		21	3	157
Saskatchewan Election Act..		1		1			2				4
Securities Fraud Prevention											
Act.....				1							1
School Attendance Act.....						2	8				10
Sheep Protection Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	3	1	2			8	9	5			28
Theatres and											
Cinematographs Act.....	1		6	1			1			1	10
Travelling Shows Act.....			3	2							5
Vehicles Act.....	8	16	24	36	1	9	2,031	19	3	11	2,158
Vital Statistics.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....				1			61				62
Total.....	56	212	139	220	2	83	4,608	84	27	57	5,488

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusement Act.....				29			2				31
Animal Husbandry Act.....			1	4			10	1			16
Basic Science.....										1	1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....			1	1			1			1	4
Child Welfare Act.....		1		4		1	6			3	15
Crown Timber and Forest Reserves Act.....							4			1	5
Dental Profession Act.....							1				1
Fires Prevention Act.....			1	5			12	1		2	21
Fish Dealers Act.....						2					2
Game Act.....		15	1	27		1	141	1		4	190
Government Liquor Control Act.....		28	6	124	3	22	1,281	27		25	1,516
Highway Traffic Act.....		6	1	41	1	19	3,053	20		31	3,172
Law Society Act.....						1					1
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....		9	1	30			91	1		2	134
Petty Trespass Act.....				1		1	6	1			9
Public Health Act.....				2			4				6
Public School Act.....							1			1	2
Real Estate Agents Act.....			1								1
School Attendance Act.....							1				1
Security Fraud Prevention.....							2				2
Taxicab Act.....				1			1				2
Wives and Children Maintenance Act.....			1	6	4	4	14	5		3	37
Municipal Laws.....				1		6	446	3			456
Total.....		59	14	277	8	57	5,077	60		74	5,626
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.....						1	1			1	3
Game and Fisheries Act.....							7				7
Highway traffic Act.....			4	6			27			1	38
Mental Hospitals Act.....							3				3
Total.....			4	6		1	38			2	51
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....						3					3
Boys Industrial Home Act.....			3	2			1				6
Children's Protection Act.....		1		18		2	21	1			43
Deserted Wives and Children Act.....			2	3		8	6		1	2	22
Election Act.....				1							1
Fire Prevention Act.....				1							1
Forest Fires Act.....			7	5							12
Game Act.....			3	8			34	4	3		52
Gasoline Sales Act.....		1					1				2
Highway Act.....	8		2	2		1	11	1			25
Inter-Provincial Home for Girls Act.....	1		1	2							4

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949—*Concluded.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>											
Illegitimate Children's Act.....				1		5	21	2	2	5	36
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		543	40	381	7	14	2,327	20	11	37	3,380
Motor Vehicle Act.....	4		23	20	5	7	1,636	22		4	1,721
Provincial Hospitals Act.....				3			3				6
Schools Act.....							1	1			2
Ship Protection Act.....			2					1		1	4
Sale of Securities Act.....							2			1	3
Slot Machine Act.....			1	1			10			7	19
Town Incorporation Act.....				1							1
Transient Salesman Act.....				3							3
Veneral Diseases Act.....							2			2	2
Municipal Laws.....			1				268				269
Total.....	13	545	85	452	12	40	4,344	52	17	57	5,617
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				2			2	1			5
Children's Protection Act.....				1			1				2
Gasoline Licensing Act.....				1			1				2
Gasoline Tax Act.....				4		3	15	2			24
Lands and Forests Act.....		8	8	152		7	228	30	11	13	457
Liquor Control Act.....		3,585	1	781	26	9	2,805	39	11	165	7,422
Mines Regulations.....			1	4			126		3	1	135
Motor Carriers Act.....				12						1	13
Motor Vehicles Act.....		2	1	767	3	6	3,070	22	5	87	3,963
Natural Products Act.....							1				1
Small Tree Conservation Act.....				1			3				4
Public Highways Act.....				5		1	100		3	12	121
Slot Machine Act.....			1	4			1		3	3	12
Summary Conviction Act.....							13				13
Municipal Laws.....							2				2
Total.....		3,596	11	1,734	29	26	6,368	94	36	282	12,176
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Ancient Burial Act.....				1							1
Children's Act.....				2							2
Dog Act.....	1		1	36							38
Domestic Animals Act.....			1								1
Falcon Wood Act (Mental Diseases).....				53							53
Game Act.....			2	3		1	41	3			50
Highway Traffic Act.....		4	1	13		8	348	10		1	385
Pedlars Acts.....							9				9
Public Vehicles Act.....			1	1			1				3
Road Act.....							10				1
Slot Machine Act.....										1	11
Temperance Act.....	3	1,345	7	36		18	431	26		20	1,886
Municipal Laws.....							88			1	89
Total.....	4	1,350	12	145		27	929	39		23	2,529
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							20			1	21

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT
FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949

Drug	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....	3	.....	127	27	Hypodermic syringes..... 16
Opium Poppyheads.....	10	.....	.....	4	Improvised syringes (made from medicine droppers). 148
Morphine.....	.....	1	302	1,375	Hypodermic needles..... 186
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)...	3	13	31	3,768	Automobiles (used in trans- porting)..... 17
Cocaine.....	.....	.....	42	1	Miscellaneous article..... 103
Codeine.....	.....	2	134	10,276	
Demerol.....	.....	.....	.....	36	
Marihuana.....	2	3	112	468	

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM
APRIL 1, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949

BRITISH COLUMBIA.	\$ 66,306.77
ALBERTA.	139,645.50
SASKATCHEWAN.	154,215.50
MANITOBA.	113,455.71
ONTARIO.	99,237.36
QUEBEC.	101,153.00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	68,270.65
NOVA SCOTIA.	157,087.34
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	43,875.55
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY	15,874.00
TOTAL.....	\$959,121.38

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

1949/50
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1950

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1950

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DOMINION OF CANADA

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1950

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

June 27, 1950.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW—

PAGE

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	7
(a) Entry of Newfoundland into Confederation.....	7
(b) Proportionate Refunds of Amounts paid by former members of the Provincial Police Forces.....	7
(c) General.....	7
2. Agreements with the Provinces.....	8
Agreements for the Policing of Towns and Cities.....	8
3. The Force at Large.....	8
Increase in Allowances for Pension Purposes.....	8
Personnel Department.....	9
Recruits.....	9
Supervision of Government-owned and Rented Buildings in Canada, Parks, etc.....	9
Parks.....	9
R.C.M. Police Laboratories.....	9
4. New Duties.....	10
Preventive Service and Special Sections.....	10
Canadian North.....	10
Communications Section.....	10
Youth and the Police.....	10
5. Health.....	11

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force.....	11
Uniform Strength.....	11
Civilians and Civil Servants.....	12
Table showing Rates of Pay and Distribution.....	13
2. Divisions and Detachments.....	12
3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths.....	12
4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters.....	15
(a) Director of Training.....	15
(b) Modus Operandi Section.....	15
(c) Director of Communications.....	15
(d) Departmental Mail and the Central Registry.....	15
(e) Amalgamation of the Marine Liaison Office with that of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of "S" Department.....	15
5. Administration in the Field.....	16
Regular Uniformed Land Force.....	16
Marine and Aviation Personnel.....	16
R.C.M. Police Radio Communications.....	17
Fire Prevention in Government Buildings at Ottawa.....	18
R.C.M. Police Bands.....	18
6. Accommodation.....	19
Ottawa—Headquarters.....	19
New Construction.....	19
Damage to Property.....	19
7. Discipline.....	20
8. Honours and Awards.....	20
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	20
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal.....	20
9. Medical and Dental Treatment.....	20

CONTENTS—*Continued*

PAGE

10. St. John Ambulance Association.....	20
11. Transport.....	21
12. Horses.....	21
Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.....	21
Total Strength and Distribution of all Horses in the Force.....	21
13. Clothing and Supplies.....	22
Printing and Stationery.....	22
14. Police Service Dogs.....	22

SECTION 3—TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting.....	22
2. Training.....	22
Training Syllabus for Recruits.....	22
Instructional Classes for Experienced Police Personnel.....	23
Swimming.....	23
3. Musketry Practice.....	23
4. Revolver Practice.....	23
MacBrien Shield.....	23
Best Revolver Shot.....	24
Minto Cup.....	24
Crossed Revolver Badge.....	24
Indoor Ranges.....	24
5. Equitation.....	24
Musical Ride.....	24
6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force.....	24
7. Instructional Staff.....	25

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General.....	25
2. Review.....	25
Criminal Code.....	26
Murder.....	26
Counterfeiting.....	27
Safeblowing.....	27
Provincial Statutes.....	27
Federal Statutes.....	28
3. Criminal Investigation Department.....	28
THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH.....	28
Customs Act.....	28
Excise Act.....	28
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28
Conspiracy.....	29
Excise Tax Act.....	29
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....	29
Firearms.....	29
Canada Shipping Act.....	29
SPECIAL BRANCH.....	29
Security Investigations.....	29
Royal Commission.....	29
IDENTIFICATION BRANCH.....	30
Central Finger Print Section.....	30
Single Finger Print Section.....	30
Crime Index Section.....	30
Photographic Section.....	31
Firearms Registration Section.....	31

CONTENTS—*Continued*

PAGE

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH—*Concluded*

Ticket-of-Leave Section.....	31
R.C.M.Police Gazette.....	31
R.C.M.Police Quarterly.....	31
Police Service Dog Section.....	31
Acknowledgment of Assistance.....	31
4. Non-Criminal Investigations.....	32
5. R.C.M.Police Laboratories.....	32
Equipment.....	32
Quarters.....	32
Work performed.....	32
6. Interesting Cases.....	32
(1) General Cases.....	33
(2) Single Fingerprint Cases.....	46
(3) Crime Index Cases.....	46
(4) Firearms Cases.....	48
(5) Police Service Dogs Cases.....	48
(6) R.C.M.Police Laboratories Cases.....	49

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations.....	52
Municipal Laws and Ordinances.....	52
2. Social and Humanitarian Services.....	52
Co-operation with Youth.....	53
3. Assistance and Services rendered at Sea—(R.C.M.Police Marine Division)....	53
Royal Canadian Air Force.....	53
Vessels in distress.....	54
4. Communications.....	55
5. Collection of Revenue.....	55

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON

1. General.....	56
2. Strength.....	56
Sub-Divisions and Detachments.....	56
(a) In the Yukon.....	56
(b) In the Northwest Territories.....	56
3. Inspections.....	56
4. Patrols.....	57
Patrol by Inspector H. A. Larsen.....	57
5. Dogs.....	58
6. Barracks and Buildings.....	58
7. Crime.....	59
General.....	59
Federal Statutes.....	59
Indian Act.....	59
Customs Act.....	59
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	59
Criminal Code.....	60
Territorial Ordinances.....	60
8. Assistance to other Departments.....	60
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	60
9. Conditions amongst Indians and Eskimos.....	61
10. Developments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.....	62

CONTENTS—*Concluded*

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS	PAGE
1. Relief from Tension.....	63
2. Appreciation of Services and Assistance.....	63
SECTION 8—APPENDICES	
“A” List of Officers Commanding as at March 31, 1950.....	64
“B” Strength and Distribution, March 31, 1950.....	65
Distribution by Marine Division.....	80
Distribution by Aviation Section.....	81
Recapitulation by Divisions.....	81
Recapitulation by Provinces and Territories.....	82
“C” Return of Investigations, Cases entered, and Convictions, etc., for the twelve months ended March 31, 1950.....	83
1. Recapitulation of the Disposition of all Offences Investigated under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes in all Provinces, from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	83
2. Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	85
3. Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	87
4. Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950..	91
5. Return of Seizures under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	95
6. Summary of Fines imposed from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	95
“D” Copies of Agreements with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Alberta, for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	96

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, June 19, 1950.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1950, the form of which is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, and which has been found adequate for most purposes.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

(a) Entry of Newfoundland into Confederation

An amendment to sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (j) of subsection one of Section ninety-one of the R.C.M. Police Act was assented to on the 25th March, 1949, by Chapter 6 of the 1949 Statutes, and which provided for service in the Civil Service or the permanent Naval, Military or Air Forces of Newfoundland to count as "Service" for the purpose of making contributions under Part V of the R.C.M. Police Act and of computing pensions, allowances or gratuities.

Similarly time served on Active Service in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of His Majesty raised in Newfoundland during time of war was also allowed to count for the same purposes.

Chapter 6 of the 1949 Statutes is known as the "Statute Law Amendment (Newfoundland) Act" and came into force immediately prior to the expiration of the thirty-first of March, 1949, but I did not refer to it in my last Annual Report.

(b) Proportionate Refunds of Amounts paid by former Members of the Provincial Police Forces

An Amendment to Section 67 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act providing for refunds of certain amounts paid by former members of Provincial Police Forces to have their Provincial service count for pension purposes, in cases where such members of the Force were retained beyond the maximum period of service, was enacted by Chapter 35 of the 1949 Statutes, assented to on the 10th December, 1949. Only a few ex-members of the Force were affected by this amendment.

(c) General

The new Parts V, VI and VII of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act which were brought into force on March 1, 1949, by proclamation, and which were referred to in my report of last year, are gradually becoming more familiar to all concerned, but as those officers and men who were already members prior to the 1st March, 1949, still have until the 28th February, 1951, to decide whether they desire to embrace the benefits of those Parts, it is too early to give the final results of the number of members of the Force who have taken advantage of the new Parts. For purposes of record, it is interesting to note that during the period from the 1st March, 1949 to the 31st March, 1950, the number of members of the Force who have been enrolled under the new Part V is 330.

Some of these have, of course, been discharged for various causes, but from this it will readily be seen that in a comparatively few years time, the benefits provided by Parts V, VI and VII will be the accepted standard of things and the number of Officers and men to whom Parts II, III, and IV apply will gradually decrease to zero.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

The rate per man per annum to be charged to the Provinces was finally decided at \$1,400—an increase of \$400 over the previous rate and new agreements with four of the Provinces have been concluded as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	7 years from the 1st June, 1949
Nova Scotia.....	7 years from the 1st June, 1949
New Brunswick.....	7 years from the 1st April, 1949
Alberta.....	6 years from the 1st June, 1949

The new agreements provide that the per man per annum rate is subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate will be substituted. Copies of the agreements in question will be found in the appendix to this report—see Index—Section 8.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

As reported last year, we still receive requests for this Force to act as a Municipal Body in cities, towns and villages, but due to heavy commitments in the Federal field we are unable to comply with these requests.

Any renewals of existing agreements can only be offered at the new rate authorized by the Treasury Board.

3. The Force at Large

INCREASE IN ALLOWANCES FOR PENSION PURPOSES

By Order in Council of the 18th May, 1949, P.C. 142/2540, the following allowances for pension purposes for members of the Force coming under Parts II and III of the R.C.M. Police Act were authorized:—

Commissioner.....	\$2,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,880.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,700.00
Superintendent, Senior—with five years' service..	1,600.00
Superintendent, Surgeon or Veterinary Surgeon...	1,560.00
Inspector, Detective Inspector, Senior, with 15 years' service.....	1,560.00
Inspector, Detective Inspector, Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Veterinary Surgeon with 5 years' service.....	1,440.00
Inspector, Detective Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Veterinary Surgeon with less than 5 years' service.....	1,260.00
Sergeant Major.....	940.00
Staff Sergeant.....	910.00
Sergeant.....	910.00
Corporal.....	780.00
Constable, First Class.....	730.00
Constable, Second Class.....	680.00
Constable, Third Class.....	630.00

The previous rates had ranged from \$450.00 in the case of a Third Class Constable to \$2,000.00 in the case of the Commissioner, and \$1,800.00 in the case of the Deputy Commissioner.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

It was necessary during the year to add another Commissioned Officer to the staff of the Personnel Department. The establishment now consists of seven Commissioned Officers in the field and one Senior Personnel Officer at Headquarters. There have been increased demands on the Personnel Department, both in the field and at Headquarters, particularly in such matters as those relating to surveys among serving personnel, in order to fill vacancies in special types of work with the most suitable individuals available.

The screening of the Newfoundland Rangers and Newfoundland Constabulary by the Personnel Branch, in anticipation of their duties being taken over by this Force was of considerable importance.

During the year 3,098 interviews were conducted.

RECRUITS

Recruiting has continued at a substantial pace, and the total number of completed applications was 2,581. The quality of the men coming forward is not of as high a standard as we had hoped for. 311 recruits were engaged. Close attention to the progress of recruits has been given as in past years, and it is of considerable satisfaction to be able to report that through careful selection and counselling at the recruit level, the wastage has continued to be less and less, and even now is lower than the record report of last year. Recruiting has been curtailed to a limited degree due to lack of accommodation, but this will be rectified by our present construction programme.

SUPERVISION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND RENTED BUILDINGS IN CANADA, PARKS, ETC.

The arrangement with the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires for the supervision of the majority of Government buildings at Ottawa has been gradually extended during the past twelve months, not only in Ottawa but elsewhere. In Ottawa alone, the number of Government buildings given protection by the Corps is 67, including reliefs there are approximately 210 members of this Corps employed. It is a pleasure to report that we have received excellent co-operation from the Fire Wardens in the respective Departments occupying the buildings and whose services, of course, are rendered voluntarily. The duties of fire prevention in these buildings will be referred to in Section 2 of this report.

PARKS

During the past twelve months the supervision of seven Federal Government Parks in the Ottawa area has also been turned over to the Corps of Commissionaires. Our Motorcycle and Patrol Car Squads visit the parks and buildings frequently.

R.C.M.POLICE LABORATORIES

The work under this heading, both at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario, has steadily increased during the past twelve months, and some account of the work performed there will be found in Section 4 of this report. During the forthcoming twelve months it is hoped that we shall be able to enlarge the plans and scope of these two laboratories.

4. New Duties

Preventive Service and Special Sections

As mentioned in my report of last year, we were obliged to augment these two Sections across the country, on account of increased duties along the International Boundary, and the additional work required of our Special Section, and this state of affairs has steadily increased since that time.

We still have substantially heavy duties under statutes which were in operation at the close of the war, and are still in existence.

Canadian North

The importance of the Canadian North has steadily grown during the past decade, and while our strength there is kept to a minimum, we nevertheless are required to send in additional men, from time to time, to cope with the increased work.

Communications Section

This Branch was placed under the Director of Radio (who is now known as the Director of Communications) during the twelve months under review, who has the responsibility of the operation of the Radio systems, the teletypes, and so forth. Further reference to this will be made in Section 2 of this report—under “Administration in the Field”.

Youth and the Police

From a programme primarily designed for the delivery of a series of talks on good citizenship to the youth of Canada in schools and clubs, and as the first step in the “preventive” aspect of this work, we have been able to progress to a point where members of this Force are actively interested in the affairs of youthful inmates of reform schools in Canada. In several of these institutions our members, in conjunction with the members of other police forces, conduct annual police sports days, and throughout the year conduct hobby clubs which programme is bringing gratifying results.

Besides the usual contact with the children in schools and clubs, through talks delivered and motion pictures screened, our men continue to assist in their off-duty hours in such community activities as baseball, hockey, football, swimming, badminton, target shooting and stamp collecting—to mention only a few. To the end of March, 1950, some 21,716 appearances and talks have been given to over 1,900,000 children. Much credit is due those members of the Force who devote their spare time to this good work.

As a further step in the direction of our “preventive” programme, during the twelve months under review some twenty lectures have been carefully prepared which it is hoped will be published in the near future under the title, “Law and Order in Canadian Democracy”. These lectures were prepared at the request of the Committee on International Relations of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and will chiefly be for the purpose of bringing the true functions of a Police Force to the attention of the Canadian public at large, and to endeavour to bring about a greater appreciation of the existing threat to society in organized crime.

The Honourable Wilfrid Bovey, K.C., is the Chairman of the Committee, which is preparing the lectures, and he is Honorary Counsel to the Committee on International Relations of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Lieutenant Colonel Leon Lambert, as Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, has greatly assisted in the project and encouraged all those

other members of the Committee including those of the R.C.M. Police. It will be possible to use some of the material of these lectures in our Youth and Police Movement.

5. Health

There has been a slight decrease in the total number of days lost on account of illness during the year under review. During the twelve months ended March 31st, 1950, the total number of days lost from all causes was 22,092, as compared with 22,776 the previous year—a decrease of approximately three percent. Of the total of 22,092, the number of days spent in hospital was 12,769, or approximately 57.8 percent of the total. This is an increase over the previous year.

According to the record of nomenclature of diseases, appendicitis headed the list with 1,483 days. Fractures of various kinds followed closely with 1,426 days. Influenza and arthritis made very substantial inroads into the number of men available for duty with 1,353 and 923 days, respectively, during the period under review.

I am pleased to be able to report again that we suffered from very few infectious and contagious diseases, although the usual measles and mumps made their appearance.

As reported last year the Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after our Medical, Hospital and Dental requirements, and the existing arrangements, which have been in operation for many years and which are Dominion-wide in their scope, are economical and most satisfactory.

During the past year we were able to reach an understanding with the Department for these requirements to be met by the payment of a lump sum per annum. This will save a good deal of clerical work and the amount is to be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, revised.

SECTION 2.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1950, the total strength, including Civil Servants was 4,165, made up as follows:—

(a) Uniformed Strength	
Officers.....	105
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..	2,940
Special Constables.....	444
	<hr/> 3,489
(b) Civilians.....	118
(c) Civil Servants	
Permanent Civil Servants.....	100
Temporary Civil Servants.....	458
	<hr/> 4,165
Grand Total.....	

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed force, including Special Constables was 3,489, as compared with 3,369 a year ago, an increase of 120.

CIVILIANS AND CIVIL SERVANTS

There has been an increase in the number of Civilians and Civil Servants and this has been unavoidable during the past year. The following table sets forth the comparison between the 1949 and 1950 totals:—

	March 31, 1949	March 31, 1950	Decrease	Increase
Civilians.....	69	118	.....	49
Permanent Civil Servants.....	93	100	.....	7
Temporary Civil Servants.....	398	458	.....	60
Totals.....	560	676	.....	116

The total of the combined Uniform, Civilian and Civil Service strength in my last Annual Report was 3,929. The grand total shown above, namely 4,165, is an increase of 236 over last year.

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are fifteen Divisions, including the Marine Division, distributed throughout the Dominion and the 465 detachments of the fourteen Land Divisions are distributed amongst the different Provinces and Territories as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Newfoundland.....	"B"	7
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	6
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	32
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	70
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	93
British Columbia.....	"E"	9
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	39
Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes.....	"Marine"	.....
Total.....	15	465

With Newfoundland entering Confederation as the tenth Province of this Dominion, there has been an increase of one (1) Land Division and, eight (8) Detachments during the past year. A detailed list of detachments in each Division will also be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the last twelve months seven hundred and seventy-five (775) individuals joined the Force or came into our employment as follows:—

Recruits.....	308
Re-engagements of Ex-Members.....	7
Special Constables.....	168
Civilians.....	110
Civil Servants.....	182
Total.....	775

RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table indicates the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, Special Constables and Civilians (but not Civil Servants) and their rates of pay and distribution by Provinces on March 31, 1950:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1950

No. of Each Rank	Rank and Grades	Pay Scale	H.Q. Staff	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Command Spl. Duty Abroad
		Per Diem	Per Annum													
1	Commissioner.....		\$10,821.25	1												
1	Deputy Commissioner..		6,895.00	1												
8	Asst. Commissioners....		4,421.25	3		1		1		1		1				
17	Superintendents.....		3,541.25 to 3,941.25	4		2	1		2	1	2	2	2			
55	Inspectors.....		2,961.25 to 3,361.25	10	1	7	3	3	5	5	9	5	2	3		
23	Sub-Inspectors.....		2,821.25 to 2,190.00 to	6	1			2	4						2	
69	Staff-Sergeants.....		2,372.00 to 2,388.75	11		13	4	4	10	5	11	9		1		
241	Sergeants.....	\$6.00 to 6.50	2,372.00 to 2,388.75	26	1	2	12	13	38	25	40	29	11	5	1	2
615	Corporals.....	5.00	2,372.00 to 2,388.75	58	5	10	40	43	98	64	103	94	23	5	1	5
2,015	(Constables 1st Class) (Constables 2nd Class) (Constables 3rd Class) (Special Constables...)	Not Exceeding \$4.00 Exceeding \$4.00 to \$1,642.50 As authorized by the Minister	25 23 3	15 13 22	25 2 3	213 63 3	115 11	149 24 19	393 75 28	184 1	415 81 22	266 35 7	70 18 8	60 20 7	28 1	6 8 1
444	Civilians.....															
118																
3,607	Totals.....			269	37	42	186	258	653	308	689	451	134	101	33	22
151	Saddle Horses.....								41		110					
2	Team Horses.....								2							
153	Totals.....								43		110					
15	Police Dogs.....					3	1			3	4	4				
270	Sleigh Dogs.....								9		5	11		217	10	
7	Aeroplanes.....								3	1	1	2				
796	Motor Cars.....			1	5	87	68	79	113	98	142	141	33	3	7	1
56	Motor Trucks.....					2	4	2	13	3	8	11	2	6	5	
28	Motor Cycles.....					12	3		12		1					
1	Motor Toboggan.....										1					
2	Snow Sleds.....										1	1				
890	Totals.....			1	5	101	75	81	141	102	154	155	35	9	12	1

For the same period, the wastage from various causes, pensioned, time expired, invalidated, resigned, died, etc., was five hundred and thirty-nine (539), made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength.....	207
Special Constables.....	156
Civilians.....	61
Civil Servants.....	115
Total.....	539

The net increase is, therefore, two hundred and thirty-six (236).

PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, DEATHS, ETC.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent F. W. Zaneth

Superintendent J. P. A. Savoie

Promoted Acting Assistant Commissioner

Superintendent J. Brunet

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector H. H. Cronkhite

Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.

Inspector R. S. S. Wilson

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 11528 Sergeant-Major M. T. Laberge

Reg. No. 7597 Staff-Sergeant C. H. Harvey

Reg. No. 11358 Staff-Sergeant C. H. Bayfield

Reg. No. 10919 Staff-Sergeant W. M. Taylor

Reg. No. 10284 Acting Staff-Sergeant J. D. Lee

Reg. No. 12354 Sergeant G. R. Engel

Reg. No. 12019 Sergeant C. W. J. Goldsmith

Reg. No. 9512 Sergeant-Major L. A. Denton

Reg. No. 5831 Staff-Sergeant T. E. Mudiman

Reg. No. 12785 Sergeant P. R. Usborne

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner R. Bettaney

Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D.

Invalided to Pension:

Superintendent T. R. Michelson

Died:

Superintendent H. H. Cronkhite

Superintendent Cronkhite was the Officer Commanding "G" Division (Northwest Territories & Yukon) and died at Ottawa on December 28, 1949, after a lengthy illness. He had a varied experience and had service in Eastern and Western Canada as well as in the Territories. He was an able administrator, a most popular officer and his death brought widespread regret.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS AMONGST NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES

Retired to Pension:

Seventy (70) Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were granted pensions under the non-invaliding sections of the Act during the year ending March 31, 1950.

Invalided to Pension

Nine (9) Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were discharged under this heading during the same period.

Died:

Reg. No. 13036 Constable Andrews, E. J.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no major changes under this heading during the period under review, but the following require comment:—

(a) *Director of Training.* This position at Headquarters was revived as from May 1, 1949 and four Officers were appointed as a Training Board to assist him. A thorough revision of the Training Program of the Force, including Refresher Courses, has already been made, it is believed, with beneficial results.

The selection and training of instructors, the supervision of examinations, a Research Board to modernize the training system and to continue it, and similar matters are now receiving attention.

(b) In the Criminal Investigation Department, the *Modus Operandi Section* of the Identification Branch has been more appropriately named the "Crime Index Section", and the Central Document Filing System has been transferred from the Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe to the Identification Branch at Headquarters because of the close relationship between the fraudulent cheques and other documents contained in the system with the work of the Crime Index Section in the identification of the authors of such cheques.

(c) *Director of Communications.* The transfer of the Communications Section to the Director of Radio, who is now known as the Director of Communications at this Headquarters, has already been referred to in Section one of this report.

(d) *Departmental Mail and the Central Registry.* Because of the increase in the duties of the Special Section and the Preventive Service Section across the country, it is natural that the work of the Central Registry should be found to have increased considerably during the past twelve months.

The volume of mail received and despatched from the Registry has increased beyond the peak of the War Years and while that is not always an indication of an important increase in work, it usually can provide interesting and quick information as to the cause of such increase.

(e) *Amalgamation of the Marine Liaison Office with that of the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of "S" Department.* The amalgamation of the above mentioned offices took place on the 1st March, 1950, and the duties and responsibilities of the former Marine Liaison Officer and those of his Branch were reformulated and redistributed.

A few members of the staff were amalgamated with the Supply Branch proper to attend to Marine and Supply work for the Marine Division when necessary, and the former Marine Liaison Officer was appointed to "S" Department to act as Assistant Supply Officer. The former Marine Liaison Office as a liaison office only was dissolved, and the Central Registry now despatches and distributes the correspondence, returns, etc. directly to the Branches interested.

5. Administration in the Field

REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

(a) The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation on April 1, 1949 added one Land Division—known as “B” Division and eight detachments.—(See “Divisions and Detachments” in this Section of the Report.) So far we have only undertaken Federal duties in the New Province.

(b) A minor change took place when the Horse Breeding Station at Fort Walsh was placed under the control of “Depot” Division. It had formerly been with “F” Division.

No other changes of importance in the organization and administration of the Land Force took place during the twelve months ended March 31, 1950.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL

Marine Division

This Division has a total strength of 213 as compared with 195 a year ago. The distribution of the vessels in the Division will be found in Appendix “B” of this report.

The Headquarters of the Marine Division are at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the command of a Superintendent and the Marine Liaison Officer at Ottawa is now also the Assistant Supply Officer.

The “Commissioner” class ships of the Marine Division have been used to patrol the new Province of Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador. The “Detachment” class patrol boats were on command to the various Divisions throughout the Force and the presence of this class of vessels throughout the Great Lakes is having a good effect, under the several Federal Statutes.

Training

The facilities of H.M.C.S. “Stadacona” were used extensively for use of training of the junior members of the Marine Division in the art of seamanship and the operation of the regulations of the Force in general. Forty members in all were trained by the personnel of the Naval Service, Department of National Defence.

In return, I am glad to report that we were able to render assistance to the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) by having reserves of that Service on the “Commissioner” class of ships for training in various phases of Diesel engine operation, different type of auxiliary machinery and similar matters.

For some account of the work performed by the Marine Division see Section 5.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and the total personnel exclusive of office staff is 20. There are five operational detachments with the following Aircraft attached:—

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of Aircraft</i>
No. 1	Rockcliffe, Ontario.....	2
No. 2	Regina, Saskatchewan.....	1
No. 3	Edmonton, Alberta.....	2
No. 4	Vancouver, B.C. (Mobile).....	1
No. 5	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	1

A Non-Commissioned Officer is in charge of each Detachment and the personnel consists of Pilots, Engineers and Office Staff. The location of these aircraft changes as the season and work demand.

Aircraft

The number of aircraft in use by the Aviation Section is seven; an increase of one over last year. The additional aircraft is a "Beaver" (bush type) which can be operated on wheels, skis or floats and is based presently at Winnipeg.

Demand for Aircraft

The Officer Commanding "B" Division has indicated that an aircraft will be needed for the Newfoundland area and has requested that a Helicopter be supplied him.

It is a pleasure to report that no flying accidents have occurred throughout the year and no serious ones since the Section started involving either loss of life, injury to personnel or heavy damage to an aircraft.

R.C.M.POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

During the war it was the policy of the Department to forego the installation of badly needed radio systems in order to avoid competition with the armed forces for war materials. The years since the end of hostilities have, therefore, been very busy ones for the Communications Branch in the planning and construction of the many installations which have been put into operation during the last few years.

As reported last year, a network of stations was completed in the Prairie Provinces during 1947, another one along the important part of the International Border in the Province of Quebec in 1948, and during 1949 the basic part of a frequency modulation system was completed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This latter system, like the one for the Prairies, is a completely integrated one for the three provinces and it also extends to several vessels of the "Marine" Division. It has already done much to assist in efficiently carrying out police work and in speeding up the administration work of outlying detachments. The Maritime radio installations consist of four 250 watt and one 50 watt control stations; fifty-eight patrol cars, five vessels and twenty-seven detachments fitted with both transmitters and receivers.

The Maritime Provinces have been difficult to cover effectively with radio, but the installations have worked out in a highly satisfactory manner. There is good communication between the 250 watt control stations which are located at Halifax, Moncton, Fredericton and Charlottetown. The 50 watt station at Sydney was designed to cover only the local area. The network at present covers most of the important areas in the three provinces, and during the coming summer the installations will be rounded out to cover additional areas as required.

A good illustration of the benefits to be derived from efficient and co-ordinated communications is the case of four inmates of the Amherst County Jail who escaped during the morning of February 13th last, shortly after the radio was installed. All mobile units in service and the detachments were notified by radio, and before 2.20 p.m. of the same day all of the men had been apprehended as a result of the radio bulletins, one at Sussex, N.B., one at Moncton, N.B., and two at Parrsboro, N.S. There had been no previous information that the men had split up and had gone in different directions. The advantages of a single network for the three provinces will be quite apparent from this case.

The use of teletype in the Force has also expanded, machines have now been installed to tie our police offices at Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton into the National Defence teletype centres at these points.

FIRE PREVENTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

During the period under review, the Chief Fire Prevention Officer—Mr. Donald Dear—resigned his position effective November 30, 1949, and he was succeeded by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Force who has had several years training under Mr. Dear. There were twenty calls upon the Ottawa Fire Department during the past twelve months, but in no case was there a fire of any consequence. The fire loss continues to be an exceptionally low figure, the amount being approximately \$455.00.

The Government Fire Warden Service

Owing to frequent changes in the staff in many Government buildings, there has been a great deal of re-organization work necessary in connection with the Government Fire Warden Service. The Chief Fire Wardens are continuing their good work and have given excellent co-operation during the year. Fire drills have been held in a great number of the buildings and lectures and demonstrations have been undertaken, showing the proper method of handling the Fire Extinguishers and equipment.

Working Conditions in the Civil Service of Canada

It is understood that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. C. Ronson, Master of the Mint, is enquiring into the safety conditions in the Government buildings. The Department of Public Works has been furnished with a large amount of useful correspondence in this regard over the years which would be available to the Committee if they required it.

Waste-paper

The waste-paper situation throughout the Government Buildings is still one to give concern. Very fortunately, there have been no fires of any consequence; but we have received several calls daily which we have passed on to the waste-paper contractors. The chief cause of our present trouble is that the waste-paper market is in a state of depression. This has an adverse effect on the contractors who can only sell special grades of paper with any degree of ease. The remainder moves very slowly and as a result storage buildings become overloaded.

Co-operation

We have had splendid co-operation from the Superintendent of Government buildings and his staff in the Department of Public Works during the past year, and from the Chief, Officers and staff of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Ottawa Fire Department.

Dominion Fire Prevention Association

The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Fire Prevention Branch has been acting for many months as Executive Officer of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, a position held by the Dominion Fire Commissioner of the Department of Insurance who died on April 24, 1949, and while his successor has not yet been appointed, it is expected that an appointment will be made in the near future.

R. C. M. POLICE BANDS

The strength of the Band in Ottawa at the end of March 1950 was thirty-nine, consisting of one Officer, nineteen Non-Commissioned Officers, fifteen Constables, one Special Constable and three "Reserve" Constables. Corporal Bryson, C.C., was transferred to "Depot" Division as Assistant Bandmaster in charge of the Regina Band. The present strength of the Regina Band is thirty-

nine members and they have completed Part I Training at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, and are at present undergoing Part II Training at "Depot" Division, Regina and are being organized on a permanent Band basis. As yet, no public engagements have been undertaken by the Regina Band, although they performed at the "N" Division Christmas Tree prior to their transfer to "Depot" Division.

R.C.M. Police Musical Ride (1949)

The Director of Music accompanied the above-mentioned Ride and conducted the orchestras in Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Louis, Montana, U.S.A. When the Ride reached Ottawa, the Governor-General's Foot Guards Band kindly assisted, and the Director of Music conducted. The Assistant Director performed similar duties with the Ride, conducting Mr. S. Melba's Orchestra in New York, U.S.A., the Governor-General's Foot Guards Band at Ottawa and the Queen's Own Rifles Band in Toronto, Ontario. By means of the advertising campaign and the recruiting tours in Western Canada, Ontario and Eastern Canada, 343 prospective band applicants for the R.C.M.P. Band, Regina, Saskatchewan, were interviewed, auditioned, etc., resulting in the final engagement of thirty-eight applicants.

6. Accommodation

Ottawa—Headquarters

I again draw attention to the most undesirable situation existing at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, with its Branches distributed amongst several different buildings in the city. With the expansion of duties and resultant increase in personnel, the need for a new building to accommodate all our administrative offices under one roof is becoming more imperative. Even now some of our offices at Headquarters are badly overcrowded.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

As mentioned in my last report, no new construction was undertaken during the war years due to shortage of labour and material, and no further construction has been undertaken since because of post war priority operations. However, in certain divisional areas, our buildings have reached a stage where it is absolutely necessary to replace them as it is no longer economical to effect further temporary repairs.

A building program is contemplated for the coming year which we hope will include the replacement of one of the large barrack buildings at Regina and for a separate building to contain a new Crime Detection Laboratory, as well as the construction of several houses on Barrack grounds where we have the necessary land. We also hope to erect twenty-four detachment quarters.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

On June 6, 1949, a fire believed to be caused by an overheated exhaust pipe of a gasoline driven lighting plant destroyed a workshop and icehouse at Good Hope, N.W.T. The total damage was estimated at \$1,200.00.

At Lunenburg, N.S., a fire broke out in one of the police cars, thought to be caused by a short circuit and damaged the vehicle to the extent of \$575.00. A similar fire was reported at Treherne, Manitoba, but the damage in this instance was only slightly over \$60.00.

Minor fires were reported at detachment quarters in East Florenceville, N.B., and Alberton, P.E.I. In neither case was there any damage to police property.

A police car stored at the Chenard Garage at Estcourt, P.Q., was completely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of February 28, 1950.

7. Discipline

I am glad to be able to report that there have again been comparatively few serious breaches under this heading during the past year, and discipline has been maintained on a high level.

8. Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were made during the year:—

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the admission of Regimental Number 13699 Acting Corporal Holman, C.C., of "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario, as Serving Brother to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers.....	3
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	84
Ex-members.....	13

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this Report, I have already mentioned these services which are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1950, twenty-eight classes were held throughout the Force, and in connection therewith, the following awards were made:—

Certificates (First Examination).....	239
Vouchers (Second Examination).....	78
Medallions (Third Examination).....	63
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examinations).....	191
Total.....	571

This is a decrease of two hundred and sixty-eight awards from the previous year, due to a slight decrease in the number of Recruit Training Classes, which include First Aid in the syllabus of training.

We are continuing our policy established three years ago of having as many members of the Force as possible attend a Refresher Course in First Aid annually.

All uniform members are in possession of First Aid Manuals.

As a result of an active part taken in First Aid Work, the undermentioned N.C.O.'s were granted a Priory Vote of Thanks from the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association in recognition of their efforts in conducting police and civilian classes in First Aid:—

10518 Sergeant Chater, D.G.....	"F" Division
10732 Sergeant Sixsmith, J.....	"F" Division
10849 Sergeant Sharpe, M. B.....	"F" Division
11294 Corporal Miller, R. S.....	"F" Division
11170 Corporal Wenzel, C. E.....	"F" Division
12454 Corporal Nesbitt, E. H. R.....	"F" Division
11889 Corporal Foster, A. R.....	"K" Division
(See also Honours and Awards in this Section)	

11. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars.....	796
Motor trucks.....	56
Motorcycles.....	28
Motor toboggan.....	1
Snow sedans.....	2

This is an increase of 20 cars and a decrease of two trucks. We also have an increase of one snow sedan.

For Air Transport—See the Aviation Section—Appendix B

For Water Transport—See the Marine Division—Appendix B.

12. Horses

Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, this Station is now included in the command of "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan.

The Station is now well established and for the past several years we have raised a substantial number of suitable remounts. There are 62 horses there at present.

Economies in feeding and maintenance which have been referred to in previous reports are being continued.

Total Strength and Distribution of all Horses in the Force

The total of our horse strength for the whole force is as follows, as at March 31, 1950:—

Saddle horses.....	151
Team horses.....	2
Total.....	153

This is a decrease of 17 from last year's figures. The details of the losses were as follows:—

	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Gains</i>
Cast and sold.....	21	
Died.....	2	
Destroyed.....	5	
Purchased.....		1
Foals from Police Mares for 1949.....		10
	28	11
Net Decrease.....	17	

The distribution of our horses is as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.....	62
Regina, Saskatchewan.....	48
Rockliffe, Ontario.....	43
	153

(For notes regarding equitation and the Musical Ride—See Section 3.)

13. Clothing and Supplies

The delivery of some articles of clothing and kit was retarded in the early part of the year under review, but the difficulties met by manufacturers in the shortages of material and labour have now been overcome and the situation is now normal, with very few exceptions, such as gold badges, chevrons, etc. There is also a shortage of slickers but improvement is expected soon.

Some slight changes have been approved in the pattern of clothing and kit.

Investigations are underway with the view of selecting a new pattern or type of general service revolver, and tests have been undertaken by our Regina Laboratory, which will be most helpful. The Colt .45 and .455 are no longer manufactured.

Printing and Stationery

The Stationery Stores, Supply Stores and Central Stores which are located at Ottawa have been burdened by extra work in frequent moves from one building to another during the past twelve months.

The volume of printing and stationery supplies has steadily increased and 113 tons were shipped to various divisions last year.

14. Police Service Dogs

We had a total of 15 Police Service Dogs as at March 31, 1950, which is one less than the previous year. The details of gains and losses under this heading are as follows:—

	<i>Gains</i>	<i>Losses</i>
Donated.....	2	—
Died.....	—	1
Destroyed.....	—	1
Disposed of (Donated).....	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	3
Net decrease.....		1

(For distribution of these dogs see Appendix "B").

SECTION 3.—TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

I have already referred to this matter in Sections 1 and 2 of this Report.

2. Training

The appointment of a Director of Training was mentioned earlier in this report, but it is too soon to enumerate any benefits which may result from better co-operation and uniformity under this heading at the present time.

See also Section 2 of this report—Administration and Organization at Headquarters, and the references to the Director of Training and the Training Board of Officers.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

Altogether nineteen Training Classes of approximately 30 men each were formed during the year, ten at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and nine at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

The normal training period is six months, divided into two parts, each of three months duration.

In addition to the normal training, equitation was given to members of various squads. As a matter of policy, it is intended, in future, to put as many recruits through equitation as circumstances will permit. See also Equitation, Section 3 of this report.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

In future, Refresher Courses will be divided into four separate categories, one comprising Constables with not less than 3 or more than 5 years' service, another for Constables with more than 5 years' service, and Acting Corporals. Two other courses will be comprised of:—

- (1) Corporals and Acting Sergeants
- (2) Sergeants, S/Sergeants, and Sergeants-Major.

College Classes. All future Police College Classes will be comprised of Officers of the Force, selected Senior Non-Commissioned Officers and members of outside Police Organizations. The course in this case will be for 12 weeks.

SWIMMING

The unavoidable closing of the swimming pool at Regina for extensive repair work on February 14, 1950, has removed temporarily one of our most valuable assets in the training at Regina, Sask., requiring a considerable amount of improvising and re-arrangement of schedules.

It is hoped that the repairs will soon be completed and that we shall be able to revert to our former full use of the pool.

We have used the pool in the past to great advantage for the training of recruits and in addition to swimming and life-saving, canoeing, water safety and general water knowledge has been imparted each recruit; before he leaves "Depot" Division he has been taught how to handle his canoe under all circumstances and in every type of weather. The repairs to our swimming pool are chiefly those relating to the installation of a new filter system.

3. Musketry Practice

Very few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice during the past year. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Regimental Number 15653 3/Constable Greig, L.L., of "Depot" Division, with a score of 111 points out of a possible 140.

Very keen interest was displayed by members of the Force in the service rifle competition, and a number were successful at some of the Provincial Rifle Association Meetings in qualifying for places on the teams representing their home Provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, Ontario, where a very creditable showing was made.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions, with the exception of "B" and "E" Divisions, fired the Annual Revolver Practice and the results were satisfactory.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield is awarded annually to the Division making the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice. The Shield was won by "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, with an average of 185.2 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Five members of the Force, Regimental Number 12434 Sergeant Sanche, J. P., of "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q., Regimental Number 12752 Corporal Lewak, J. D., of "F" Division, Prince Albert, Sask., Regimental Number 13832 Corporal Credico, N., Regimental Number 13479 Corporal Gendron, J. J. L., and Regimental Number 14367 Constable Rahm, W. C., all of "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q., made a possible score of 240 points thereby tying for the position of best shot in the Force; they will be required to fire the complete course again to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10.00. As each made a perfect score, they have all been granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5.00, is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first Annual Revolver Practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Regimental Number 15435 3/Constable Ross, R. W., of "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q., with a score of 236 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members who make a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 623 qualified, including ten members of the Reserve Force.

INDOOR RANGES

Indoor Ranges are maintained at numerous points throughout the Force, and they continue to be very much in demand during the winter months for both rifle and revolver practice. To create further interest, inter-Divisional matches have been organized. Most gratifying results were obtained by the teams from the Divisions that entered in the D.C.R.A. winter series.

5. Equitation

Two Recruit Training Squads received Equitation at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and one at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, in conjunction with their normal recruit training. In addition to the above two Equitation Courses were held during the year, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and one at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

During July a *Musical Ride* started training at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, comprised of two Officers, thirty-six Non-Commissioned Officers and men and thirty-five horses, and appeared in the fall at the St. Louis Horse Show, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.; International Dairy Exposition, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.; Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa, Ontario; The National Horse Show, New York, N.Y.; and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, Ontario. (See also R.C.M. Police Bands—Section 2 of this Report.)

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of members of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible and we have such personnel located at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The strength at March 31, 1950, was 337, which is an increase of 12 over last year's total. Their assistance to the Force during the period under review continued to be of considerable value and importance.

7. Instructional Staff

The instructional Staffs at Regina and Rockcliffe have been fully occupied during the past year with Recruits in training, Police College Classes and Refresher Courses. Apart from this our instructors and facilities have been made available to other Departments of the Federal Government to assist with the training of their personnel.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

There has again been an increase in the number of offences investigated during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1950, and in all three classifications referred to below the number of convictions is also greater during the same period than in the previous year. The percentages of increases in the number of cases investigated and in the number of convictions are as follows:—

	<i>Increase in Cases Investigated</i>	<i>Increase in Convictions</i>
Criminal Code.....	6.2%	9.5%
Provincial Statutes.....	16.4%	8.8%
Federal Statutes.....	10.6%	20.7%

It will easily be seen from the table set forth in the next paragraph that the addition of the province of Newfoundland to Confederation (1st April, 1949) did not add very materially to the total cases investigated.

2. Review

A comparative table of the gross figures of cases investigated under the categories shown in the preceding paragraph, as compared with those of the previous year, are set forth below:—

<i>Criminal Code</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1949</i>
British Columbia.....	129	113
Alberta.....	7,401	7,100
Saskatchewan.....	5,438	4,884
Manitoba.....	3,720	3,567
Ontario.....	845	925
Quebec.....	497	328
New Brunswick.....	3,952	3,950
Nova Scotia.....	3,737	3,446
Prince Edward Island.....	609	573
Newfoundland.....	5	—
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	896	751
Totals.....	27,229	25,637
<i>Provincial Statutes</i>		
British Columbia.....	Nil	Nil
Alberta.....	8,008	6,616
Saskatchewan.....	6,826	5,318
Manitoba.....	5,760	5,626
Ontario.....	36	51
Quebec.....	4	Nil
New Brunswick.....	5,466	5,617
Nova Scotia.....	12,652	12,176
Prince Edward Island.....	3,176	2,529
Newfoundland.....	Nil	Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	17	21
Totals.....	41,945	37,954

<i>Federal Statutes</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1949</i>
British Columbia.....	1,910	1,357
Alberta.....	1,432	1,386
Saskatchewan.....	1,335	1,047
Manitoba.....	1,598	1,222
Ontario.....	4,722	4,247
Quebec.....	4,367	4,354
New Brunswick.....	710	839
Nova Scotia.....	1,143	1,063
Prince Edward Island.....	721	1,022
Newfoundland.....	146	Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,093	799
Totals.....	19,177	17,336

CRIMINAL CODE

During the year under review, an amendment to Section 207 of the Criminal Code was passed by Parliament whereby the printing, publishing, distribution or sale of crime comics has become an indictable offence, punishable by a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment. "Crime Comic" is defined by the enactment as "any magazine, periodical or book which exclusively or substantially comprises matter depicting pictorially the commission of crimes, real or fictitious". The purpose of the new legislation was to remove from the news-stands the type of sensational literature, much of it imported, which had previously been the subject of considerable public criticism.

The revision of Part XVI referred to in my last Annual Report dealing with procedure in the summary trial of certain indictable offences was to have become effective on October 1, 1949. However, a further amendment which received assent on September 29, 1949, enacted that the new Part shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council.

Serious Crimes

The following figures may be of interest by way of comparison in connection with some of the more serious crimes which occurred during the past year.

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>5 year Average</i>
Attempted Murder.....	10	9	10.4
Arson.....	257	223	214.8
Assaults—General.....	2,515	2,464	253.0
Cattle Stealing.....	328	260	277.8
Driving Auto While Intoxicated.....	665	580	513.6
Manslaughter.....	61	48	47
Robbery with Violence.....	64	65	57
Safeblowings.....	41	35	51.4
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	3,110	2,524	2,470.2
Theft—General.....	4,342	4,233	3,802.4

Murder

Fifteen investigations involving murder were conducted in the course of the twelve months under review, constituting a decrease of three such offences from the previous period. The cases were disposed of in the following manner:—

Convicted—Executed.....	1
Convicted—Awaiting Execution.....	1
Awaiting Trial.....	1
Mentally Incompetent for Trial.....	1
Charge Reduced to Manslaughter.....	2
Infanticide.....	Nil
Committed Suicide.....	9
Total.....	15

COUNTERFEITING

The year was marked by a definite increase in the number of counterfeit bank notes, both Canadian and American, which appeared in circulation across the Dominion.

A small number of counterfeit bills, of indifferent workmanship, and easily detected, made their appearance in the Province of Quebec in the course of the year. Subsequent police investigation resulted in the apprehension and conviction of the persons responsible.

During Labour Day weekend, 1949, however, counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes, of better than average quality, appeared in circulation simultaneously at such widely separated points as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver. Although the public was warned immediately through the medium of the radio and the daily press, a considerable quantity of the bogus currency was successfully passed and it was apparent that the operation had been carried out by a well-organized ring. At about the same period, United States counterfeit notes of \$10 and \$20 denominations were circulated in the Toronto and Montreal areas. From subsequent investigation, it was evident that the facilities of underworld narcotic syndicates had been employed in the distribution and simultaneous release of the flood of counterfeit bills.

To date, forty-eight persons have been arrested in connection with the distribution of counterfeit currency, as a result of investigations by members of the Force and municipal forces across Canada working in close conjunction. Of the individuals taken into custody, convictions have been obtained in thirty instances, the courts imposing terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to four years. Disposition has yet to be made of other cases. As far as can be determined to date, approximately 3,500 counterfeit notes of the Bank of Canada \$10 denomination were placed in circulation. In addition, some \$65,000 in counterfeit bills of this type were seized from individual members of the distributing ring at the time of their arrests.

An examination of the counterfeit notes gave rise to the suspicion that the bills might have been of United States origin and accordingly close liaison was maintained with United States enforcement agencies, with a view to tracing the headquarters of the ring. Through the exchange of information by the law enforcement agencies of the two countries and as a result of recent action by the American authorities, several persons were arrested in the State of New York; at the same time, approximately \$27,000 in counterfeit Canadian \$10 bills, of the same type as those circulated in this country, were seized, together with several hundred thousand dollars worth of counterfeit United States currency. The possibility exists that the individuals taken into custody by the United States authorities were responsible for the printing of the counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 note in circulation during the autumn of 1949.

SAFEBLLOWING

A total of 41 offences in this category was reported in the course of the year, being an increase of 6 over the 1948-49 period. Of these, 30 safe attacks were committed in the Prairie Provinces, while the remaining 11 were reported from the Maritimes. The total of offences for the year, while showing an increase, is still well below the five-year average of 51.4, and this situation would appear to be well in hand.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 3,991 cases under this heading is largely attributable to the increases in cases under the respective Provincial Highway Traffic Acts (or Vehicles Act) and the Liquor Acts, and while this cannot be said to apply to every province, there are consistent increases in either one or other of the Acts in each province with which we have agreements to enforce the respective Provincial Statutes.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The increase of 1,841 cases under this heading is principally due to the increases under the Customs Act, the Excise Act and the Indian Act. There are other increases to a lesser degree, but the three I have already named are the chief causes for the increase mentioned.

3. Criminal Investigation Department

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH

During the year under review, the work of this branch increased substantially. Customs and Excise seizures reached the highest total since 1934, and Customs seizures alone were the highest for any year since April 1st, 1932. The bulk of the seizures were for small quantities of goods smuggled by individuals for family use with some outstanding exceptions. The number of cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was slightly less than last year, but the number of convictions increased by over 18 per cent.

Insofar as the Customs Act is Concerned, cigarettes have continued to be the most favoured smuggled item by individuals for personal use. Some traffickers brought in large quantities for re-sale, and one seizure of this nature consisted of 450,000 cigarettes. Some 369 smuggled American electric refrigerators were placed under seizure. The majority of these were sold to residents of Canada by four or five organized groups. The illegal importation of cars, new and used, gave us a good deal of work. There is no indication of the smuggling of liquor on either sea-board to any large scale and no resumption of full-time operation of "rum-running" vessels.

Excise Act. Economic conditions have remained generally good, and while the number of cases investigated under the Act during the past 12 months has increased, as has the number of convictions, nevertheless, the number of Excise seizures are very low compared with pre-war years, and it is our opinion that people prefer, under present conditions, to purchase duty paid liquor at Government Stores rather than the illicit goods.

Of the total number of illicit distilling plants seized during the year, twenty-three were of either commercial or semi-commercial capacity.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Heroin continues to be the favourite drug of addiction across Canada, and a steady supply appears to be available in the larger centres. Mexican Crown Heroin has practically disappeared and is encountered only occasionally.

Two important cases under this Act, developed in Montreal, involved seizures of approximately 40 and 50 ounces of heroin, these being the largest made in Canada for many years. Two leading peddlers, along with several lesser lights, were arrested and one has since been convicted. The other absconded while on bail of \$10,000 awaiting trial and has not yet been apprehended.

A lengthy investigation commencing in Vancouver and later extending to Toronto and other cities in Ontario uncovered a narcotic conspiracy on the part of a syndicate organized to transport drugs from Ontario for distribution on the West Coast. As a result of excellent inter-Divisional co-operation during the investigation and simultaneous action in the matter of searches and arrests, we were successful in convicting two of the principals and three other members of the syndicate, upon whom sentences ranging from 7 to 10 years and fines of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 were imposed.

Conspiracy. Conspiracy charges were resorted to particularly in cases involving organized crime and in order to convict principals who might otherwise not come within the toils of the law. The more serious cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act as well as one under the Excise Act were successfully prosecuted under the conspiracy provisions of the Code.

Excise Tax Act. This Act was amended at the 1949 Session of Parliament by the inclusion of Section 77(a) which deals with cigarette papers and cigarette paper tubes. The amended Act now provides for the prosecution of any person who has in his possession, purchases, sells or offers for sale these articles when not put up and stamped in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Subsequent to the amendment of the Act a series of seizures consisting of 741,000 cigarette tubes were affected in the Montreal area, these goods having been stolen and illegally removed from a bonded factory by employees of the company. Five persons were convicted by virtue of the new amendment, namely, Section 77(a) of the Excise Tax Act.

Foreign Exchange Control Act. During the year under review this Force has continued to carry out practically all field investigations with regard to infractions of the Act and Regulations. The Board maintains Inspectors at the larger centres of population, their principal function being to co-ordinate enforcement measures which include examinations at the Customs Ports of exit by Customs Collectors and Officers and reference to this Force for investigation or any apparent infractions which may come to their attention.

Whilst there have been minor changes with respect to regulations based on the Foreign Exchange Control Act, the legislation has been practically unchanged during the past year.

Defence of Canada Regulations (now revoked) re Firearms surrendered by Alien Residents of Canada. During the past year all fire arms surrendered by aliens and others as required by the Defence of Canada Regulations have been disposed of either by return to the former owners or by destruction under the provisions of the Act.

During the war years this Force had custody of approximately 14,000 weapons of various types and the task of disposing of these firearms has been continued since 1945.

Canada Shipping Act. All Divisions of the Force including the Marine Division have continued to give some assistance to the Department of Transport in the enforcement of certain sections of the Canada Shipping Act and Regulations. Most of this work has been in relation to the registration of small boats and the enforcement of the Safety Regulations which apply to that type of craft.

The enforcement responsibility of the Force in relation to this particular type of work is now under study and as a result it is hoped that our position will shortly be clarified.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The responsibilities and duties of this Branch are of signal importance, and as most of its work is of a secret nature, no attempt will be made to refer too much to its activities.

Security Investigations. Under the policy direction of the Security Panel—an inter-departmental body—this Force, on the request of Departments or the Armed Services has continued to conduct security investigations wherever required.

The Royal Commission appointed under Order-in-Council, P.C. 411, dated February 5, 1946. At the outset of the year under consideration, there remained two unconcluded matters arising out of the Royal Commission report on the

disclosure of secret information—(1) the appeal of Sam Carr against his conviction on a charge of Conspiracy for which he had been sentenced to serve six years, and (2) the unexpected warrant for Freda Linton on charges of Conspiracy.

The Carr appeal, based on severity of sentence and irrevelancy of certain evidence, was disallowed by the Ontario Court of Appeal on September 26, 1949, and it was ordered that the sentence commence from the date the appeal was entered.

Freda Linton surrendered to this Force at Montreal on April 11, 1949. It developed that she had spent much of the time that the warrant had been outstanding in the United States where she had married. A girl child was born to her at Montreal on June 29, 1949. In the course of several remands, the evidence against Freda Linton was reviewed in the light of an Ontario Appeal Court ruling regarding presumptions as applying to the Official Secrets Act and it was decided by the Crown that the charges should be withdrawn. This was done, the Crown retaining the right to proceed if further evidence became available.

Thus all prosecutions undertaken as a result of the Royal Commission investigations have now been concluded. Ten persons were convicted, nine were acquitted, one was convicted in England, and the charges against one withdrawn.

THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The organization of this Branch is the same as last year, except that the Communications Section has been transferred to another Branch.

A brief reference to the work of each Section during the past 12 months is set forth below.

Central Fingerprint Section

During the year a revised fingerprint form was put into use, and the number of forms has been reduced from five to one. The revised form is used for all purposes where fingerprints are taken and submitted for search. The growth of the Section continues. There were 88,933 fingerprints submitted to the Section for search. This is an increase over the previous year.

Single Fingerprint Section

The importance of this Section is becoming more widely known. Five hundred and sixteen latent impressions have been identified from the scenes of crime. Of these, 218 were effected by comparing fingerprints from criminal files, 18 by direct search in the Battley Single Fingerprint Collection, and 280 identified as owners, etc.

Crime Index Section

This Section was formerly known as the Modus Operandi Section. In this Section all phases of a criminal's activities, description and associates are recorded on index cards to assist us in identifying any future offences which appear to be carried out in the same way. The information is submitted by members of the R.C.M. Police and other law enforcement Officers and by reporting, classifying and indexing these details in centralized indexes, its value becomes multiplied by the number of investigators reporting and by the number to whom the information is available. Our Section is available to all Police Forces.

The principal form used by these Sections has also been recently replaced by another, which is in keeping with our revised fingerprint form, and there is every indication that this move has promoted efficiency and simplicity. Two hundred and seventy-seven criminals have been brought to justice through this Section which otherwise would have been missed.

One further action has been taken which it is hoped will enhance the value of this Section in that the Central Document Filing system formerly located at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, and which was a central clearing house for all available information of known or unknown fraudulent cheque passers, writers of anonymous, threatening, obscene and crank letters and similar activities was transferred to the Crime Index Section. The Central Document filing system utilizes photographic copies of the exhibits submitted and these are filed according to the method of completion. Identification as to author is made by a handwriting comparison with the exhibits on file.

Photographic Section

The Photographic Section continues to service all Branches of this Headquarters and renders valuable assistance to all Divisions of the Force. The amount of routine work is about average to last year. The Photographic Section is a tremendous saving to the Force and to the Government. It is estimated that we are able to deal with photographic matters at one-fifth of the cost it would be on the open market.

Firearms Registration Section

The total number of weapons known to us through registration at the end of the year under review is 322,873. Certain amendments to the Criminal Code relating to this matter are now receiving attention. The services of this Section is, of course, open to all Police Forces. During the year 383 weapons were identified.

Ticket-of-Leave Section

The volume of work in this Section does not fluctuate much. However, during the year 923 individuals were granted Ticket-of-Leave licence, as compared with 837 the previous year.

R.C.M. Police Gazette

This publication which is issued monthly has a circulation of 1,070 copies. The weekly index cards which are issued in connection with it and which give photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, etc., as mentioned in my last report are both appreciated by the various police forces in Canada.

R.C.M. Police Quarterly

The deficit referred to in my last annual report has been liquidated, and the Quarterly is now in a better financial position than at any time in its history. Its circulation is approximately 4,600 copies per issue.

Police Service Dog Section

The dogs in this Section have given a good account of themselves, and the Section is increasing in importance. A few cases of merit are mentioned in "Interesting Cases" in this Section of the report.

Acknowledgment of Assistance

Under this heading, it is a pleasure to express once again that we have had the full co-operation and continued able assistance of old friends, men and women, with scientific training and experience, who from time to time render public-spirited services for our benefit in the performance of our duties. We are deeply grateful to them and also to those of newer acquaintance who have given us similar help.

Our sincere thanks are also tendered to all Consultants, Chaplains, Surgeons, and other professional and "Specialist" friends who have given us most valuable services at considerable inconvenience or sacrifice.

4. Non-Criminal Investigations

These are referred to in Section 5 of this report.

5. R.C.M. Police Laboratories

On July 26, 1949, Honorary Surgeon D. K. Merkeley took up his duties as Staff Pathologist in the Regina Laboratory, after undertaking a course of study in New York. He will continue his studies later. The services of Dr. McLetchie and Dr. Linn, Pathologists of the Regina General and Grey Nuns Hospitals, have been made available to us in the absence of Dr. Merkeley and we are most grateful to them.

Dr. Frances McGill, of Regina, an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and Consultant, has continued her valuable assistance in forensic pathology problems which have arisen from time to time.

Technicians' examinations have been held during the past year for R.C.M. Police Laboratories personnel.

Equipment

We have now acquired a retrieving magnet and this is located at the Regina Laboratory. The usual weight is about twenty pounds and it will lift five or six times its own weight. It can be used to locate firearms, hidden safes and their performance in water is equally efficient. The second one will ultimately be located at Moncton, N.B.

Two mine detectors of the British Army type have proven their usefulness during the past year at both Regina and Moncton.

Quarters

The laboratory buildings at Ottawa are in a good state of repair and are sufficient for our present requirement. The space in the Regina unit is inadequate, and plans for a new laboratory building are being considered.

Work Performed by the Laboratories

It is only possible to give a slight indication of the work performed by the Laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe. During the twelve months under review, 62 types of examinations were conducted, and for the same period, the staff carried out a total of 17,354 laboratory examinations and 1,255 photographic assignments in 845 recorded cases.

The members of the staff appeared 201 times before Courts of Law, and the number of days absent at court was 424. A total number of 321 lectures was delivered to the Canadian Police College classes.

Interesting cases dealt with by the laboratories will be found at the end of this Section with other cases of interest.

6. Interesting Cases

The following cases are given merely to illustrate the work of the Force under present day conditions. They have been kept under the following headings:—

- (1) General Cases
- (2) Fingerprint Cases
- (3) Crime Index Cases
- (4) Firearms Cases
- (5) Police Service Dogs Cases
- (6) R.C.M. Police Laboratories Cases.

(1) GENERAL CASES

Michael Negrey—Escape from Custody

Following his trial before Mr. Justice J. E. Adamson and Jury in the Court of King's Bench, Brandon, Manitoba, Michael Negrey was, on March 14, 1947, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Manitoba Penitentiary, as a result of a safebreaking offence from the Federal Grain Elevator, Brandon. He was lodged in the Brandon Provincial Gaol pending his possible appeal against the sentence imposed, before being transferred to the penitentiary; on the afternoon of April 9, 1947, he effected his escape from the yard of the gaol, where he had been taking exercise with twenty-three other prisoners under the supervision of two guards. In spite of a wide-spread search conducted throughout the southern Manitoba area, Negrey made good his getaway and no trace was found of him for some months.

In October 1947, the Federal Bureau of Investigation made available to this Force a letter secured from a prisoner in Detroit, Michigan. The letter, post-marked Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, and signed "Steve Laing" had been mailed to the prisoner in July by an individual he had met while both were being held in the County Jail, Davenport, Iowa, during June and July, 1947. "Laing" had told his fellow inmate that he had escaped from a jail near Winnipeg in April. From the description given by the prisoner, it appeared almost certain that "Laing" was identical with Negrey.

The Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba authorized the taking of any steps necessary for the return of Negrey to Canada and the Officer Commanding this Force at Winnipeg was instructed to effect direct liaison with the appropriate United States authorities to accomplish this. On November 3, 1947, the St. Paul Office of the F.B.I. telephoned the Winnipeg Headquarters of the R.C.M. Police to advise that enquiries had been instituted at Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, and from information received there, it had been established that Negrey had been arrested in Rushville, Nebraska, on a burglary charge during the latter part of September. Following his trial on October 1st, when he was convicted and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, he was lodged in the Penitentiary of Lincoln, Nebraska. It was understood, moreover, that several other charges had been preferred against this man at points in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, and that detention orders had been filed with the Warden of the Lincoln Penitentiary.

During the evening of August 10, 1949, a member of the R.C.M. Police stationed at Fort William, Ontario, had gone to the Lakehead Exhibition, Fort William, and was making his way out of the Exhibition Grounds with his wife, family and some friends, when he noticed a face in the crowd which appeared to be that of Negrey. In the darkness it was not possible to make positive identification. As the member was carrying his three year old son on his shoulders and holding his nine year old daughter by the hand, he continued on through the crowd and did not glance back for fear that Negrey might recognize him.

As soon as the investigator was able to return his family to their home, he made a check of records in the detachment office but there was nothing on file to indicate that Negrey had escaped or had been released from the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Nebraska. Realizing that Negrey had a long criminal record, had escaped twice from custody and, suffering from tuberculosis, was probably in a desperate state of mind, the assistance of a second member of the detachment was deemed advisable in attempting the arrest of the fugitive. The carrying of firearms was considered hazardous as it was possible Negrey was armed and any exchange of shots in the crowded fairgrounds might result in the death of some innocent bystander. Carrying only a pair of handcuffs with them, the two members of the Force returned to the fairgrounds, and after walking about 200 yards through the crowded midway, the policemen observed Negrey

talking to another man. They closed in from either side, each member seizing an arm of the wanted man, who, protesting, was led away to a small taxi stand. Here, with the assistance of a Fort William Policeman and a member of the Port Arthur Police, Negrey was handcuffed and searched. A 32-20 Calibre Colt Army revolver, fully loaded with six .32 Calibre soft nosed bullets, was found in his right inside coat pocket.

Taken in the police car to the R.C.M.P. detachment office, Negrey was stripped and thoroughly searched. Among other items found in his clothing were 12 rounds of 32-20 ammunition and an Ontario Liquor Licence Permit issued on August 8, 1949, to Stephen Hewitt, 225 Cameron St., Fort William. When questioned, the prisoner admitted escaping from the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Nebraska, on July 5, when he was being returned from a hospital by an unarmed guard. While he admitted he had crossed into Canada about July 17, Negrey would not inform the police exactly when or at what point he entered the country.

The following day a search was made of the room rented by Negrey at 225 Cameron St., which had been occupied by him and another unknown man on August 5. A further supply of 32-20 ammunition, clothing, tools and a flashlight were found in the room. Negrey was remanded in custody at Fort William until August 13, when he was escorted to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in which province there was an outstanding warrant against him for escaping from lawful custody. He was ultimately admitted to the Manitoba Penitentiary.

It was learned later that, prior to Negrey's apprehension on the evening of August 10, he had been seen loitering for about an hour and a half near a concession wagon, belonging to the Royal American Shows, in which was housed a safe containing all money coming in from the various concessions. He had struck up an acquaintance with one of the show's employees on the pretext of looking for a job with the show. Coupled with the fact that he had remarked to one of the police after his arrest that he had several reasons for coming to the Lakehead and that he would have been "fixed up O.K."; his actions at the fairgrounds led to a strong suspicion that he had been preparing to stage a holdup of the pay-wagon of the Royal American Shows in Fort William.

A check made by the Firearms Registration Branch, R.C.M. Police, showed no record of 32-20 W.C.F. Colt Army Special Revolver, Serial No. 310202, found in Negrey's possession. This angle was investigated by the F.B.I., whose Omaha office was able to establish that the revolver had been stolen from the house of a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, on July 5, 1949, the day that Negrey, in handcuffs, made good his escape from a penitentiary guard. In the basement of the same house there was a considerable quantity of power machinery; the handcuffs worn by the fugitive at the time of his escape were found here, having been pried off apparently by the use of a vise. A car stolen in Lincoln, on July 5, and believed to have been used by Negrey, was later recovered, abandoned, in Omaha, Nebraska.

Reg. No. 12669, Corporal D. J. McMahon, the member of Fort William Detachment instrumental in apprehending this criminal received the Commissioner's personal commendation for his alertness, good judgment and disregard of personal danger in carrying out his duty. The arrest of this individual undoubtedly prevented the commission of more and possibly serious crimes.

Finding of an Unidentified Adult Male Body, Lillyfield, Manitoba

On May 28, 1949, a farmer of the Lillyfield District, Manitoba, just north of Winnipeg, reported that his hired man had found a headless body in one of his strawstacks. The stack had been made in the fall of 1947 and had not been visited since, although it was situated only a few hundred yards from the highway leading to the Ashern and interlake district.

Investigation showed that the body was buried in the straw in a natural reclining position as though the deceased had been seeking shelter. The head, which was found a few feet away, had been exposed to the elements and had apparently fallen or been dragged off by animals.

The body was fully dressed in heavy winter clothing and the head was protected by a cap still pulled down over the ears. Practically all the flesh was decomposed, leaving only the skeleton and some portions of skin. The hands, which were not covered by gloves or mitts, were completely decomposed and all skin on the fingers was missing, a fact which made fingerprint identification impossible. Throughout the body cavity were found a large quantity of fly chrysalids; subsequent enquiry at the Entomological Department of the University of Manitoba indicated that it was most probable that the flies had not hatched out in the current year, which suggested that the body had been in the stack during the previous summer. This fact, coupled with the heavy clothing, pointed to the probability that the body had been there since the winter of 1947-48.

A close examination of the skull showed a distinct fracture in the occipital region. A check of the contents of the pockets of the coat showed a few papers, a wallet which contained an identification card and 31 cents. In the trouser pocket was a \$5 bill. Owing to staining by decomposed flesh and damp, all writings were quite illegible and no indication of the identity of the body could be made. The wallet and papers were forwarded to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina in an effort to establish identification.

The skull and other skeletal remains were examined by the Assistant Professor of Anatomy of the University of Manitoba. The opinion was expressed that the fracture to the skull had been caused by internal, and not external, pressure and that it was probably due to the freezing of the semi-solid brain substance, the expansion of which would be sufficient to crack the bone. The report went on to state that the man was of the Alpine race, which includes Ukrainians. His age was estimated at between 35 and 40 years and his height approximately 5' 7½". Concerning general appearance, it was remarked that the left shoulder might have been carried higher than the right or that the head might have been inclined to the left side. The report indicated no bone injuries, other than the skull fracture.

Through enquiries in the district it was learned that in March 1948 a resident of Stonewall had given a lift to a man wearing clothing similar to those of the deceased and had let the stranger off within half a mile of the place where the body was found. Before they parted, the local man had given a five dollar bill to the hitch-hiker, who had placed the money in his trouser pocket. The transient had remarked that he was going to the Gypsumville district. Enquiries in the latter area showed that one, Harry Tkachuk, had not been seen for some time.

Tkachuk, born in Russia in 1904, had lived in Manitoba since 1946, and previously had been in the Arelee district of Saskatchewan. Police records indicated that since July 1946 he had been arrested for vagrancy on five occasions. Each time he was released from jail he would return to the Ashern district and resume his mode of life, which consisted of begging and sleeping out in the fields. On one occasion he was arrested after spending the night in a strawstack in 15° below zero weather. The last occasion on which he was released from jail was March 3, 1948. A description of Tkachuk, obtained from police description forms compiled at the times of his different arrests, showed a physical peculiarity of "right shoulder carried low". This, coupled with his general description, tallied remarkably close with the finds of the faculty member of the University.

The report from the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, showed that as a result of both ultra violet and infra red photography, it was possible to discern the words "Harry Tk—h—k, Moose Jaw" on the identification card. An envelope

bearing an inscription previously quite illegible showed a complete address in Saskatchewan. A Post Office Money Order receipt found in the wallet showed the printed number 268-67880.

Post Office records indicated that this Money Order was purchased at Claresholm, Alberta, on April 29, 1948. As this information did not seem to fit in with the assumption that the man had come to his death in March 1948, a re-check was requested and it was learned that a Money Order bearing the same number had been bought at Moose Jaw, Sask., on January 14, 1944. As the records at that point had since been destroyed, the names of the payee and purchaser could not be established.

While the information obtained thus far was not completely conclusive, it appeared almost certain that the body was that of Harry Tkachuk, once of Arelee, Sask., and since 1946, of the Ashern district, Manitoba.

Several interesting features in the efforts of investigators to establish identity in this case were presented. The approximate time of death was established by the presence of the fly chrysalids. The possibility of foul play was eliminated by medical testimony to the effect that the skull fracture was caused by internal force due to freezing. The value of accurate physical description in police records was demonstrated, as was that of the assistance rendered by anatomical examination in determining race, age and physical characteristics.

Eskimos EERKIYOOT and ISHAKAK—Aiding in the Commission of suicide—Eelounaling, Boothia Peninsula, N.W.T.

On January 11, 1949, Cambridge Bay Detachment received a message sent via dog team from Fort Ross, N.W.T., by Mr. L. A. Learmont, archaeologist for the Royal Ontario Museum in the Fort Ross district, regarding the reported strangling of a native woman, Nukashook, by her son, Eerkiyoot, and another young native, Ishakak. The offence was stated to have taken place during the early summer of 1948 at a place locally known as Eelounaling, on the east coast of Boothia Peninsula, about half way between Fort Ross and Thom Bay.

Two constables from Cambridge Bay were flown to Ross Bay district by an R. C. A. F. Dakota on February 4th but were forced to return to Cambridge Bay when the aircrew were unable to locate the pre-arranged landing place. On February 14th, however, a successful landing was made by the R.C.A.F. aircraft on a stretch of sea ice marked out as a landing strip by E. W. Lyall, a trader, whose camp was located about eight miles south of Fort Ross.

The following week was spent interviewing natives and preparing for the patrol south to Eelounaling. On February 21st the party, consisting of the two constables, Lyall, acting as interpreter, and an Eskimo guide, set out by dog team for Eelounaling, which point was reached the evening of February 25th. There it was found that Eerkiyoot was visiting natives at Thom Bay and was expected to return the following day, while Ishakak had gone earlier to King William Trading Post at Gjoa Haven and had been detained there by the post manager in view of his frostbitten feet and the insufficiency of his clothing for winter travelling. It was learned that the body of Nukashook had been buried in the vicinity of the native camp but efforts to locate the grave were unsuccessful in view of drifts of snow fifteen to twenty feet deep at the reported location of the grave.

As arrangements had been made previously that the R.C.A.F. aircraft would return to Lyall's camp near Fort Ross on March 7th and since it had been found that travelling conditions were poorer than had been anticipated, the party left Eelounaling on February 28th, taking with them the native Eerkiyoot and his wife Annie Peeteekoot. Lyall's camp was reached on March 3rd. Eerkiyoot was not placed under arrest at that time, a precautionary measure necessitated by potential hostile reaction from the other natives. In a report dated March

16th from Lyall's camp, it was stated that the aircraft due to arrive on March 7th had failed to appear and that food supplies were running low. However, the Dakota aircraft effected a landing the following day and one constable, together with Eerkiyoot and his wife were flown to Cambridge Bay. Eerkiyoot was formally arrested on March 18th.

The constable remaining at Fort Ross departed by dog team for Eelounaling on April 18th, accompanied by interpreter and guide, making the trip in two days. On April 21st the grave of Nukashook was located, on the slope of a hill about two miles from the native camp. The body, which had been wrapped in cloth and blanket material and tied by sealskin thongs, was disinterred and conveyed to Spence Bay on April 24th.

On May 23rd the constable and a native guide set out from Spence Bay for King William Land with the intention of apprehending Ishakak and continuing by dog team with the prisoner and the remains of Nukashook, to Cambridge Bay. On arrival at Gjoa Haven on May 26th, it was found that a severe epidemic of influenza had spread through the native settlements, causing the constable considerable delay and necessitating the alteration of his plans. Ishakak came to the settlement at Gjoa Haven on June 6th and was arrested. Following arrangements with native witnesses that they would be at Spence Bay at such time as the navigation season would be open, the police patrol departed from Gjoa Haven on June 24th, arriving at Spence Bay on June 29th.

Although one of the native witnesses had died since the burial of Nukashook, questioning of Ishakak and other natives through interpreters brought to light the following story. Nukashook, a woman of 45, suffered from "bleeding from the lungs" (advanced tuberculosis). Her naturally disagreeable disposition was aggravated by her illness and she was not popular with the other natives. It was stated that she complained frequently and often said she wished she were dead. One day in the early summer of 1948, she asked her son Eerkiyook to help kill her. He called in Ishakak for assistance. Eerkiyook fastened both ends of a sealskin thong to the ridgepole of his mother's tent and Nukashook, rising from her bed, had her son dress her in her clothing. She sat down by the thong and put her head through the noose and Eerkiyook pushed her head down over the thong until she was considered dead, Ishakak holding the woman by the shoulder to steady her. The body was buried by Eerkiyook, Ishakak and two other natives. It is by no means unusual for Eskimos to request that they be put to death when they find themselves a burden on the tribe through illness or old age; such killings have been carried out in the past, some instances of which the Force has investigated and possibly other cases which have never come to light.

On August 6th the constable, at Spence Bay with his party, was able to communicate by radio with Cambridge Bay, advising of his whereabouts and requesting transportation for himself, his prisoner, a native witness and the body. The officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division and Dr. J. H. MacDonald, of the Charles Cammell Hospital, Edmonton, arrived by R.C.A.F. Canso at Spence Bay on August 25th, when an inquest was opened and the body identified by a native witness. An autopsy performed by Dr. MacDonald indicated that the deceased woman had come to her death by strangulation, and moreover, that a far advanced condition of pulmonary tuberculosis had existed at the time of death.

The party, including the prisoner Ishakak and two Eskimo witnesses, was flown to Cambridge Bay on August 26th when the inquest was re-opened, the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division acting in his capacity of a coroner in and for the Northwest Territories. He was empowered under Section 69 of the Northwest Territories Act to hold the inquest without a coroner's jury, for the following reasons.

1. The isolated position of Spence Bay.

2. The advanced state of decomposition of the body, making it impossible to conceive of anyone being able to convey it to Cambridge Bay where sufficient persons for a jury could be found.
3. Insufficient qualified persons at Spence Bay to form a jury.

The inquest was completed on August 27 when the coroner gave his verdict that the deceased woman had come to her death during the summer months of 1948, more probably in July, at Eelounaling, that her death was caused by strangulation with a sealskin thong, and that the two prisoners, Eerkiyoot and Ishakak, caused or assisted in causing such death. It was directed that the prisoners be held in the custody of the R.C.M. Police at Cambridge Bay to await such action as the appropriate authorities might wish to take.

Consideration had been given by the authorities to holding the trial of the prisoners at Coppermine but in view of the necessity of returning the native witnesses to the Spence Bay area, it was decided that the place of trial would be Cambridge Bay. On August 28 the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division and Dr. MacDonald departed from Cambridge Bay by R.C.A.F., the former leaving the plane at Yellowknife, and the latter continuing on to Edmonton. At Yellowknife, as a result of discussions with Mr. John Parker, Crown Counsel, it was agreed that the evidence disclosed by the inquest did not justify a charge of murder and that the proper charge would be one under Section 269 of the Criminal Code, of assisting in a suicide.

The judicial party, consisting of Stipendiary Magistrate A. H. Gibson, Crown Counsel J. Parker, both of Yellowknife, N.W.T., T. D. McDonald, K.C., of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, appointed to act as defence counsel, the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, and court reporter Rimstad, were flown by R.C.A.F. Canso from Yellowknife to Cambridge Bay on September 1. Preliminary hearings were held during the morning of the following day, the R.C.M. Police Officer acting as magistrate, at which time both the accused, Eerkiyoot and Ishakak, were committed for trial on charges of assisting in the commission of a suicide.

The trial of Eerkiyoot took place at Cambridge Bay before Magistrate A. H. Gibson and Jury on September 2 and 3 when evidence was given by Ishakak, a second Eskimo witness who had helped bury Nukashook, the investigating constable and Dr. J. H. MacDonald, who had performed the autopsy. The latter stated that the health of the woman before death had been such that she would have possibly lived from three months to one year had she not met with an untimely end. On conclusion of the hearing, the jury, after deliberating, returned a verdict of "Guilty" with a plea for leniency.

Ishakak appeared before Magistrate Gibson and Jury on September 3, following the conclusion of Eerkiyoot's trial. Witnesses called were Eerkiyoot, two natives, Dr. MacDonald and the investigating constable. The evidence indicated that this boy had carried out his part in the offence because he had always done as he was told by both Nukashook and Eerkiyoot, he having lived with them since the death of his parents when he was young. After deliberating for two hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty".

At the conclusion of the second trial, the court sentenced Eerkiyoot to serve one year at Cambridge Bay Detachment, R.C.M. Police, with opportunity to apply for parole after four or five months, in the event that an opportunity might arise to have him returned to Spence Bay during the winter.

Ishakak, now free, and the native witnesses in charge of two constables, were able to return from Cambridge Bay to Spence Bay on board the Hudson's Bay Company's supply schooner *Nigalik* after the trials. In the case of Eerkiyoot, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to authorize this native's release in time to permit him to return to his home in the Boothia Peninsula with the R.C.M. Police winter patrol leaving Cambridge Bay in the latter part of January or early February, 1950.

George Albert Hamilton and Rufus James Hamilton—Murder

Norman J. Burgoyne was the owner of Rideout's Taxi in the city of Fredericton, N.B., and had recently purchased a new Ford sedan for use in his business. On the evening of January 7, 1949, his wife received a telephone call for a cab to pick up a fare at the Canadian Legion. Burgoyne was out on a call at the time but on his return a few minutes later, the message was given to him and he left the house at 8.20 p.m., stating that he would be back soon. He did not return or call that night or the next, and his wife became somewhat alarmed at his prolonged absence.

In the afternoon of January 10, the Fredericton City Police were notified that a car had been abandoned on the "Scabplot" road on the Experimental Farm, and was blocking the roadway. A radio patrol car of the Fredericton City Police was despatched to the scene of the abandoned car, a black 1949 Ford sedan, N.B. Licence 5-664. There were no keys in the car, the doors were open but the trunk compartment was locked. By radio-telephone it was found that the car was a taxi owned by Norman J. Burgoyne, who had not been seen or heard from since the evening of January 7. Further examination disclosed what appeared to be blood on the inside of the door and runningboard, while there were large stains on the front seat. Additional assistance was requested, and when the trunk was pried open it was found to contain the dead body of Burgoyne, wrapped in a blanket, two deep wounds on the side of the head.

The coroner was summoned, a jury impanelled and after viewing the body the inquest was adjourned, *sine die*, the body removed and an autopsy performed to establish the cause of death. The car was taken to R.C.M. Police Headquarters in Fredericton for a thorough examination. While the car's upholstery was covered with what appeared to be bloodstains, it was apparent that the interior had been thoroughly washed subsequent to Burgoyne's death; puddles of water still remained in the trunk compartment.

Mrs. Burgoyne advised investigators that her husband always carried a large sum of money on his person, and that when he left home he had had approximately \$200 in cash, as well as a Rollex wrist watch and a black onyx ring. He had been wearing a taxi driver's peaked cap. All these articles were missing, which fact suggested robbery to be the motive for the murder.

The autopsy disclosed a crescentic laceration of the scalp above the right ear, a compound comminuted fracture covering an area in excess of four square inches in the region of the right temporal bone. Twelve fragments of bone were removed from the ear, two fragments having penetrated the brain tissues. The temporal arteries were severed in several places, producing an extreme ensanguinating hemorrhage which was undoubtedly the immediate cause of death, rather than the brain injuries.

At the outset the Fredericton City Police assumed complete control of the investigation but late in the afternoon of January 10 requested the assistance of the R.C.M. Police. When later events disclosed that the assault on Burgoyne had taken place outside the jurisdiction of the Fredericton Police, the R.C.M. Police assumed full responsibility, although the municipal authorities continued with complete co-operation.

Immediate enquiries made throughout the city and immediate district brought to light the fact that two negro brothers, George Albert Hamilton and Rufus James Hamilton, had been spending money freely over the week-end, hiring taxis and buying liquor. It was known that both brothers had been unemployed for some time and were destitute; both had criminal records and were a source of continual trouble to the local police. The Fredericton City Police had an outstanding warrant for the arrest of Rufus Hamilton on a charge of theft of a cigarette lighter and he was arrested on January 10th, while his brother was taken into custody the following day. During the next few days both brothers

gave a number of statements to the police outlining their movements during the previous days in an attempt to establish a substantial alibi. It was obvious however, from the variances in the stories of each that they were not telling the truth.

Investigation continued in the meanwhile and it was established that George and Rufus Hamilton had been in Minto, N.B., some 35 miles from Fredericton during the early hours of January 8, 1949. Both men were under the influence of liquor and were in a new Ford car. They called at the home of an acquaintance, who was instantly suspicious of the origin of the car, so much so that he noted the licence number on a piece of paper, which was later handed to the R.C.M. Police. It bore the notation, "Rufus Hamilton—5-664".

The night watchman and fireman at the site of a new high school in Minto remembered two suspicious characters, both negroes, who had called at the school the same night and asked for directions to the home of a local resident of poor reputation; these witnesses later identified both Hamiltons in a police line-up. Other witnesses were available who saw and talked to the brothers in Minto on the same date, thus establishing the fact that they had possession of Burgoyne's car and contradicting statements made previously to the police.

Since Burgoyne's car had been in Minto in the early A.M. of January 8th, and since the Hamilton brothers lived at Barker's Point, groups of investigators began a thorough search of the highway between these two points. As a result, patches of what appeared to be blood were found in the snow at three places:—

1. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barker's Point near Nathaniel McIntyre's home.
2. About $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Barker's Point, where the old road is still passable but not used and forms a semi-circle to join the new highway which takes a more direct route. The old road was checked and a large pool of blood found. From numerous footprints in the snow it was apparent that considerable activity had taken place here. Plaster casts were made of impressions of what appeared to be a rubber soled boot. Fragments of glass, apparently from a parking light, were discovered. With the thought that this was the spot where the body of the murdered man had been transferred to the car's trunk, Police Service Dog "Wolf", who accompanied the party, searched the immediate area and located a rosary, which was later identified by Mrs. Burgoyne as being similar to one owned by her husband. Also recovered at this spot was a blood-stained coin.
3. Another blood patch was found in the snow some 17 miles from Barker's Point. Samples of the blood discovered were retained and turned over to the provincial pathologist for analysis.

On January 13th, George and Rufus Hamilton made detailed statements to the police in which they admitted Burgoyne's murder, the only variation being as to who had actually struck the blow or blows causing the victim's death. Rufus admitted striking the taxi-driver with a beer bottle, stating that George had delivered a blow with a hammer. George denied striking any blows. The statements indicated that both the Hamiltons were unemployed and destitute. The fact that George's wife was about to be released from hospital following the birth of another child added to their financial difficulties. The brothers discussed various ways of raising money and had considered stealing something and selling it, but as this was too slow a project in view of the urgency of the situation, it was decided to rob someone. With this in mind, they went to Fredericton by bus the evening of January 7, 1949, and walked over to the Canadian Legion where Rufus tried to gain admittance but was refused entry. The intention was to buy a bottle of beer, drink the contents and then use the bottle as a weapon. Rufus then called Rideout's Taxi, which picked them up a few minutes later. Burgoyne, the driver, was ordered to proceed to their home at Barker's Point where George procured a hammer and then directed the taxi-driver to a home on

the Wilsey road on the opposite side of the city. It was planned that on arriving there, George would hit Burgoyne with the hammer, but evidently his courage failed at the last moment, and the party drove back to the home of Nat. McIntyre on the Richibucto Road outside Barker's Point. Burgoyne then asked if they would like a bottle of beer and when they acquiesced, produced beer from the trunk compartment. George refused a drink, whispered to his brother that he had dropped the hammer beside the car and then entered McIntyre's house in search of liquor, leaving Rufus and Burgoyne sharing a bottle of beer.

On George's return the taxi-driver was slumped unconscious behind the wheel and bleeding freely from a cut on the side of the head. Rufus stated he had struck Burgoyne. They pushed the driver to the opposite side of the front seat and started back to Barker's Point, then changed their minds, swung the car around and headed for Minto. Halfway to their destination they decided to divide the spoils of the robbery, having removed a wallet, watch and ring from Burgoyne's body. The car was driven into an unused part of the old highway where the money was divided. The body was taken out of the car, wrapped in a blanket and dumped into some bushes at the side of the road. The brothers returned to George Hamilton's house at Barker's Point, where the car was parked in a nearby gravel pit. After entering the house, Rufus burned the blood-stained overalls he was wearing; the watch, ring and hammer were thrown into the stove at the same time. About this time the true impact of what had transpired came to them and it was decided to attempt to establish an alibi. Rufus remained at the house while George drove to Devon and left the car there, proceeding to Fredericton by bus. He took a taxi to the Wilsey Road on the pretext of looking for his brother, and later returned to his home by the same taxi. Another discussion between the brothers resulted in George journeying by bus to Fredericton, recovering the car and driving home, parking the taxi again in the gravel pit. An acquaintance, George Peters, alias Gordon, arrived at the Hamilton house and being informed of the details of the robbery, was given ten dollars and some change from the proceeds. The two brothers endeavoured to wash the bloodstains from the car and afterwards drove to Minto. (There is some disparity in the statements of the Hamiltons as to who struck the blows and with what instrument, also as to when the body of Burgoyne was placed in the woods). While at Minto they spent considerable time trying to locate one Percy Grant, an acquaintance, and stopped at the homes of Joseph Laurie Leblanc and several others. Succeeding in securing some liquor, wine and beer, they returned to Barker's Point, picking up Burgoyne's body en route and placing it in the trunk compartment. Rufus remained at home while George proceeded to Saint John where, it was agreed, he would abandon the car. Instead, he obtained a further supply of liquor in the city, drove the taxi back to Fredericton and abandoned it at the Experimental Farm where it was later discovered. After flagging a passing truck, George visited his wife in the hospital before returning home by bus.

The Hamilton brothers accompanied the police over the routes travelled and re-enacted the events leading up to and following the murder. Considerable painstaking investigation was involved in this case, necessitating the taking of numerous statements and interviewing hundreds of people in linking together the evidence available and establishing the actual movements of the brothers.

Burgoyne's wallet was recovered, as was his cap, the latter being returned as a result of a radio broadcast. The hammer-head was discovered in the stove at George Hamilton's home; the ring and watch were retrieved from a pile of ashes outside. A number of buttons similar to those used on overalls were recovered from the ashes of the stove; these were evidently from the garment burned by Rufus. Both accused submitted a number of statements in their own handwriting, recounting details of the offence.

On January 25, 1949, the Coroner's Inquest was held, the verdict being returned "Death as a result of injuries sustained when Burgoyne was murdered by being struck on the head with a hammer in which George Hamilton and Rufus Hamilton were both involved in the crime".

After several adjournments, preliminary hearings of both men opened on February 14, 1949, at Fredericton, when both men were committed for trial, being charged jointly but to be tried separately.

Rufus James Hamilton appeared before Chief Justice C. E. Michaud in the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick on May 3, 1949. Thirty-one witnesses gave evidence for the Crown, while the accused gave evidence on his own behalf, denying implication in the murder of Burgoyne. He claimed that all the witnesses were perjuring themselves in an attempt to place the onus of the crime on him. A verdict of guilty was returned.

The trial of George Albert Hamilton commenced before Chief Justice Michaud on May 13, 1949. A statement made by accused at the time of his preliminary hearing, outlining the whole story of Burgoyne's death, was offered in evidence by the Crown. Thirty-six witnesses were called. The jury deliberated fifty minutes before returning a verdict of guilty.

Both men were executed on July 27, 1949.

John Charles Young, Montreal, P.Q., O. & N.D. Act and Conspiracy

In April 1949, the above named man commenced trafficking in drugs and was planning the formation of a syndicate through which he hoped to control the distribution of illicit narcotics in Montreal. It was also his intention to eventually extend this control to include Toronto and other important centres.

On July 7, 1949, when members of the Drug Squad arrested one, Walter Sillanpaa, at Dorval Airport, as he was about to board a plane for Vancouver, he was found to be in possession of one ounce of heroin in bulk and 27 capsules of the same drug. Subsequent investigation disclosed that these drugs had been purchased from Young and evidence was assembled which formed the basis for charging Young and Sillanpaa with conspiracy to transport narcotics.

The arrest of Young was not effected at once as it was believed that he had a supply of drugs concealed in his quarters. In due course we were successful in locating his place of residence and on September 26, 1949, a raid was carried out which resulted in the seizure of approximately 52 ounces of heroin, as well as two machine guns, several other firearms and a quantity of ammunition. Young was arrested and charged with unlawful possession of narcotics contrary to Section 4(1)(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. At the time of his arrest the accused was already on bail while awaiting trial on a charge of being an accessory after the fact in the shooting down of two Montreal City Police Constables, by assisting in the escape of two of the killers. He was later found guilty on this charge and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. An additional count charging Young under Section 575 of the Criminal Code, with being a habitual criminal, has since been included in the indictment along with the narcotic charge and this case is still before the courts. Considerable evidence has been made available and there are excellent prospects of convictions being obtained.

The quantity of hereoin involved in this instance represents one of the largest seizures effected for many years and evidence found during the search of the residence of the accused indicates that he was well organized to carry on the distribution of illicit narcotics on a large scale.

Carmen Chiovitti et al., Vancouver, B.C., Conspiracy to Distribute Narcotics

During January 1949, information was received to the effect that two men, Carmen Chiovitti and Dan Gasberini, were registered at a hotel in Vancouver and there was reason to suspect that they had some connection with the traffic in illicit drugs. Members of our Drug Squad obtained an adjoining room from which they were able to overhear conversations carried on in the next room and to observe persons entering and leaving.

It soon became evident that a syndicate controlled from Eastern Canada and employing local peddlers was planning the systematic sale of narcotics in Vancouver. Chiovitti and Gasberini returned to Eastern Canada presumably to arrange for the supply of drugs, and following their departure persistent observation over the movements of the others made it possible to locate certain caches of drugs, to extract samples of same and to photograph an addict removing a cache from its hiding place. Additional evidence in the form of code notes, attempts by Bohach to purchase quantities of soluble capsules (for preparing the heroin for sale) and proof that he had transmitted large sums of money to Dan Gasberini in Hamilton, Ont., via telegraph, were also obtained.

On May 28, 1949, warrants were issued and the following persons accused in the conspiracy were taken into custody; in Vancouver—John Smokler, Mike Cushman, Steve Bohach, Jake Goldhar, Irving Hess, Nick Agostino, Benny Ugar; in Toronto—Carmen Chiovitti, Frank Smokler; in Hamilton—Dan Gasberini, and on July 12, 1949, all were committed for trial.

The trials before judge and jury commenced in Vancouver on October 11th and ended on October 26th when five of the conspirators were found guilty. The sentences imposed ranged from seven years' imprisonment, a fine of \$10,000 or in default of payment an additional three years in the case of Chiovitti, down to seven years' imprisonment for Bohach and Gasberini. Appeals entered by Chiovitti, Gasberini and Bohach were unanimously dismissed by the B.C. Court of Appeal on February 7, 1950. Subsequently an application on behalf of the same three convicts to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was refused by a judge of the Supreme Court on February 22, 1950.

Michel Sisco et al., Montreal, P.Q., Opium & Narcotic Drug Act and Conspiracy

In April 1949, a member of the Force working undercover became acquainted with one Jean Claude Lapres, a suspected narcotic peddler, and succeeded in purchasing one ounce of heroin from him and an associate, Rosaire Delisle. It was learned later that a priest by the name of Rev. Joseph A. Taillefer was the intermediary between the main source of supply and Lapres and in due course a further buy of six ounces was made.

Further investigation established that the individual whom the priest was selling for was Michel Sisco. Our man succeeded in making his acquaintance and although he made every effort to buy direct from him, Sisco would not agree to such an arrangement, stating that he could supply heroin in any quantity but that the deal would have to be made through Taillefer as was done on the previous occasion. It was then decided to order one kilo (approximately 32 ounces) and to do everything possible to implicate Sisco in a conspiracy.

The final purchase of 32 ounces was made on September 14, 1949, and Sisco unexpectedly appeared on the scene along with Taillefer. He accompanied him to the bank and there was arrested along with Taillefer immediately following payment of the money. Subsequent searches produced additional evidence of a documentary nature which strengthened the conspiracy charge.

Lapres and Delisle were both taken into custody a short time later and all four were charged with conspiracy to distribute narcotics in addition to charges

of unlawfully selling narcotics. The priest, Joseph Arthur Taillefer, pleaded guilty on October 28, 1949, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$1,000 or in default of payment four months on each of three conspiracy counts and three selling counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

The cases of Delisle and Lapres are still before the courts as are the charges against Sisco who absconded in January 1950, while on bail of \$10,000. His present whereabouts is not known although a photograph and descriptive particulars have been sent to law enforcement agencies in Canada and the United States.

Carl Sinray and Rhéal Brière et al., Montreal, P.Q., Customs Act.

In the course of investigations relating to smuggled American electric refrigerators, Montreal Detachment, by arrangement with the proprietor of a local electrical supply store, took over the store on October 7, 1949, for a short period when it was known that certain persons were approaching dealers in Montreal, to purchase smuggled units. On the date in question two persons, namely, Benny Sacks and Frank Levy, arrived in a taxi to negotiate the sale of twelve G.M. Frigidaires. Our investigators in the guise of the store operators, indicated that they would not be interested unless they saw the refrigerators, whereupon, as a result of a telephone call made from the store, arrangements were made whereby a Fargo truck containing twelve American Frigidaires were brought to the store. Observations revealed that a Buick sedan driven by Carl Sinray was acting as "pilot" to the loaded truck. By pre-arrangement with other R.C.M.P. personnel, who had been adjacent to the premises, all persons concerned were arrested, namely, Benny Sacks, Frank Levy, Carl Sinray, Rhéal Brière, and Réal Boileau, the last two mentioned being in charge of the loaded Fargo truck. All were charged with an indictable offence under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act. They pleaded guilty and each was fined \$200 and costs or in default one year. The Fargo truck, the Buick car and the twelve Frigidaires have been forfeited under the provisions of the Customs Act.

*Anthony T. Candelora and Joseph R. Hennick, Lingan Road, N.S.,
Excise Act*

On September 16, 1949, members of New Waterford, N.S. Detachment, seized a complete still from the above noted persons who had been operating it in the bush on the shore of a lake. The search party encountered Candelora and Hennick, who were on their way out of the bush, carrying a small quantity of illicit spirits from the still. These persons endeavoured to make their escape and in an effort to do so Candelora pointed a shotgun at the search party. Both men were arrested and subsequently convicted under Section 169 of the Excise Act. Joseph R. Hennick was fined \$200 and costs or in default six months, and Candelora was fined \$100 and costs or three months. Both men were further charged under Section 117 of the Criminal Code for carrying offensive weapons whilst in possession of goods liable to seizure under the Excise Act. Both were convicted and Hennick was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and Candelora to three years for this offence.

J. G. Dupras and Roy Blaine, Montreal, P.Q., Customs Act

Acting upon information that the above noted persons were dealing in smuggled American cigarettes and other goods, their movements were covered and as a result on April 5, 1949, Dupras was arrested whilst driving his Ford coupe and search of the vehicle uncovered 500 cartons containing 100,000 smuggled American cigarettes. As the loaded car had apparently picked up these goods from the residence of Roy Blaine of Montreal, brother-in-law of Dupras, the

residence of the former was searched and a further quantity of approximately 100,000 smuggled cigarettes, together with a quantity of cigars and cigarette papers of American origin were seized. Both men were charged and later convicted under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act and each was fined \$200 and costs or in default one year. The seized car and other smuggled goods were forfeited under the provisions of the Customs Act.

Bruno Houle, Burrough Falls, P.Q., Customs Act

Rock Island, P.Q. Detachment intercepted Bruno Houle on April 11, 1949, whilst driving a Ford two ton truck, 1940 model, which, upon search, was found to contain 450,000 smuggled American cigarettes. The subject was charged with an indictable offence under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act and elected summary trial before the Magistrate at Sherbrooke, P.Q. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$1,000 and costs or in default one year. This is the largest single seizure of smuggled cigarettes recorded to date.

Joseph Masik and Mike Feechuk, Tolstoi, Man., Excise Act

Winnipeg Preventive Service Squad on July 26, 1949, seized a large commercial type illicit distilling plant which was in operation with Joseph Masik in attendance. The plant was operated by means of an upright steam boiler, equipped with a steam pump and 1,000 gallons of fermenting mash, together with 150 gallons of spirits, which were included in exhibits seized. Masik pleaded guilty under Section 164 of the Excise Act and was fined \$600 or in default twelve months imprisonment.

Wilbert Chornopysky, Grande Pointe, Man., Excise Act

On April 7, 1949, Winnipeg Detachment seized a complete still of commercial proportions which was installed on farm premises which had been rented to Chornopysky. The still was in operation at the time of seizure and other exhibits seized included 1,000 gallons of fermenting mash, 15 gallons of illicit spirits, 25 gallons of molasses and 3,650 pounds of sugar. The subject pleaded guilty under Section 164 of the Excise Act and was fined \$300 and costs or in default six months. The sugar and other commodities were forfeited under the provisions of the Excise Act.

Ross McIntyre and Richard Cherry, Chippawa, Ont., Customs Act

On September 9, 1949, Toronto Preventive Service Squad seized 15 American Mercury outboard motors of recent design which had been sold to Thomas M. Lane of Lane's Motors, Toronto, by two individuals, later identified as Ross McIntyre and Richard Cherry. Further investigations resulted in the seizure of an additional 13 similar outboard motors which had been sold by Lane's Motors to individual purchasers. All of these motors had originated with McIntyre and Cherry. These two persons were charged under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act and pleaded guilty. Each was fined \$200 or in default three months' imprisonment. A similar charge was preferred against Thomas A. Lane, but was dismissed by the Magistrate who accepted the plea of the defence that his client acted in good faith when purchasing these motors believing that the duties and taxes had been paid and that as a result he pleaded "lawful excuse" on behalf of his client. The seized motors have been forfeited under the provisions of the Customs Act.

Leonard Tesluk—Theodore Kostynyk et al., Winnipeg, Man.

During March 1950, seven persons were charged with conspiracy to commit indictable offences with respect to the possession and operation, etc., of large type illicit stills in violation of the provisions of the Excise Act. The accused persons are at present awaiting preliminary hearings before the Magistrate at Winnipeg, Man.

(2) SINGLE FINGERPRINT CASES

Complaint of Thomas MacLaren, 380 Island Park Drive, Ottawa

On or about the sixth of April 1949, several break-ins occurred in the vicinity of Island Park Drive, Nepean Township, Ottawa.

Entrance in all cases had been gained by smashing the windows and releasing the door locks. Members of Nepean Township Police recovered several pieces of glass, two beer bottles and one mirror, believed to have been handled by the culprit(s). These articles were subsequently brought to this Section for fingerprint examination.

Examination revealed eighteen impressions suitable for identification. Photographic copies of these impressions were searched through our Single Fingerprint Collection with the result that fifteen impressions were identified as those of FPS #654321—Andy Preston alias Ernest Charles Hollands. This subject had been convicted in New Brunswick and British Columbia, and was not known in this area.

Nepean Township Police members were furnished with copies of Preston's photograph and description, and as a result he was arrested two nights later on a street in Westboro.

"Holland" denied breaking into these premises and pleaded "not guilty" to such charges before Magistrate O'Connor in Ottawa City Court. Fingerprint evidence produced by a member of this Section was honoured by the Court.

The accused, Andy Preston, was found guilty as charged and sentenced to eighteen months definite and one month indefinite in the Guelph Reformatory.

(3) CRIME INDEX CASES

Gerard Graham Dennis—International Criminal

This man first came to the attention of the Crime Index Section in November, 1943, when he escaped from the Burwash Industrial Farm, Burwash, Ontario, while serving a sentence of two years less a day for "abortion" and "breaking, entering and theft." Up until his arrest and conviction at White Plains, New York, on August 19, 1949, when he was sentenced to serve eighteen years to life in Sing Sing prison, Dennis had an infamous criminal career in Canada and the United States. Dennis burglarized the residences of wealthy individuals in Canada and the United States during the time he was out of prison, and he stole hundreds of thousands of dollars of property.

The Crime Index Section, on a number of occasions, played an important part in aiding police departments in investigation and circularization of this man's activities. A full case history was published in the R.C.M.P. Gazette for March 15, 1950.

J. Cooper—Theft—Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

In May, 1949, one J. Cooper rented a radio from a radio shop in Saskatoon, Sask. When the radio was not returned investigation led to the issuance of a warrant to apprehend J. Cooper. It was indicated in a circular received that he was accompanied by his wife.

Search of Crime Index Records under the classification "C.P.: Couples Working Together" revealed one Lemuel John Cooper, F.P.S. #12646. This man's photograph was identified by the Saskatoon Police, and particulars were published in the R.C.M.P. Gazette Index Cards, and a "wanted" notice was put on his fingerprint file.

It is interesting to note the remarks of the Chief Constable, Saskatoon, in connection with this identification: Quote: Your C.I. Section has rendered invaluable assistance to this Department in identifying persons wanted for various offences and may I say thanks and wish you every success in your good work. Unquote.

Harry and Edith Anson—Theft of Money, Ste. Julie, Quebec

On August 20, 1949, an unknown man and woman were suspected of stealing \$300 from a store at St. Julie, P.Q. Details were referred to this Section by the Q.P.P. in October, 1949. Photographs of three persons were selected from our records under the "L(3) Bldg. Shop: Other" classification, and forwarded for possible identification. On January 3, 1950, the Q.P.P. advised that two of the three were positively identified as being responsible. They are Harry and Edith Anson, F.P.S. numbers 86085 and 180173 respectively.

Jean Dubois, alias Paul Brunett—False Pretences, Forgery, Impersonating Police Officer—Timmins and Sudbury, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

On March 16, 1950, the Sudbury police advised they held a warrant for the arrest of Paul Brunett, alias Johnny Bruno, alias Gerald "Gerry" Dault, for Uttering Forged Documents, Section 467 C.C. They also advised that subject was wanted by the police at Timmins, Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A., on charges of False Pretences, Forgery, Impersonating a Police Officer and skipping a hotel bill.

During February, 1950, subject had stolen wallet and police badge from the widow of the late Constable Gerald Dault, Sudbury, Ontario. He committed the foregoing offences while posing as a detective of the Sudbury Police Department, saying he was a cousin of the late Constable Dault who was killed in a gun battle last June at Sudbury.

Search of Crime Index Records revealed eight possible suspects, and their photographs were sent to Sudbury and Timmins. One of the suspects, Jean Dubois, F.P.S. #585867, was positively identified at Sudbury and Timmins, and his photo has been sent to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A.

Kenneth O'Keefe and Leonard Sparks—Escape Custody, Vancouver, B.C.

Information published in R.C.M.P. Gazette Supplements volume 11, number 38, paragraph 729, and volume 11, number 35, paragraph 652, indicated that one Kenneth O'Keefe, F.P.S. #677212, and Leonard Sparks, F.P.S. #640004, had escaped from custody at Vancouver, B.C., on April 26, 1949. Immediately upon receipt of this information "wanted" notices were placed on these men's fingerprint files.

On May 21, 1949, fingerprints were received from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Blaine, Washington, indicating that John Alfred Clarke, Immigration #1205-11367, and Dennis Patrick Shaw, Immigration #1205-11366, were being held for deportation. Clarke gave his place of residence as the Salvation Army Hostel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Shaw gave his address as 1220 Monmouth Road, Windsor, Ontario. The fingerprints of John Alfred Clarke and Dennis Patrick Shaw were identified as those of the escapees Sparks

and O'Keefe. Telegrams were immediately dispatched to the Commissioner, B.C.P.P., Victoria, and to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Blaine, Washington, with advice to this effect.

In a communication dated May 23, 1949, the Commissioner, B.C.P.P., advised that both O'Keefe and Sparks had been taken into custody.

(4) FIREARMS CASES

Iver Johnson Revolver, Serial #H-40177

Above weapon reported stolen by Chief Constable, Tillsonburg, Ont., on May 7th, 1946. Weapon found on country roadside near Montreal, P.Q., and re-registered Nov. 15th, 1948. Weapon identified and returned to owner at Tillsonburg, Ont., Sept. 15th, 1949.

Smith & Wesson Revolver, Serial #736577

Loss of the above weapon reported by Department of National Defence, Woodstock, Ontario on July 16, 1941. Re-registered by resident of London, Ontario under date of Dec. 30th, 1949. Identified and returned to Military Authorities on Feb. 15th, 1950.

Smith & Wesson Revolver, Serial # 554713

Weapon reported stolen from Naval Ordnance Depot, HMC Dockyard, Sydney, N.S., Sept. 30th, 1946. Weapon picked up by Hamilton, Ontario Police Department during April, 1949. Identified and returned to Naval Ordnance Aug. 6th, 1949.

Colt Police Positive Revolver, Serial # 367865

Reported stolen from Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, Ont., March 14, 1947. Located at St. Thomas, Ont., during November, 1949. Identified through registration records and returned to Reformatory January, 1950.

Colt Automatic, Serial #368594

Originally registered to Mrs. R. L. Mummery, Toronto, Ont., in 1940 and later shipped overseas to Major Mummery. Transferred to Capt. Cochran, of the Armed Services, while overseas and registered by him at Winnipeg, Man., following his return to Canada. Later reported lost in vicinity of Kirkland Lake, Ont. Recovered in possession of William Yuzwa at Lindsay, Ont., Nov. 18th, 1949, following a murder in which Yuzwa was involved at Lindsay. Weapon identified through registration records and returned to its original owner.

(5) POLICE SERVICE DOGS CASES

Albert Bullock, Lost Wallet and Contents, Taber, Alta.

In this case subject had lost his wallet containing \$55 in cash and personal papers while filling in an irrigation ditch with tractor and plow. Subject's family had searched but were unable to locate the wallet. "Smoky" was called out and was worked back and forth along the ditch several times without result. Finally the dog master took "Smoky" to one particular spot where Bullock had jumped off the tractor several times and he started searching in an area about 12 feet wide and 20 feet long. "Smoky" worked in this area for about one hour when he suddenly started to dig in the ground. He had dug into the ground about 4 inches when he pulled out the wallet with everything intact. This case is quite significant in that the wallet was covered with dirt and people had been walking over the area being searched.

Marguerite Marie (Mrs. Odilon) LeBlanc, Pointing a Firearm, Mount Carmel, Kent Co., N.B.

Patrol was made to Mount Carmel to effect the arrest of the above named who was thought to be mentally unbalanced and had been resisting arrest and threatening to fire on the police with a shotgun. A watch was kept on the woman's movements, and on the following morning she was observed leaving the house carrying the shotgun. She proceeded to a store where she purchased a complete outfit of men's clothing. Mrs. LeBlanc continued on to the shore of the Buctouche River where she changed into the men's clothing, then took a rowboat along the shore and proceeded to the centre of the river where she stayed until dark. When she was noticed approaching the shore, the dogmaster and "Wolf" concealed themselves behind willow bushes along the bank until Mrs. LeBlanc left the boat and walked from the river shore into a ploughed field. At this time "Wolf" was given the command to attack. "Wolf" grabbed the woman's right arm, with which she held the loaded shotgun, pulling the woman to the ground, whereupon the dogmaster wrestled the shotgun from her hands. "Wolf" slashed Mrs. LeBlanc's right hand with his teeth, but the cuts were of a minor nature and did not require immediate medical attention.

(6) LABORATORIES CASES

Spectrography

Bernard Carpenter, B.E. & Theft—Fort Francis, Ontario

During the early morning of May 8th, 1949, two men residing in Fort Francis woke up while their room was in the process of being robbed. After clubbing the occupants with a section of stove wood the assailant escaped.

While investigating at the complainants' residence the police members noted footprints of a shoeless man on the roof near a window usually left open for fresh air. Footprints close to the house and beside the open window were a strong inference that the robber may have jumped from the window or from the roof.

Exhibits forwarded to the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, for spectrographic analyses included:—

- (a) Two pieces of roofing showing a right foot print
- (b) Three pieces of roofing showing a left foot print
- (c) Sample of dirt scraped from suspect's feet
- (d) Sample of soil taken from garden
- (e) Socks of the accused
- (f) Shoes of the accused

The problem presented was:— The comparison of adherent matter on the socks and shoes with the soils and roofing samples.

Microscopic and spectrographic examinations established the green ceramic particles removed from the socks were of the same colour, texture and chemical composition as the green particles from the roofing material. Spectrographic analysis of the fine sand taken from the footprints in the garden and from the socks and shoes of the accused proved it to be of the same chemical composition.

At the trial the defence produced a piece of green roofing material from the accused's home to attempt to weaken the evidence. This proved detrimental to the accused's case for even though it appeared similar a close examination by the laboratory member disclosed distinctive differences which the presiding judge could personally observe. The accused was convicted of burglary.

*Documents Section**Estate of John DeHann Smidt, Nanton, Alberta*

On the 2nd January, 1948, certain documents were received at the laboratory for examination and comparison of handwritings. Further documents were received on the 23rd January, 1948, on the 17th May, 1948, and on the 22nd November, 1948.

Three documents with questioned or disputed signatures were submitted together with specimen signatures and writings of various persons. The document of primary significance, from the laboratory point of view, was a Codicil, dated October 3rd, 1944, purporting to be signed by John DeHann Smidt who died in January, 1945. This document bore a signature "John De Hann Smidt" and also two signatures of witnesses, "A. Driggs" and "Louise Jackson". The beneficiary named in this Codicil was one Jennie Kowalow, a daughter of Mrs. Hattie McGillivray by a previous marriage. The deceased, Smidt, had resided with Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray since 1938. The witness, A. Driggs, was a neighboring farmer and the other witness, Mrs. Louise Jackson (Widow), was this man's sister.

As a result of examinations and comparisons of the writings the laboratory document examiner arrived at the conclusions that:—

- (a) the signature "John De Hann Smidt" on the Codicil was not a genuine signature; and,
- (b) there was some evidence that this signature had been written by Mrs. Hattie McGillivray.

Reports were submitted to this effect.

During the course of a police investigation, and again at the Examination for Discovery, the witness, Mr. A. Driggs, stated that Mr. Smidt had signed the disputed Codicil in his presence and in the presence of Mrs. Louise Jackson. A statement to this effect was also given by him in his affidavit of Execution of the Codicil to the Probate Proceedings.

After various adjournments, this matter came to trial in the Supreme Court (Civil Division) of Alberta on the 3rd October, 1949, at Calgary, Alberta, before Mr. Justice H. J. MacDonald. Evidence was given on the 5th October by the laboratory document examiner as to his conclusions in connection with the authenticity of the signature on the questioned Codicil. Subsequently, Mr. A. Driggs and Mrs. Jackson gave evidence and at this time gave a different account of the circumstances to that previously given in that they stated that they had signed the Codicil as witnesses but had not actually seen it signed by Smidt. The Codicil was signed when presented to them for signature.

In the judgment handed down by Mr. Justice MacDonald, with reference to this particular phase of the matter, he stated, in part, "I did not find either Driggs or Mrs. Jackson credible witnesses, and I do not accept their evidence". He also stated, in part, having reference to the evidence of the document examiner, "By means of photographs and explanations he demonstrated in evidence to my satisfaction that the Codicil was not signed by the deceased".

Royal Edward Cummings—Theft of Cheques—Ottawa, Ontario

In the spring of 1949, several petty thefts took place at the Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa. Among the articles taken were two personal Government cheques which disappeared from the owners' desks. No clues were found connecting any particular employee.

The cheques had been cashed separately, one in an Ottawa, Ontario, store and the other in a Hull, P.Q., store. The endorsements on the cheques were the

only clues in the case. A process of elimination, by investigation and by comparison of handwriting of the employees in the Department was commenced. The wife of an employee named Royal Edward Cummings, was singled out as a likely suspect relative to the endorsement on the stolen cheques. These stolen cheques, together with known handwritings of Mrs. Cummings, were submitted to the R.C.M. Police Crime Detection Laboratory Documents Section (Ottawa) for examination and comparison. As the result of that examination, the opinion was expressed that the author of the known handwritings (Mrs. Cummings) had endorsed these cheques.

Further investigation by members of our "A" Division C.I.B. disclosed two articles in the Cummings' home similar to those which had been purchased, and accepted, as part payment at the time the stolen cheques were cashed.

It was also established that the theft of the cheques occurred on nights when Cummings had worked alone in his Bureau of Statistics office, after working hours.

Two youths were located who claimed that Cummings had approached them, requesting that they cash two cheques for him. They had refused. This action was within the significant period of time.

Royal Edward Cummings was charged with the theft of the two cheques. All the evidence presented in court was circumstantial. The direct connecting link was the evidence of the document examiner that Mrs. Cummings had endorsed the stolen cheques. Royal Edward Cummings was found guilty and sentenced to the Ontario Reformatory.

Firearms Identification Section

Rex vs. George Szendrey—F.P.S. No. 701665

In May, 1949, Harold Snetsky and Richard Joseph, together with their girl friends Lydia and Geraldine arrived in the County of Welland from Buffalo, N.Y. They parked their car on a lonely road leading to a lakeside near the Pleasant Beach Lodge and walked the remaining distance to the beach.

Later, returning from the beach, they saw a man standing beside their car. Without speaking he walked close to them and fired a revolver. The bullet hit Snetsky above the right eye and he fell mortally wounded. The gunman then fired at Richard Joseph hitting him in the abdomen. His attention was then directed to the girls and at gunpoint ordered Lydia to the Lodge. Joseph's pleadings not to harm the girl seemed to change the man's attitude. He volunteered information as to bandages being in the Lodge and made recommendations as to a likely Doctor in Welland.

The two girls, Joseph, and the gunman started towards the Lodge. While climbing through a wire fence the gunman relaxed his vigilance for a moment and Joseph, although weak, snatched the revolver from his hand. The man fled. Two shots fired by Joseph failed to register hits.

The Ontario Provincial Police were notified and the two wounded men taken to Hospital where Snetzky died shortly after admission.

A search disclosed a man asleep on the floor of one of the bedrooms in the Lodge. He had obviously been drinking. He identified himself as George Szendrey of Humberstone, Ontario. He was arrested and charged with murder.

The revolver snatched by Joseph (a gold plated .38 calibre), the bullet which killed Snetzky and five cartridge cases were brought to the Laboratory by the Ontario Provincial Police. Laboratory examination established that the evidence bullet had been fired from, and the cartridge cases fired in, the gold plated .38 cal. revolver.

Szendrey was found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang on December 7th, 1949. On appeal the charge was reduced to Manslaughter and he was sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary.

SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.

1. "Other" Investigations

The investigations and assistances referred to under this heading are known as Group 2 and 3 cases,—as distinct from the ordinary criminal investigation cases, which are known as Group 1.

Group 2 and 3 cases comprise (a) Enquiries where there is no breach of the statutes, and (b) Assistances and administrative acts for other departments and authorities.

The distribution of these cases for the 12 months under review is as follows:—

Province in which Assistance is given	R.C.M.P. Enquiry. No Breach of Statute (Group 2 cases)	Assistance to other depart- ments, and authorities, carrying out routine or administra- tive duties (Group 3 cases)	Total
British Columbia.....	113	816	5,929
Alberta.....	19,283	10,571	29,854
Saskatchewan.....	13,487	2,762	16,249
Manitoba.....	11,552	3,705	15,257
Ontario.....	16,826	3,598	20,424
Quebec.....	8,238	2,535	10,773
New Brunswick.....	5,240	1,145	6,385
Nova Scotia.....	6,039	1,542	7,581
Prince Edward Island.....	771	353	1,124
Newfoundland.....	422	9	431
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	1,386	21,265	22,651
Total.....	88,357	48,301	136,658

The grand total for the period under review is about 4,000 less than last year—a decrease of 2·8%.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances

The figures shown in the above table do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and Ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed by the R.C.M. Police under agreement. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C" of this report.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

As mentioned in my report of last year, we continue to render a large number of varied services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail, and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature, especially in cases where floods have isolated communities. On the high-ways in such Provinces our motor transport is frequently used to great advantage to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and the Police radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes, and now that our radio system has been extended to the Maritimes, the Quebec Southern Border and the Prairie Provinces, these

services can be quite extensive. As an example of a service of this kind, the reader is referred to the case of "Albert Bullock", lost wallet and contents, Taber, Alberta, under "Police Service Dog Cases"—Interesting Cases, in Section 4 of this report.

Co-Operation with Youth

Our work in this direction referred to in Section 1 of this report has an important "Social" aspect and is growing in importance and scope.

3. Assistance and Services Rendered at Sea (R.C.M. Police Marine Division)

Substantial assistance to other departments of the Government, to vessels in distress, and many similar services has again been rendered by the *R.C.M. Police Marine Division* during the past 12 months. The Division has also, of course, co-operated closely with the Land Divisions of the Force.

On the 29th June, 1949, assistance was rendered to the United States Destroyer "Woodworth" through the use of R/T at Marine Division Headquarters. Due to atmospheric conditions, the Naval Station establishment in the Halifax Dockyard was unable to receive a call for assistance from this destroyer and consequently all messages to and from the ship were relayed through our Marine Division Headquarters. A crew member was suffering from acute appendicitis and required the assistance of a doctor in the vicinity of Sambro Lightship. He was later taken to Naval Hospital in Halifax.

Varied assistance was given to the *Department of Transport* (Marine Division).

Royal Canadian Air Force. On September 29th, 1949, the R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien" departed from Pictou, N.S., for Goose Bay, Labrador, in order to tow the R.C.A.F. Ship "Malahat" to Halifax, N.S.,—a distance of 989.8 miles. The R.C.A.F. "Malahat" had developed engine trouble in the Hudson Bay Area and was towed as far as Goose Bay, Labrador, by the Royal Canadian Navy.

Considerable tow line was constructed from the MacBrien's 7" hawser, together with the Malahat's 6" towing hawser lashed together for additional strength, and 600 feet of $1\frac{1}{8}$ " wire cable obtained from the R.C.A.F. at Goose Bay for additional length, which was made up by the crew of the R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien" during the afternoon and evening of October 5th. The "MacBrien" departed from Goose Bay on October 6th with tow en route to Halifax.

Though the wind was moderate Northeast to Northwest, there was a deep furrowed Easterly sea running. At 6:15 P.M. on October 8th, whilst eight miles off Corbet Island, the manila part of the tow line broke at approximately 400 feet from the "Malahat's" bow. Considerable difficulty was encountered in recovering the hawser on board the "Malahat", as the crew had to work on her small deck, which was cluttered with empty oil barrels. At 11:12 P.M. on the same day, the towing hawser had been refastened and the tow got underway at a slow speed in order to protect the towing line.

On October 9th, anchorage was made in Chateau Bay in order that a new towing hawser could be made from 1000 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wire cable which had been on board the R.C.A.F. "Malahat". Tow was re-commenced at 9:25 A.M. on October 10th and proceeded Westward in the Straight of Belle Isle, thence along the West Coast of Newfoundland. On October 11th, strong westerly winds increased to gale force, which caused the rate of speed to be greatly reduced, in order to prevent any damage to the "Malahat" or breaking the tow line. During this period it required six hours and fifteen minutes to cover a distance of fifteen miles.

On October 15th at 10:57 A.M., the R.C.A.F. "Malahat" was turned over to the R.C.A.F. at Eastern Passage by Navy Tug Boat "Glenwood".

Vessels in distress

The following are extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding the Marine Division:—

The R.C.M.P.S. "French" rendered assistance to a Latvian Refugee Ship the "Amanda" on August 22nd and 23rd by contacting United States Coast Guard Cutter and taking over tow approximately eighty miles, one hundred and twenty degrees, from Sambro Island. As this Schooner had engine trouble and sails torn, little or no progress could be made without assistance. A tow line was placed on board and the Schooner was towed towards Halifax. No difficulty was experienced in making land by the use of Radar and Loran Equipment. The Radio Direction Finder was also used with good results. The "Amanda" was anchored in Halifax Harbour and R.C.M.P.P/B "Grenfell" patrolled in the area in order that no unauthorized persons could board or leave this Schooner until Immigration Authorities proceeded aboard.

Records on board the "Amanda" stated that she left Gothenburg, Sweden, on July 7th, with thirty-one persons on board. Jekah Anderson was listed as the Master. This Schooner cleared Falmouth, England, July 19th and Ponto Delgada, Azores, for Halifax on July 30th.

When the "Amanda" was picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter she was disabled and very short of provisions and her supply of water running low. As far as could be learned no one on board was seriously ill but some members were feeling the effects of the long trip.

The "French" on October 5th, rendered assistance to the fishing vessel "Alcala" which was reported disabled at St. Pierre Bank. This Vessel was located approximately 45 miles, 240 degrees, from St. Pierre Island, contact was made by Radio Telephone. In view of spare propellers not being carried on board this Vessel, a tow line was passed on board and tow was commenced towards Sydney, N.S. Tow was passed over to a Tug Boat at the entrance to Sydney Harbour on October 5th, and R.C.M.P.S. "French" proceeded on patrol.

R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" whilst returning to Halifax on November 29th was issued instructions to alter course and proceed to render assistance to the U.S. Motor Vessel "St. George". Due to an error being given in the indicated position of this Fishing Vessel, several hours were lost in locating her. R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" proceeded approximately 30 miles to the south of the true position, and two and one-quarter hours elapsed before radio contact was established. At 0315 hours on the 1st December a light line was passed on board the "St. George" by means of Costin Gun, followed by tow line, and tow commenced toward Halifax, N.S. At 12:40 P.M. on December 1st, the tow line was slipped and disabled vessel was taken over by Foundation Maritime Tug. The R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" then proceeded to H.M.C. Dockyard. The M/V "St. George" is registered at Rockland, Maine, U.S.A., the Master and Owner being one Clyson J. Coffin, Tennant's Harbour, Maine, U.S.A.

The R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" on January 10th, whilst in the vicinity of Cape Sable Island, observed a lobster fishing boat hoisting a distress signal. The "Irvine" closed in, in order to render whatever assistance might be required. It was found that engine trouble had developed, so a line was passed on board and towing commenced towards land. Towing was underway for approximately eighteen minutes when a signal was received to the effect that engine repairs had been made and therefore, the line was slipped and the motor boat proceeded on her way.

4. Communications

During the period under review CM11 Transceivers were installed in this Division Headquarters and on "Commissioner" Class Ships "French", "Irvine", "MacBrien" and "MacLeod", thereby doubling the output in radiotelephone communication. This type CM11 has been most useful in search and rescue operations involving Canadian and United States Fishing Vessels. Tests carried out using this apparatus showed that radiotelephone communications were possible up to a distance of 150 miles during daylight and 600 miles during darkness.

R.C.M.P.S. "French" and R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" were equipped with small portable Walkie-Talkie Transceivers for use in motor boats carried by these ships. This apparatus is useful in obtaining communications with motor boats along the Newfoundland Coast Line where it is impossible for "Commissioner" Class ships to enter small harbours with safety.

During the latter part of 1949 a remote control unit was installed at this Division Headquarters thereby placing the "Marine Division" in the F. M. Maritime Radio System.

The R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien" is the only "Commissioner" Class Ship equipped at the present time to work the F.M.

Many other similar services were rendered by the smaller vessels of the Marine Division, but those quoted above are sufficient for the purposes of this report.

5. Collection of Revenue

The sum collected under this heading during the past twelve months again shows a substantial decrease from the previous year. The decrease is in the revenue for the Federal Government.

During the year 1949-50, the sum of \$668,035.41 was collected, as compared with \$820,411.99 the previous year, as follows:—

For the Federal Government

Revenue.....	\$294,770.38	
Fines.....	216,122.14	
Costs.....	34,254.59	
	<hr/>	\$545,147.11

For the Various Provincial Governments

Revenue.....	\$ 65,044.87	
Fines.....	50,842.71	
Costs.....	1,907.35	
	<hr/>	117,704.93

<i>For the Various Municipal Authorities.....</i>	4,843.50
<i>For Others.....</i>	250.37
	<hr/>

Total.....	\$668,035.41
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"C" Division, with Headquarters in Montreal, made the largest collections, with "G" Division, with Headquarters at Ottawa, being in second place. "O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, came next.

It should be clearly understood that the amount of fines shown above is not to be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the different authorities indicated.

For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C" of this report.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON

1. General

The territories referred to in the heading of this Section form one Division, for purposes of administration, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administration Offices for these territories are situated. This Force has Commissioned Officers stationed at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

2. Strength

On March 31, 1950, the strength of this Division was 141, made up as follows:—

Officers.....	5
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	112
Special Constables.....	24

which is an increase of eight over the previous year.

141

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

(a) *In the Yukon*

There is only one sub-division in the Yukon, namely, THE WHITEHORSE SUB-DIVISION, which consists of the following detachments:—

Whitehorse, Dawson, Haines Junction, Mayo, Minto, Old Crow, Teslin and Watson Lake.

(b) *In the Northwest Territories—*

There are two sub-divisions in these territories, and in addition, the Eastern Arctic detachments are controlled from Ottawa as follows:—

1. FORT SMITH SUB-DIVISION

Fort Smith is the sub-divisional headquarters with detachments at:—

Yellowknife, Resolution, Hay River, Reliance, Fort Liard, Providence, Fort Radium, Norman, Simpson, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay, and Rae.

2. AKLAVIK SUB-DIVISION

Aklavik is the Headquarters, with detachments at:—

Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, and Tuktoyaktuk (outpost detachment).

3. EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are administered and controlled direct from Ottawa. They comprise Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Chimo, P.Q., Port Harrison, P.Q.

4. OTHER DETACHMENTS

Moose Factory in Northern Ontario is also contained in "G" Division, and is controlled from Ottawa.

3. Inspections

The late Supt. H. H. Cronkhite left Ottawa on July 11th, 1949, by R.C.M.P. Aircraft for the purpose of inspecting the Eastern Arctic detachments of "G" Division. Inspections were carried out at Moose Factory, Ont., Port Harrison, P.Q., Chimo, P.Q., Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Lake Harbour, N.W.T., Baker Lake, N.W.T., Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., and Eskimo Point, N.W.T.

It was the intention of the Officer Commanding to inspect the Eastern Arctic detachments in the far north at Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, and Pond Inlet, but due to adverse weather and ice conditions this was found to be impossible, and the Police Aircraft returned to Ottawa arriving on August 3rd, 1949, having flown 5,082 miles.

Owing to the illness of Superintendent Cronkhite, the Annual Inspections of Fort Smith, Aklavik, and Whitehorse Sub-Divisions by the Officer Commanding the Division were not carried out during 1949.

The Officers Commanding at Fort Smith, Aklavik and Whitehorse carried out the usual Summer and Winter Inspections of their detachments.

4. Patrols

The total mileage under this heading is only a little short of last year's total. This is accounted for by the fact that the late Officer Commanding was unable to carry out his inspection at Whitehorse, Fort Smith and Aklavik. Furthermore, the "St. Roch" was not in commission.

For purposes of record, the following table sets out the distances covered on patrol by members of "G" Division during the past 12 months:—

	N.W.T.	Y.T.	P.Q.	H.B.	Total
Dogs.....	34,507	3,333	1,300	7,690	46,860
Boat.....	29,390	12,008	1,291	8,211	50,900
Plane.....					
Public.....	92,085	42,771	10,375	3,096	148,327
Police.....	31,256				31,256
Auto.....	60,170	173,796		252	234,218
Rail.....	7,504	7,500	750	2,842	18,596
Foot.....	2,088	6,351	364	371	9,174
Total.....	257,000	245,759	14,110	22,462	539,331

With the exception of Inspector Larsen's patrol to King William Island mentioned below, the patrols carried out were routine police patrols.

Patrol by Inspector H. A. Larsen

Inspector H. A. Larsen, accompanied by 12184 Cpl. Burton, S. L., left Victoria, B.C., for Edmonton on July 22nd. After arrival at Edmonton, arrangements were made for a patrol to Cambridge Bay and King William Island by police plane to supervise the establishment of a new detachment at Spence Bay. Reg. No. 14571 Const. Biensch, J. H., joined the patrol at Edmonton.

The patrol left Edmonton on July 29, 1949, in R.C.M.P. Beachcraft and landed at Norman Wells where they transferred to the R.C.M.P. Norseman for the trip to Cambridge Bay. Arriving at Cambridge Bay on July 30th, preparations for the patrol to King William Island were carried out and on August 4th, Insp. Larsen and Cst. Biensch established a base camp on King William Island at a lake between Collinson Inlet and Port Parry, and the plane returned to Cambridge Bay to transfer Cpl. Burton and S/Cst. Cashin to the base on King William Island.

In the period between August 4th to 29th, hundreds of miles of patrolling by foot and canoe were carried out and many old campsites explored; some are believed to have been occupied by the Franklin Party.

The patrol returned to Cambridge Bay on August 29th, and the party arrived at Edmonton on Sept. 1, 1949, having completed over 3,500 miles of patrolling by plane, canoe and foot.

Insp. Larsen commented as follows on this patrol:— "Owing to the various delays we were unable to visit all the places I had planned on, for one thing the season was late and the landing by aircraft at various places was difficult; also

our base at Cambridge Bay was a long way off, so the aircraft at all times had to carry spare gas in drums and therefore could not carry much else. To have used our boat at Cambridge for the trip into King during the month of August would have been impossible, owing to the ice. We could have taken it in during the first half of September, but it would not have been practical for our purpose at that time of year. The country we walked and flew over is a difficult country to search, owing to being so much cut up into bays, islands, and inlets, also owing to its many rocky ridges; therefore, if any graves, records or relics remain, either on King or on the mainland, they will be found perhaps by accident. One thing is certain, the route travelled by the Franklin party cannot have been very thoroughly searched or examined, except perhaps by Eskimos."

5. Dogs

The strength of dogs on March 31, 1950, is 254. During the year a total of 93 dogs were taken on strength, 23 being donated to the Force, 20 purchased and 50 bred at our own detachments; during the same period, 101 dogs were condemned and struck off strength. It will be noted from previous paragraphs that dogs were again extensively used in "G" Division for patrol purposes, some 46,860 miles of routine patrols having been carried out during the year under review.

6. Barracks and Buildings

The new barrack block for *Whitehorse* mentioned in last year's report is under construction, and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy in July of this year.

Owing to pressure of other work, by the Department of Public Works, and for other reasons, the construction of a *barrack block at Aklavik* is not yet under way. It is expected the materials will be shipped to Aklavik in 1950, and the work got under way early in 1951.

A number of new buildings were erected at *various points in the north* during 1949, some of which were supplied by the Department of Mines and Resources. A public building has been erected at Coppermine in which quarters were provided for a married member of the Force and space for one office, but as we shall not have a married man stationed at Coppermine, it is not likely we shall occupy this building. Our own buildings, although quite old, are in good condition and provide us with all the accommodation we are likely to require for some time.

The other new buildings mentioned in the previous paragraph are as follows:—

NON-PREFABRICATED

Detachment	Building	Supplied by	Erected by
Resolution.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	Army

PREFABRICATED

Lake Harbour.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	Police
Pangnirtung.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M & R....	Police
Baker Lake.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	Army
Aklavik.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	D.P.W.
Hay River.....	Married Quarters and Office.....	Police.....	D.P.W.
Minto.....	Married Quarters and Office.....	Police.....	M. & R.
Spence Bay.....	Married Quarters and Office.....	Dept. M. & R....	Police
Spence Bay.....	Native Quarters.....	Police.....	Police
Spence Bay.....	Workshop and Cookhouse.....	Police.....	Police
Spence Bay.....	Latrine.....	Police.....	Police
Spence Bay.....	2 Warehouses.....	Police.....	Police
Chesterfield.....	2 Native Quarters.....	Police.....	Police

A prefabricated building was supplied by the Department of Mines and Resources for use as Married Quarters at Chesterfield Inlet, but was not erected in 1949 owing to having arrived too late in the season.

7. Crime

General

Crime appears to be on the increase in both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In the Yukon, perhaps the increase is not so marked as it is in the Northwest Territories, but a glance at the figures set forth below is sufficient to indicate the increase already mentioned. The number of prosecutions and convictions under our 3 main general classifications for the 12 months under review and for the previous year were:—

	1948-49	1949-50
Federal Statutes...	799(544 Convictions)	1,093(728 Convictions)
Criminal Code.....	751(386 Convictions)	896(541 Convictions)
Provincial Statutes.	21(20 Convictions)	17(12 Convictions)

In the Yukon, the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse is a Justice of the Peace with the powers of two Justices of the Peace, and the increased number of Court cases which has fallen to him, due to there being for some time no other official available to adjudicate, has taken far too much of his time and is an undesirable situation.

In the Northwest Territories, the vicinity of Aklavik has shown an outstanding increase in cases investigated.

The following additional remarks may be of interest:—

Federal Statutes

Indian Act

There has been an increase of infractions of the Indian Act. This year the number is 420 as compared with 355 last year. As usual, all of the infractions were connected with intoxicating liquor, that is Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, white persons supplying liquor to Indians, and Indians supplying other Indians with liquor. Convictions were obtained in almost all cases. In many of these cases, the Indians had manufactured their own liquor. Many of the Indians had previous convictions for the same offence.

Customs Act

There were 9 investigations under the Customs Act, 8 of them in the Yukon Territory, all 8 in connection with dutiable goods being carried in vehicles on the Northwest Highway System and cases where American vehicles had broken down on the highway and had become abandoned and had to be seized. It was necessary to bring only one of these 9 cases to court and the offender was fined \$50.00. Others, where dutiable goods were involved, made arrangements to pay the duty.

Juvenile Delinquents Act

The Juvenile Delinquents Act has now been in force in certain parts of the Northwest Territories for approximately twelve months, and in certain parts of the Yukon Territory for approximately sixteen months. Seven prosecutions of juveniles and adults were entered under the Act in the Northwest Territories and two in the Yukon Territory, resulting in 6 convictions. There are still two other cases under investigation in the Northwest Territories and one in the Yukon Territory. The Officer Commanding, Fort Smith Sub-Division, N.W.T.,

commenting on the operation of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, in his Annual Report, states as follows:

"The Juvenile Delinquents Act was proclaimed to be in force in certain selected areas embracing the larger settlements in the Northwest Territories, and it is felt that this will be a great assistance to the Force in curbing immorality among the Indians, and the despoiling of young Indian girls."

Criminal Code

There was an appreciable increase in the number of Criminal Code offences during the year under review. This year the number is 896 as compared with 751 for the previous year. The increased number of offences is merely the result of the increased population of the Territories. Included in the 896 cases, there are 71 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths, as compared with 55 similar investigations for the previous year. There were no murders during the year. There were two cases of carnal knowledge of girls under the age of 16 years, and two investigations of alleged rape, and 9 investigations of indecent assault, and one case of safe breaking which involved three men at Yellowknife who broke into the Imperial Bank there and who were subsequently caught and convicted and all of the money and securities recovered. There were 42 cases of breaking, entering, and theft. As usual, the greater percentage of the year's Criminal Code cases consisted of drunken and disorderly conduct.

Territorial Ordinances

In my report of last year, a total of 340 was reported under this heading for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories combined.

During the year under review, the total was 661, made up as follows:—

Yukon.....	349
N.W.T.....	312
	<hr/>
	661

8. Assistance to Other Departments

There is still a very large amount of clerical and administrative work which we are called upon to do under this heading in both Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Some small relief was given when on April 1st, 1949, it was agreed that the District Administrators of the Northwest Territories and their staffs at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Hay River, Aklavik and Yellowknife would attend to the issue of licences and collection of revenue at those points. In addition, all our detachments in the North West Territories who still issue licences and collect revenue of different kinds will from the same date send their returns to the District Administrator at Fort Smith or Aklavik, as the case may be. This has eliminated some of the clerical work. We were to have been supplied with a Clerk at Aklavik from April 1st, 1949, by the Northwest Territories Administration, but to date he has not arrived.

We have rendered a large variety of services to some twenty other Federal Departments in addition to those referred to, for the departments responsible for the administration of the Yukon on the one hand, and the Northwest Territories on the other.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our personnel in the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon Territory continue to act as agents for the Public Administrators in those respective Territories. The amount of work performed by our personnel in connection with estates, where the person has died intestate, has always been high. The work necessitates our personnel taking charge of the property of the estate and disposing of it in accordance with instructions from the respective Public Admini-

strator. This usually means the sending of all items of value such as jewelry, documents, bonds, etc., to the Public Administrator, and the selling of other articles of the estate such as furniture, houses, equipment, land, at public auction.

9. Conditions amongst Indians and Eskimos

Indians

Those Indians who live away from the larger settlements in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory are usually very law abiding and they have been that way during the past 12 months. But those Indians who live near the larger settlements of Yellowknife, N.W.T., Hay River, N.W.T., Fort Smith, N.W.T., and Aklavik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T., and Dawson, Y.T., cause trouble as a result of being able to acquire, by illicit means, intoxicating liquor. The situation has never got out of hand but quite a large number of prosecutions have been entered against Indians for intoxication or illegal possession of liquor and the Indians living in or near Whitehorse, Y.T., are the worst offenders.

Generally speaking the economic condition of the Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory has deteriorated, chiefly as a result of low fur prices and scarcity of fine fur in some Districts. The Officer Commanding, Fort Smith Sub-Division, writing about the low fur prices and fur scarcity, insofar as it affects the Indians, states as follows:—

“This is bound to result in increased destitution among the natives and increased necessity for relief. The family allowances has been a boon to these people during the hard years just past.”

Eskimos

The Eskimos are usually very law abiding and have been that way during the past year except for a few living at Tuktoyaktuk at the mouth of the MacKenzie Delta, and a few in Aklavik, who have been able to obtain intoxicating liquor by illicit means and who have been engaging in some gambling amongst themselves. That situation has now been remedied and is being watched to prevent recurrences in the future. The necessity for relief of destitution amongst the Eskimos has been increasing for the past few years, on account of the scarcity of game meat in some districts, including sea mammals, and the scarcity of fur and low fur prices. It has been necessary to have the R.C.A.F. fly in meat to Cape Dorset on south Baffin Island and to drop it over the settlement, as the natives there were reported to be in a state of semi-starvation and to have lost about fifty percent of their dogs from starvation. A similar situation existed among a small group of Eskimos in the Kazan River District of the District of Keewatin, N.W.T., and the R.C.A.F. flew in supplies to them. There are complaints from various Detachments that the Eskimos are beginning to rely more and more on Family Allowance issues, and relief of destitution issues, rather than depending more upon their own initiative and the resources of the country as they did in years gone by. There are, however, two sides to those complaints.

The Eskimos, before the advent of the trading companies, were purely and simply hunters of meat. Now they have become fur hunters as well, if not more so, and their economy has become based upon the fur catch, subject to all the fluctuations that occur in the fur trade. When fur is scarce and the prices are poor, the Eskimos suffer accordingly. Add to that the fact that, for some reason, sea mammals, such as seals and walrus, upon which the Eskimos depend mainly for their food, seem to be becoming scarce in certain districts and at certain times of the year where they were otherwise plentiful. An instance of this is the occurrence at Cape Dorset which is mentioned above. Cape Dorset has always been regarded as one of the best places in the Eastern Arctic for sea mammals, but in the first few months of 1950, the seals have not frequented the waters of Cape Dorset as they used to.

The Eskimos of the Ungava District in Northern Quebec seem now to suffer constantly from a shortage of sea mammals. Moreover the caribou in that district have almost been eliminated entirely and fine fur seems to be steadily on the decrease. In days gone by, before the Eskimos became fur hunters, which was of course in the days long before family allowances came into existence and before relief supplies to relieve destitution were as liberal as they now are, the Eskimos suffered periods of semi-starvation when game was scarce, and not so much was heard about it as now. They know that they can get family allowance supplies regularly and relief supplies when in need and they have therefore come to expect them.

As in every other society, there are a few of them who would live almost entirely on family allowances and relief if they could get away with it rather than diligently pursuing their meat hunting and fur trapping, but on the whole it can be safely said that during the past five or six years, there would have been many more epidemics and much more sickness and deaths amongst the Eskimos had it not been for family allowances and relief supplies. It is only reasonable to expect that in the future, if sea mammals and caribou get scarcer and if fur gets scarcer and fur prices do not improve, the Eskimos will come to depend more and more upon the family allowances and relief.

Another thing to keep in mind in respect to family allowances for Eskimos is that due to the high price in the Northwest Territories of food stuffs and certain articles of equipment which make up family allowances, the Eskimos actually get very little value. For instance, it is doubtful whether an allowance of \$5.00 per month for an Eskimo child would amount to much more than \$3.00 in Eskimo Territory as compared with \$5.00 outside in civilization. It is believed that the economic situation amongst the Eskimos is bound to deteriorate year by year.

10. Developments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon

Northwest Highway System

There was a particularly noticeable increase in travel over this system during the past twelve months. Stricter enforcement of the regulations has become necessary. Motor vehicle accidents are on the increase.

There is a stretch of this Highway between Watson Lake and Whitehorse, Y.T., which runs through Northern British Columbia. Our nearest Yukon detachments police that part of the Highway for the B.C. Provincial Police. Furthermore, approximately 50 miles of the Haines cut-off also runs through the Province of British Columbia and this is patrolled by our Haines detachment.

Enforcement of Municipal By-laws

There are two local administrative districts in the Northwest Territories, one at Yellowknife and the other at Hay River. Their constitution is similar to that of a municipality in the provinces. Members of the Force stationed at those two places are enforcing certain of the by-laws of the two administrative districts, such as the traffic by-laws, curfew by-laws, discharge of firearms by-laws, dog by-law, and assisting the fire brigades in the investigation of fires and fire prevention.

In the Yukon Territory, Dawson City has always had by-laws which our Detachment there enforces. As from April 1st, 1950, it is understood that the towns of Whitehorse and Mayo in the Yukon Territory will also have the status of municipalities; therefore, members of the Force stationed at those two places will be expected to enforce certain of the by-laws which may be passed by these two municipalities.

The MacKenzie Highway which runs from Grimshaw in Northern Alberta to Hay River, N.W.T., is now being used quite extensively and requires traffic control at times. A winter road from Hay River, N.W.T., to Yellowknife is also in general use for the hauling of freight.

New Roads

In the Yukon Territory the new road between Minto and Mayo is now passable. Consequently trucks have been hauling silver and lead ore from the mines of the Mayo District, all the way to Whitehorse. Previously the ore had to be shipped by river boat from Mayo to Whitehorse. The opening of this road will likely require police highway patrols.

A new road has been completed between Atlin in Northern British Columbia and Carcross, Y.T., making it possible to travel from Atlin on to Carcross and thence on by road to Whitehorse.

At the present time the Government of Alaska is making an all-weather highway from the Yukon-Alaska border in the Sixty-mile District (west of Dawson, Y.T.) to Tok Junction on the Alaska Highway in Alaska. This will connect with a second-grade road which already exists from the Sixty-mile District to Dawson, Y.T., and the Yukon Territorial Government plans to improve the stretch of road between Sixty-mile and Dawson. This will enable vehicular traffic from the Alaska Highway at Tok Junction to travel into Dawson, Y.T. The Canadian Customs are said to be prepared to establish a Port of Entry on this road near the Yukon-Alaska border. The vehicular traffic to Dawson will increase Dawson Detachment duties.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Relief from Tension

In my last year's report under this heading, I mentioned that we were still hopeful of securing more recruits and to a considerable extent we have been successful. Inadequate accommodation has been one of our handicaps, and this has interfered with training. We hope to remove this in the not too far distant future so that our expectations of distributing the burden, which has been carried by so few since the termination of the Second World War, may be accomplished. We are able at present to engage and train only a very limited number of recruits at any one time.

2. Appreciation of Services and Assistance

In Section 4 of this Report, I have expressed my gratitude to all those other Police Forces that have rendered us assistance during the past twelve months, and to all those friends, old and new, with scientific training who have given public-spirited services to the Force in the performance of its multifarious duties, Consultants, Chaplains, and other Honorary Officers of the Force were also included. In Section 3, recognition of the excellent auxiliary services of the R.C.M. Police Reserve Force was made, and before concluding this report, I have much pleasure in placing on record my sincere appreciation of the co-operation of THE PRESS of the country as a whole, which with exceedingly few exceptions has made a fair analysis of our shortcomings and has shown a willingness to carefully appraise any difficult or embarrassing situation which has come to their notice, before expressing an opinion, which has been most gratifying to us.

Finally, I extend my thanks to the Deputy Minister of Justice and his officials and to all those officers of the Canadian Government Departments who have given us unstinted and enthusiastic support, and have much pleasure in again recording that I have had the excellent, loyal and sustained efforts and devotion to duty of all the Officers and men of the R.C.M. Police and its Reserve, and also of the members of the Civil Service attached to our organization.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1950

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner C. K. Gray

Officer in Charge of "C" Department—

Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Officer in Charge of "S" Department—Superintendent J. P. A. Savoie

Divisions

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent O. LaRiviere

"B" Division, St. John's, Newfoundland—

Inspector D. A. McKinnon

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Acting Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Superintendent C. W. Harvison

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Inspector H. A. Larsen

"H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—

Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage

"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—

Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—

Inspector N. W. Churchill

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Inspector H. G. Nichols, A.D.C.

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Inspector J. C. Story

Marine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Superintendent J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.

APPENDIX "B"
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans
<i>Newfoundland—</i>																								
<i>"B," Division—</i>																								
St. John's.....					1	1		1	4	9	12		28								4			
Belleoram.....										1			1											
Burin.....										1			1											
Grand Bank.....									1				1											
Harbour Breton.....										1			1								1			
Port aux Basques.....										1			1											
St. Lawrence.....										1			1											
On Command.....										1			1											
On Leave.....																								
Totals.....					1	1		1	5	15	12		35								5			
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																								
<i>"I," Division—</i>																								
Charlottetown.....					1		1	1	5	8	2		18								10			
Alberton.....									1				2								1			
Borden.....									1				1								1			
Montague.....									1	2			3								2			
Souris.....									1				3								1			
Summerside.....									1	4			6								3			
On Command.....				1						1			2											
On Leave.....																								
Totals.....				1	1		1	2	10	18	2		35								18			

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																								
"H" Division—																								
Halifax.....		1		1	1		3	6	20	29	6	3	70							22	1	12		
Amherst.....									1	3			4							2				
Antigonish.....									1				1							1				
Arichat.....										1			1							1				
Baddeck.....													1							1				
Barrington Passage.....													1							1				
Bridgetown.....										1			1							1				
Bridgewater.....									1	2			3							1				
Chester.....										2			3							1				
Cheticamp.....										3			3							1				
Dartmouth.....									2				1							1				
Digby.....										4			6							3				
Esksouni.....									1	2			3							2				
Glace Bay.....										1			1							1				
Guysboro.....										5			6							3				
Ingonish Beach.....									1				1							1				
Inverness.....													1							3				
Kentville.....										1			3							2				
Liverpool.....										3	1		6							3				
Lunenburg.....										2			3							1				
Meteghan River.....										1			2							3				
New Glasgow.....										1			1							3				
New Waterford.....													6							3				
North Sydney.....									1	5			3							1				
Parrsboro.....										3			3							1				
Pictou.....										3			3							1				
Port Hawkesbury.....										5			7							2				
Port Hood.....									1	2			4							1				
Pugwash.....										1			2							1				
Sheet Harbour.....										2			1							1				
Shelbourne.....										1			1							1				
Sherbrooke.....										1			1							1				

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>																							
<i>"J" Division—Concluded</i>																							
Shippegan.....									1			1								1			
Sussex.....									3			4								2			
Tabusintac.....									1			1								1			
Tracadie.....									1			1								1			
Woodstock.....									3			5								3			
On Command.....				1					1			6											
On Leave.....																							
Totals.....			1	4		4	12	39	87	10		157				1			68	4	3		
<i>Quebec—</i>																							
<i>"C" Division—</i>																							
Montreal.....		1		3		2	8	21	76	17	17	145							32	2			
Amos.....									2			2								1			
Bedford.....									2			2								2			
Bersimis.....									1			1								1			
Cabano.....									1			1								2			
Carleton.....									1			1								1			
Caughnawaga.....									1			2								1			
Chicoutimi.....									2			2								1			
Coaticook.....									2			2								1			
Drummondville.....									2			2								1			
Escourt.....									2			3								1			
Granby.....									3			3								2			
Hemmingford.....									1			2								1			
Huntingdon.....									2			2								1			
Joliette.....									4			4								2			
Lacolle.....									2			2								1			
Megantic.....									1			2								1			
Montmagny.....									1			2								1			
Quebec.....					1		1	4	11	1		18								7			

[illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

[illegible]

Saskatchewan— "F" Division—									
Regina.....	1	2	6	16	19	1	47	1	7
Assiniboia.....			1	1	2		2		2
Avonlea.....				1	1		2		1
Balcarres.....					1		1		1
Bengough.....				1	1		2		1
Biggart.....				1			1		1
Big River.....				1			2		1
Blaine Lake.....				1			2		1
Broadview.....				1	1		1		1
Cabri.....				1			1		1
Calder.....							1		1
Canora.....			1	1	3		5		1
Carlyle.....				1	1		2		1
Carnduff.....				1			1		1
Climax.....				1			1		1
Consul.....				1			1		1
Craik.....							1		1
Cumberland House.....						1	2		1
Cutknife.....							1		1
Delisle.....							1		1
Elbow.....							1		1
Esterhazy.....			1		2		3		2
Estevan.....							1		1
Eston.....					1		1		1
Fillmore.....					1		1		1
Foam Lake.....				1	2		3		1
Fort Qu'Appelle.....					1		1		1
Fox Valley.....					1		1		1
Glaslyn.....					1		1		1
Goodsoil.....					1		1		1
Gravelbourg.....				1	2		3		1
Green Lake.....					1		1		1
Gull Lake.....					1		1		1
Hatford.....				1			1		1
Hanley.....				1			1		1
Hudson Bay.....				1			2		1
Humboldt.....			1	1	3		5		1
Ile a la Crosse.....				1	2	1	3		1
Imperial.....							1		1
Indian Head.....				1	3		4		1
Kamsack.....				1	1		4		1
Kelvington.....				1	1		2		1
Kerrobert.....				1			1		1
Kindersey.....				1	3		4		1
Kipling.....				1			1		1
Kyle.....					1		1		1
La Ronge.....						1	2		1

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>																								
<i>"F" Division—Concluded—</i>																								
Lanigan.....										1			1								1			
Leader.....										1			1											
Lloydminster.....								1		5			6								1			
Loon Lake.....													1								2			
Macklin.....									1				1								1			
Maidstone.....													1								1			
Maple Creek.....								1					2								1			
Mayfair.....													1								1			
Meadow Lake.....										3			4								1			
Melfort.....									1	3			4											
Melville.....									1	3			4											
Milestone.....								1	1	3			4								1			
Moose Jaw.....								1		4			5								2			
Moosomin.....													1								1			
Morse.....								1		5			6								3			
Mossbank.....									1	3			3								1			
Nacam.....									1				1								1			
Nipawin.....									1				1								1			
North Battleford.....									1				1								1			
North Portal.....					1			4	1	8			14								5			
Onion Lake.....										1			1								1			
Outlook.....									1	1			1								1			
Pelly.....									1				1								1			
Ponteix.....									1				1								1			
Porcupine Plain.....									1				1								1			
Prince Albert.....									1				1								1			
Punichy.....						1		4		11	2		19								4	1		
Radisson.....									1				2											
Radville.....									1				2											
Regina Town Station.....									1				3											
Rosetown.....								2	2	6			10								3	1		
Rose Valley.....									1	1			2											
										1			1								1			

(1) attached from "N" Division.

[illegible]

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans
Alberta—Concluded																							
"K" Division—Concluded																							
Cardston.....									2			2								1	1		
Clareholm.....								1	2			2								1			
Coal Valley.....																				1			
Cochrane.....									1			1											
Coronation.....									1			1											
Coutts.....									2			2								1			
Crossfield.....									1			1								1			
Derwent.....									1			1								1			
Drumheller.....							1	1	5	1		8							3	1			
Edson.....								1				1							1				
Empress.....									1			1							1				
Entwhistle.....								1				1							1				
Fairview.....									1			1							1				
Field, B.C.....								1				1							1				
Foremost.....									1			1							1				
Fort Chipewyan.....									1	1		2					11		1				1
Fort McMurray.....									1			1							1				
Fort Vermilion.....									1			1							1				
Gleichen.....								1	1	2		5							2	1			
Grand Prairie.....							1		4			4							1				
Hanna.....																							
Hardisty.....								1				1							1				
High Prairie.....								1				2							1				
High River.....									1			2							1				
Hilda.....									2			3							1				
Innisfail.....								1				1							1				
Irricana.....									1			2							1				
Jasper.....												1							1				
Lac la Biche.....												1							1				
Lamont.....									1			1							1				
Leduc.....								1				1							1				
Lethbridge.....				1		1	1	3	15			21							9				

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—*Concluded*

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans
<i>British Columbia—</i>																								
<i>"E," Division—</i>																								
Vancouver.....					1			8	12	36	16	8	80								21	2		
Abbotsford.....									1	1			2								1			
Cloverdale.....													1								1			
Cranbrook.....									1	1			2								1			
Creston.....													1								1			
Grand Forks.....									1	2			2								1			
Merritt.....													1								1			
Osoyoos.....										1			1								1			
Vernon.....								1	2				1								1			
Victoria.....								1	1	6	1		9								4			
On Leave.....				1	1			1	1	2	1		7								1			
On Command.....								1			1		2											
Totals.....				1	2			11	21	49	18	8	110							33	2			
<i>North West Territories—</i>																								
<i>"G," Division—</i>																								
H.Q. (Ottawa, Ont.)..					1		2						10									1		
Aklavik.....					1			2	4	1			6					3						
Arctic Red River.....								1		4			2					9						
Baker Lake.....												1	2					6						
Cambridge Bay.....										2	2		4					6						
Chesterfield Inlet.....										2		1	3					14						
Coppermine.....										1	1	1	3					10						
Dundas Harbour.....										1	1	1	2					12						
Eskimo Point.....										2	2		4					13						
Fort Chimo, Que.....										1	1	1	2					12						
Fort McPherson.....										1	1		2											
Fort Smith.....					1			1		1	1		1											
Totals.....								1	1	6			9							1		1		

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	4	10	6	11	36	58	76	41	22	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	2	1	.....	1	5	15	13	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	10	25	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	2	7	.....	13	26	66	213	93	3	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	1	3	.....	4	12	40	115	11	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	3	2	4	13	43	149	24	19	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	5	4	10	38	98	393	75	28	653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	2	5	.....	5	25	64	184	22	1	308	.....	2	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1	9	.....	11	40	103	415	81	22	689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1	5	.....	9	29	94	266	35	7	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	18	8	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	3	.....	1	5	5	60	20	7	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	2	.....	1	1	28	1	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Command—Special Duty—Abroad.....	2	5	6	8	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	1	8	17	55	23	69	241	615	2,015	444	118	3,607	151	2	153	15	270	7	796	56	28	1	2

APPENDIX "C"

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, Etc.,
for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 19501. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED
UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES.
IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1949, TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		445	29	795		38	364	31	21	187	1,910
Alberta.....	1	138	5	160		25	983	27		93	1,432
Saskatchewan.....	2	306	12	204		14	729	16	7	45	1,335
Manitoba.....		417	3	201		27	865	14		71	1,598
Ontario.....		307	25	1,172	1	244	2,452	91	23	407	4,722
Quebec.....		1,032	2	1,400	1	75	1,086	45	67	659	4,367
New Brunswick.....		136	17	323	1	6	191	4		32	710
Nova Scotia.....		312	18	166	2	7	422	21	51	144	1,143
Prince Edward Island.....		551	3	22		5	119	11		10	721
Newfoundland.....		1	99	12			*11			23	146
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	4	3	26	239		11	728	30		52	1,093
Total.....	7	3,648	239	4,694	5	452	7,950	290	169	1,723	19,177

* These were all voluntary penalties under the Customs Act. They were not really convictions as there was no trial.

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		1	40	10		3	58	7		10	129
Alberta.....	362	133	1,673	860	50	370	3,279	263	17	394	7,401
Saskatchewan.....	427	127	1,175	733	2	230	2,368	185	14	177	5,438
Manitoba.....	90	124	551	511	11	119	1,889	100	2	323	3,720
Ontario.....	10	13	139	184	4	86	230	101	11	67	845
Quebec.....		1	3	121		5	108	10	206	43	497
New Brunswick.....	545	65	594	394	26	246	1,706	157	29	190	3,952
Nova Scotia.....	164	83	681	409	19	113	1,572	335	127	234	3,737
Prince Edward Island.....	42	5	109	73		14	308	29	2	27	609
Newfoundland.....			2	1						2	5
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	34	16	91	87		19	541	38		70	896
Total.....	1,674	568	5,058	3,383	112	1,205	12,059	1,225	408	1,537	27,229

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

1. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1949, TO MARCH 31, 1950—*Concluded.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....	6	4	15	103		101	7,564	136		79	8,008
Saskatchewan.....	74	201	70	453	7	82	5,719	100	47	73	6,826
Manitoba.....	1	84	4	341		95	5,121	50		64	5,760
Ontario.....				3			29	1	2	1	36
Quebec.....				3						1	4
New Brunswick.....	2	609	62	403	9	50	4,223	57	11	40	5,466
Nova Scotia.....	4	3,813	55	1,699	30	71	6,501	127	60	292	12,652
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,977	14	167		15	942	45	2	13	3,176
Newfoundland.....											Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....				2			12	3			17
Total.....	88	6,688	220	3,174	46	414	30,111	519	122	563	41,945

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces								TOTAL			
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia		Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory
Aeronautics Act.....		36	1	58		4	45	1	7	8	160	41	12	20	4	52	24					7	160
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				7				2		4	13	4				5	8						13
Bank Act.....				3		1					1		2	1			1						4
Bankruptcy Act.....				1																			1
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....			3	26			77		3	46	155		23	109	20	3							155
Canal Regulations Act.....				1			1				2					2							2
Canada Grain Act.....							2				411	200				55	151		4	1			411
Canada Shipping Act.....		188	1	130		2	16	1		73	411				1	1	3						5
Combines Investigation Act.....			4								5												
Customs Act.....		1,284	117	2,411	1	53	768	17	21	889	5,561	894	77	72	112	1,405	2,122	446	289	5	131	8	5,561
Dominion Elections Act.....											5			2			2				1		5
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....		1	2	2									70	7	29		6		8				120
Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.....							107	1	1	3	120												
Excise Act.....		1								1	2					1	1						2
Explosives Act.....		2,078	15	209	2	32	527	22	25	123	3,033	51	179	363	524	198	676	12	357	663	9	1	3,033
Export Act.....		2		2		1	22			26	132	28	1	1		29	19	18	36				132
Family Allowance Act.....				11			41	2	13	2	69	5		6			58						69
Federal District Commission Act.....			2	49		3	65		11	30	160	2	3			40	99	7	8		1		160
Fisheries Act.....		1		8		5	159	9		3	185		112			460	4	1	50	15			464
Food and Drugs Act.....				1							2												
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....		8	16	504		85	279	21		139	1,033	136	63	56	60	439	212	56	22	3	1	4	1,053
Game Export Act.....											1		1										
Immigration Act.....				61				1			67	57		5				3					67
Income War Tax Act.....				46		18	221	14	18	41	338	99		5		13	179		66	1			358
Indian Act.....		1	12	73	1	30	3,435	60	7	45	3,680	155	420	523	425	1,009	384	128	175	20		371	3,680
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....		3	3	23			1	129	1	6	166	2			102	8							166
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....		2	4	36		9	160	7		15	235	25	95	65	70	4	235	4	1				235
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....				2							4		1			3							4
Lord's Day Act.....		2	3	43		2	11				65		17	22	16		1		9	1			65
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....												1											1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		1	5	108		1	137	11	15	20	298	16	5	52	2	48	101	4	56	12		2	298

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces								Northwest Territory	TOTAL			
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia			Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	
Offences Against Public Order— Part 2—																								
Affrays and Duels.....						1	64	5			70		57		3		1	7	2					70
Explosive Substances.....							1			2	3		2					1						3
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....			1	1		1	4				7			3	1			1	2					7
Information Illegally Obtained and Communicated.....																								
Information.....				2							2						2							2
Offensive Weapons.....	9	7	19	73		9	163	15	3	20	318	2	88	48	50	5	4	51	55	2				318
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots (charges).....						7	2				9			7				2						9
Administration of Law and Justice —Part 4—																								
Common Law.....	3		1	3		1	20	2			30		7	3	8			8	4					30
Corruption and Disobedience.....		1					2				3		2											3
Bribes and Rewards re Judicial.....				2		3			5		11				1	1	9							11
Escapes and Rescues.....	2		1	35	1	2	65	2	1	7	116		5	9	30	1		55	10	5				116
Misleading Justice.....			2	3			34	2	2	1	44		20	5	6	7	2	2	2					44
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....							11	4	1	3	38	1	14	4	4			4	6	4				38
Fabrication of Evidence.....			2								2			2										2
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....			2	3		10	207	16	4	1	243	2	41	50	20	13	3	49	35	17				243
Pretending to be a Peace Officer.....	1		2	13			13	1		3	33		2	3		8	14	4	1					33
Religious Morals, Public Convenience—Part 5—																								
Disorderly Houses.....	3	7	12	17	1	2	224	5	10	9	290		55	104	55		1	25	36	4				290
Offences Against Morality.....			2	2			2		4		8	1						1	5	1				8
Burgery.....		1	2	1			4	1	1		10		4					2	2					10
Invest.....	1	2	5	3	1	3	7	4		1	27		5	14	4			1						27

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—Continued.

Criminal Code	Disposition by Provinces																						
	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	TOTAL
Religious Morals, Public Convenience—Part 5— <i>Concluded</i> —																							
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency	3	2	6	4		2	61	5	1	8	92	26	17	12				14	10	3		10	92
Letters to deceive and defraud																							
Obscene Publications, letters, postcards, Obscene matter		1	3	3		1	1				9	1	1	1	2			1	1		1	2	9
Procuring, administering drugs for living on avails of prostitution							1				1	1											1
Seduction			2								3			1									3
Nuisances	14	5	8	7	5	50	1,866	71	2	11	2,039	428	534	274	1		350	176			1	277	2,039
Religion				1			41	4			46	1		1	1	2	3	39				46	
Vagrancy	1	3	4	6		38	451	29	1	6	539	21	130	72	55	2	2	69	28	129		31	539
Person and Reputation—Part 6—																							
Abduction		1		1			3	4			9		4				3	2					9
Abortion and Attempts				2			1				3	1	1									1	3
Aggravated Assault				1	1	6	60	9	3	5	85	6	12	4	14		8	34	2			5	85
Common Assault	53	11	19	14	3	218	1,184	258	4	15	1,779	448	474	238	9	5	283	234	45		33	1,779	
Indecent Assault	9	9	16	17		22	74	13	1	6	167	26	40	37	3	3	13	37	5		6	167	
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	16	6	7	10	3	66	387	82	3	10	590	1	191	91	95	11	88	92	2		19	590	
Bodily injuries, acts and omissions causing danger to the person	3	2	14	30	2	11	79	9	4	9	163	38	35	11	2		24	43	3		7	163	
Driving while intoxicated		2	5	9		11	582	69	17	9	704	78	91	65	20		193	207	31		19	704	
Failure to stop after accident	11	3	74	13		3	200	14	2	8	328	66	80	2	2		92	75	10		1	328	
Furious Driving	13	5	16	12		27	824	68	5	12	982	453	242	25	4		136	82	24		16	982	
Taking motor car unlawfully						1	9	167	3	2	243	79	55	36	2		22	26	14		9	243	
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel	2	1	4	1			2				12		4	6				1	1				12
Duties tending to the preservation of life	23	17	70	38	3	63	110	30	3	55	412	166	109	41	1	1	43	34	2	2	13		412

Attempted Murder.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	2	4	4	10
Counseling to commit murder.....							1				1
Manslaughter.....					2	32	62	11	3	12	62
Murder.....					2	11	13	3	5	26	13
Threatening letters and threats.....	1	1	2	3	1	2	9	1	2	2	9
Accidental death by auto accidents.....							6	109	52	74	378
Accidental death general accidents.....							22	446	503	155	1,574
Accidental death by railway accidents.....							70	26	19	2	70
Neglect at childbirth.....					3		8	5	1	2	8
Offences against conjugal rights.....	2	8	13	9	6	1	31	12	2	3	31
Suicide.....					1		203	48	55	19	205
Attempts.....	1	4	5	49	1	12	75	18	22	9	75
Unlawful carnal knowledge and attempts.....	5	4	7	11	9	20	4	9	25	5	69
Rape.....	3	12	3	1	3	18	62	17	10	5	62
Rights of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with trade—Part 7—Burglary and Housebreaking.....	166	21	400	91	11	415	1,280	2	193	247	28
Shopbreaking.....	150	11	640	75	4	806	1,974	477	278	304	14
Safebreaking.....			6		3	20	15	21	1	4	3
Possession of burglar's instruments.....						9	1	6	3	1	10
Attempt safebreaking.....						1	5	4	5	2	25
False Pretences.....	102	49	70	36	41	608	1,428	2	605	187	36
Forgery and uttering.....	45	8	51	31	8	322	71	179	94	84	1,428
Forgery, offences resembling.....							1	1	17	35	2
Fraud and Fraudulent dealing with property.....						2	11		7	4	11
Fraud—conspiracy to.....						22	22	4	1	17	22
Unlawful wearing decorations on uniform.....						3	3		2		3
Offences connected with trade and breach of contract.....							1		1		1
Intimidation.....						1	13	4	2	4	13
Personation.....						3	4		3	1	4
Receiving stolen goods, possession of.....	1	3	4	13	1	10	205	1	54	17	205
Robbery and Extortion.....	1	2	3	2		19	31	3	3	1	31
Robbery with Violence.....	1	7	16	1		35	75	35	4	14	75
Secret Commission.....						36	36				36
Theft, General.....	442	132	2,025	125	8	95	4,608	1	874	706	181
Theft, Agricultural Machinery.....	3	4	42	2		12	70	32	11	4	4,608
Theft, Cattle.....	22	32	137	9	1	12	28	169	81	27	329
Theft, Federal Government Property.....	5	9	138	145		5	479	61	22	40	479

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusement Act.....						1	9	1			11
Billiard Room Act.....							16	1			17
Boilers Act.....							9				9
Brand Act.....							1				1
Child Welfare Act.....						1	96	1			98
Dangerous Dogs Act.....							1				1
Domestic Animals Act.....				5			14	2			21
Domestic Relations Act.....	1			2		5	6	3		1	18
Fish Dealers Act.....							6	1			7
Forests Act.....						2	4				6
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....							84	2			86
Game Act.....				5		6	165	6		2	184
Health Act.....							1				1
Insurance Act.....							4				4
Juvenile Offenders Act.....				5		2	47	1		2	57
Labour Act.....						4	27	2		1	34
Legal Profession Act.....							16				16
Liquor Act.....	4	2	15	10		16	2,648	30		13	2,738
Livestock Products Act.....							1				1
Maintenance Order Act.....							2				2
Masters and Servants Act.....				2		16	49	12		5	84
Medical Professions Act.....							6				6
Mental Diseases Act.....						2	148	6		2	158
Mines Act.....						1	27			1	29
Noxious Weeds Act.....							9				9
Prairie Fires Act.....	1			13		3	177	21			215
Public Service Vehicles Act.....		1		29		7	1,253	10		16	1,316
Public Works Act.....							3				3
School Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....							8				8
Securities Act.....						2	6			1	9
Slot Machine Act.....										1	1
Stock Inspection Act.....							3				3
Towns and Villages Act.....						1					1
Town Planning Act.....						1					1
Trades and Business Act.....							2				2
Tradesman Qualification Act							26				26
Vehicles and Highway											
Traffic Act.....		1		32		29	2,426	32		34	2,554
Welding Act.....							7				7
Municipal Laws						2	256	5			263
Total.....	6	4	15	103		101	7,564	136		79	8,008
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Annual Holiday Act.....						1	4		1		6
Auctioneers Act.....							1				1
Automobile Accident											
Insurance Act.....				1							1
Book Agents Act.....		1									1
Boiler Pressure Vessel Act...				1							1
Brand Act.....		1		1							2
Child Welfare Act.....	2	2	1	17		4	8	5		1	40
Companies Act.....										1	1
Deserted Wives Maintenance											
Act.....	1		1	2	1	3	18	3	2	2	33

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Education Tax Act.....	7	3	9	120	1	9	60	1	10	40	260
Electrical Inspection and Licence Act.....			1							1	2
Fire Prevention Act.....				2		1	4				7
Fisheries Act.....	3			4			21				28
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....		2		5			104				111
Forests Act.....		2									2
Fur Act.....	7	7	1	5			55	1		2	78
Game Act.....	4	2	3	26		3	158	2	1	1	200
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....		6	2	2			15				25
Highways Transportation Act.....	6		2	6		1	45			1	61
Hotel Keepers Act.....							1				1
Injured Animals Act.....	1		1	3							5
Liquor Act.....	4	147	26	55		20	2,032	35	3	5	2,327
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	1					1					2
Masters and Servants Act.....	1					7	6	1		2	17
Medical Profession Act.....				1							1
Mental Hygiene Act.....		1	3	13		5	52	2		1	77
Minimum Wage Act.....							2				2
Open Wells Act.....											1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	3		5	8		1	54	1			72
Public Health.....				2			3				5
Pure Bred Sires Act.....						2	17				19
Saskatchewan Hospitals Act.....	15	8	4	94	3	4	328		28	2	486
School Attendance.....								1			1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				2							2
Stray Animals Act.....	3		2	1	1	9	18	11			45
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....		1		7			1				9
Travelling Shows Act.....				3	1						4
Vehicles Act.....	16	18	9	69		11	2,634	35	2	14	2,808
Municipal Laws.....				3			78	1			82
Total.....	74	201	70	453	7	82	5,719	100	47	73	6,826
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusement Act.....		1		9							10
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1	2		1			7	5			16
Basic Science Act.....						1					1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....							5				5
Cemeteries Act.....	1			1							1
Child Welfare Act.....				6			5				11
Crown Timber and Forest Reserve Act.....				1			1	1			3
Fire Prevention Act.....		1	2	9		1	13				26
Fish Dealers Act.....							2				2
Gasoline Act.....				3							4
Game Act.....		39		30		1	185	3		5	263
Government Liquor Control Act.....		29		173		43	1,635	14		41	1,935
Highway Traffic Act.....		7	2	55		43	2,668	17		13	2,805
Insurance Act.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....		2		37			97	2		1	139
Petty Trespass Act.....						1	9	3			13
Public Health Act.....				1			2				3
Public Schools Act.....				1							1

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>											
Public Works Act.....				2			1				1
School Attendance Act.....				1			3				5
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Securities Act.....				1			1				2
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Wives and Childrens' Maintenance Act.....		2		9		5	17	2		4	39
Municipal Laws.....							469	3			472
Total.....	1	84	4	341		95	5,121	50		64	5,760
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Deserted Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....							6			1	7
Highway Traffic Act.....				1			20	1	2		24
Liquor Act.....							2				2
Mental Hospitals Act.....				1							1
Training Schools Act.....							1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Total.....				3			29	1	2	1	36
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....				3							3
Mental Diseases Act.....										1	1
Total.....				3						1	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....							1				1
Boys Industrial Home Act.....							1				1
Childrens Protection Act.....		2		4			7				13
Cemetery Companies Act.....		1					2				3
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....	1		3			6	16	2		2	30
Forest Fires Act.....			5	19			9				33
Game Act.....		2	1	11		2	25	6		1	48
Gasoline Sales Act.....			1	5		2	27	2		1	38
Highway Act.....			3	2			14				19
Illegitimate Children Act.....				2	3	7	22	3	2	1	40
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		596	28	319	3	26	2,153	23	5	29	3,182
Motor Carriers Act.....						1	1	1			3
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	6	18	36	3	6	1,756	16	1	3	1,846
Provincial Hospitals.....				1			1				2
Private Acts.....								1	3		4
Schools Act.....								1			1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				1							1
Sheep Protection Act.....		1	3								4
Slot Machine.....				1			23	2		3	29
Theatres Act.....		1		1			1				3
Towns Incorporation Act.....							1				1
Tobacco Tax Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....							163				163
Total.....	2	609	62	403	9	50	4,223	57	11	40	5,466

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—*Concluded.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				1			4				5
Childrens Protection Act.....				1			2	1	1		5
Education Act.....							10	1			18
Gasoline Tax Act.....			1	3			10	2		2	16
Gasoline Licensing Act.....							4				4
Lands and Forests Act.....		9	26	129	6	2	282	17	14	17	502
Liquor Control Act.....		3,801	4	819	21	61	3,089	75	18	146	8,034
Mines Regulations.....				1			111	1	3	18	134
Motor Carriers Act.....				2		1		1		1	5
Motor Vehicle Act.....	4	3	24	722	3	7	2,862	26	17	98	3,766
Public Highways Act.....				6			70	1		8	85
Small Tree Conservation Act.....								1			1
Summary Convictions.....							21				21
Slot Machine Act.....				15			4		2	1	22
Municipal Laws.....							32	1		1	34
Total.....	4	3,813	55	1,699	30	71	6,501	127	60	292	12,652
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....				5							5
Childrens Act.....				2							2
Dog Act.....				40							40
Domestic Animals Act.....			1								1
Electrical Inspection Act.....										1	1
Falcon Wood Act (Mental Diseases).....				43							43
Forest Fires.....				3			5				8
Game Act.....				4			37	3			44
Highway Traffic Act.....	1		3	12		2	345	8			371
Pedlars Act.....				2			1				3
Public Health Act.....				4							4
Public Schools Act.....				1							1
Public Vehicles Act.....				5			1				6
Slot Machine Act.....			1				4				5
Temperance Act.....		1,977	9	46		11	505	33	2	12	2,595
Municipal Laws.....						2	44	1			47
Total.....	1	1,977	14	167		15	942	45	2	13	3,176
<i>Newfoundland—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....				2			12	3			17

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT
FROM APRIL 1st, 1949, TO MARCH 31st, 1950

DRUG	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		8	396	107	Hypodermic Syringes..... 19
Opium Dross.....			251		Improvised Syringes (Made from medicine droppers). 173
Opium Poppyheads.....	64	10		61	Hypodermic needles..... 243
Morphine.....			315	466	Automobiles (Used in transporting)..... 14
Diacetylmorphine (heroin)....	5	8	235	4,812	Miscellaneous Articles..... 134
Cocaine.....		9	20		Opium Pipes..... 5
Codeine.....				2	Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 4
Demerol.....				60	Opium Lamps..... 2
Marihuana.....			51	13	Opium Needles..... 1

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950

	Federal	Provincial	C.C.C.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	38,367 00		21,335 00	59,702 00
Alberta.....	35,413 00	115,939 00	38,270 00	189,622 00
Saskatchewan.....	21,603 00	105,161 50	32,890 00	159,654 50
Manitoba.....	44,640 86	86,145 50	14,008 00	144,794 36
Ontario.....	108,300 18	288 00	9,058 44	117,646 62
Quebec.....	82,502 70		9,523 50	92,026 20
New Brunswick.....	7,271 74	59,242 40	15,893 85	82,407 99
Nova Scotia.....	20,877 73	133,730 60	16,321 50	170,929 83
Prince Edward Island.....	14,000 00	26,010 80	3,615 25	43,626 05
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	14,014 50	65 00	6,401 80	20,481 30
Newfoundland.....	2,582 40			2,582 40
	389,573 11	526,582 80	167,317 34	1,083,473 25

SG/6

P.C. 207/5355

PRIVY COUNCIL



Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st October, 1949

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that approval be granted to an agreement with the Province of Prince Edward Island for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of seven years from June 1, 1949, upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediately succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of June, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Prince Edward Island as has been done during the past seventeen years and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Prince Edward Island Police, including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Prince Edward Island Police, in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of Prince Edward Island in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Prince Edward Island Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, subject at all times, however, to the provisions of this agreement, and especially to the provisions contained in paragraphs numbered (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this agreement.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the first day of June, 1949, to the 31st day of May, 1956, and unless either of the parties to the agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of May, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st May, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of thirty-seven (37) men including all ranks and members employed in necessary clerical duties, provided that the strength of thirty-seven men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below thirty men, except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Prince Edward Island being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Prince Edward Island subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Prince Edward Island such number of detachments as it from time to time considers necessary; but where the Province of Prince Edward Island requests that any additional detachments be established, over and above the existing number as at April 1st, 1949, the Province shall, in addition to the Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in Paragraph No. (6) of this agreement pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraph of this agreement, the Province of Prince Edward Island agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Fifty-one Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$51,800.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of November in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st June, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Prince Edward Island within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Prince Edward Island shall be at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

(9) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Prince Edward Island shall, in carrying out this agreement act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraphs (2) and (13).

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Prince Edward Island Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 9 of the Order-in-Council of April 19th, 1932, (P.C. 858).

(11) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion at rent to be agreed upon.

(12) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Prince Edward Island Police and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered 15, 16 and 17 of Order-in-Council of April 19th, 1932, and Order-in-Council of the 12th May, 1934, (P.C. 974).

(13) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(14) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(15) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Prince Edward Island up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province. The cost of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the Province or any Municipality in Prince Edward Island shall also be borne by the Province.

(16) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Prince Edward Island as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Prince Edward Island for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

Clerk of the Privy Council.

SG/6

P.C. 77/2622

PRIVY COUNCIL



Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 25th May, 1950.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, pursuant to Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, authority be granted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to continue to police the Province of Nova Scotia, under the following terms and conditions:

1. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediately succeeding paragraph.

2. As and from the first day of June, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Nova Scotia as has been done during the past seventeen years and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Nova Scotia Police, including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Nova Scotia Police, in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Nova Scotia Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, subject at all times, however, to the provisions of this agreement, and especially to the provisions contained in paragraphs numbered (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this agreement.

3. The term of this agreement shall be from the first day of June, 1949, to the 31st day of May, 1956, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of May, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st May, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

4. There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this Agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of one hundred and sixty-five (165) men including all ranks and members employed in necessary clerical duties, provided that the strength of one hundred and sixty-five men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below one hundred and fifty men, except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Nova Scotia being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Nova Scotia subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

5. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Nova Scotia such number of detachments as it from time to time considers necessary; but where the Province of Nova Scotia requests that any additional detachments be established, over and above the existing number as at April 1, 1949, the Province shall, in addition to the Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in Paragraph No. 6 of this agreement pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

6. Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of Nova Scotia agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand Dollars (\$231,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of December and the 31st day of May in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st December, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

7. It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Nova Scotia within the meaning of Section 1036(b) of the Criminal Code.

8. The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Nova Scotia shall be at Halifax, Nova Scotia, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

9. The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Nova Scotia shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraphs 2 and 13.

10. The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Nova Scotia Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 9 of the Order in Council of March 29, 1932 (P.C. 676).

11. In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion at rent to be agreed upon.

12. The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police and the amounts

required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs number 14, 15 and 16 of Order in Council of March 29, 1932, and Order in Council of the 10th May, 1934 (P.C. 975).

13. If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

14. If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

15. It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Nova Scotia up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province. The cost of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the Province or any Municipality in Nova Scotia shall also be borne by the Province.

16. It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Nova Scotia as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Nova Scotia for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SG/4

COPY
P.C. 140/222

PRIVY COUNCIL



Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th January, 1950.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, under authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, approval be given to an agreement signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable S. S. Garson, Minister of Justice and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, represented by the Honourable John B. McNair, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of seven years from April 1, 1949, upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of April, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of New Brunswick as has been done since the first April, 1932, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former New Brunswick Provincial Police including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional Police duties, which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Provincial Police, in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the New Brunswick Provincial Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (13) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st April, 1949, to the 31st March, 1956, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of March, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st day of March, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of New Brunswick for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of one hundred fifteen (115) men including all ranks and including members employed in necessary clerical duties, provided that the strength of one hundred and fifteen men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the

strength be decreased below one hundred men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in New Brunswick being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of New Brunswick subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of New Brunswick approximately thirty-eight detachments, but where the Province of New Brunswick requests that any additional detachments in excess of thirty-eight shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the \$1400.00 per man per annum referred to in Paragraph (6) of this agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of \$1700.00 per annum in respect to each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of New Brunswick agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-One Thousand Dollars (\$161,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st October, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforementioned payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of New Brunswick within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of New Brunswick shall be at Fredericton, New Brunswick or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

(9) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in New Brunswick shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except in the case of Federal Statutes which are administered by the Government of Canada, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraphs (2) and (13).

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the New Brunswick Provincial Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 9 of the Order-in-Council of March 31st, 1932 (P.C. 721).

(11) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial

Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion at rent to be agreed upon.

(12) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the New Brunswick Provincial Police and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs number 15, 16, and 17 of Order-in-Council of March 31st, 1932 (P.C. 721) and any agreement based thereon.

(13) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(14) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of New Brunswick, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(15) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of New Brunswick up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province. The cost of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the Province or any Municipality in New Brunswick shall also be borne by the Province.

(16) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of New Brunswick as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of New Brunswick for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) N. A. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P.C. 203/6012

PRIVY COUNCIL



Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 25th November 1949.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that approval be given to an agreement signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable S. S. Garson, and the Government of the Province of Alberta, represented by the Honourable Lucien Maynard, Attorney-General of Alberta, providing for continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of six years from June 1, 1949, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

2. As and from the first day of June, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Alberta as has been done since the first April, 1932, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Alberta Provincial Police including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional Police duties, which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Provincial Police in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Alberta, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Alberta Provincial Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (13) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

3. The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st June, 1949, to the 31st May, 1955, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of May, 1955, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st day of May, 1955, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

4. There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Alberta for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of two hundred and fifty-five (255) men including all ranks, provided that the strength of two hundred and fifty-five men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Alberta on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below two hundred and thirty men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Alberta being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Alberta, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

5. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Alberta approximately ninety-three (93) detachments, but where the Province of Alberta requests that any additional detachments in excess of ninety-three (93) shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the Fourteen Hundred (\$1400.00) Dollars per man per annum referred to in paragraph 6 of this Agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Seventeen Hundred (\$1700.00) Dollars per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

6. Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of Alberta agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand Dollars (\$357,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of April and 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st October, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver-General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

7. It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Alberta within the meaning of Section 1036(b) of the Criminal Code.

8. The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Alberta shall be at Edmonton, Alberta, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

9. The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraph (13).

10. The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Alberta Provincial Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 10 of the Order in Council of the 3rd February, 1932, (P.C. 243).

11. In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased, provided that terms, mutually satisfactory to the parties, can be agreed upon.

12. The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Alberta Provincial Police and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered 15, 16, and 17 of Order in Council of the 3rd of February, 1932, (P.C. 243) and the agreement dated 6th of June, 1933, based thereon.

13. If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of Alberta in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

14. If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Alberta, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

15. It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Alberta up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province.

16. It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Alberta as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Alberta for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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